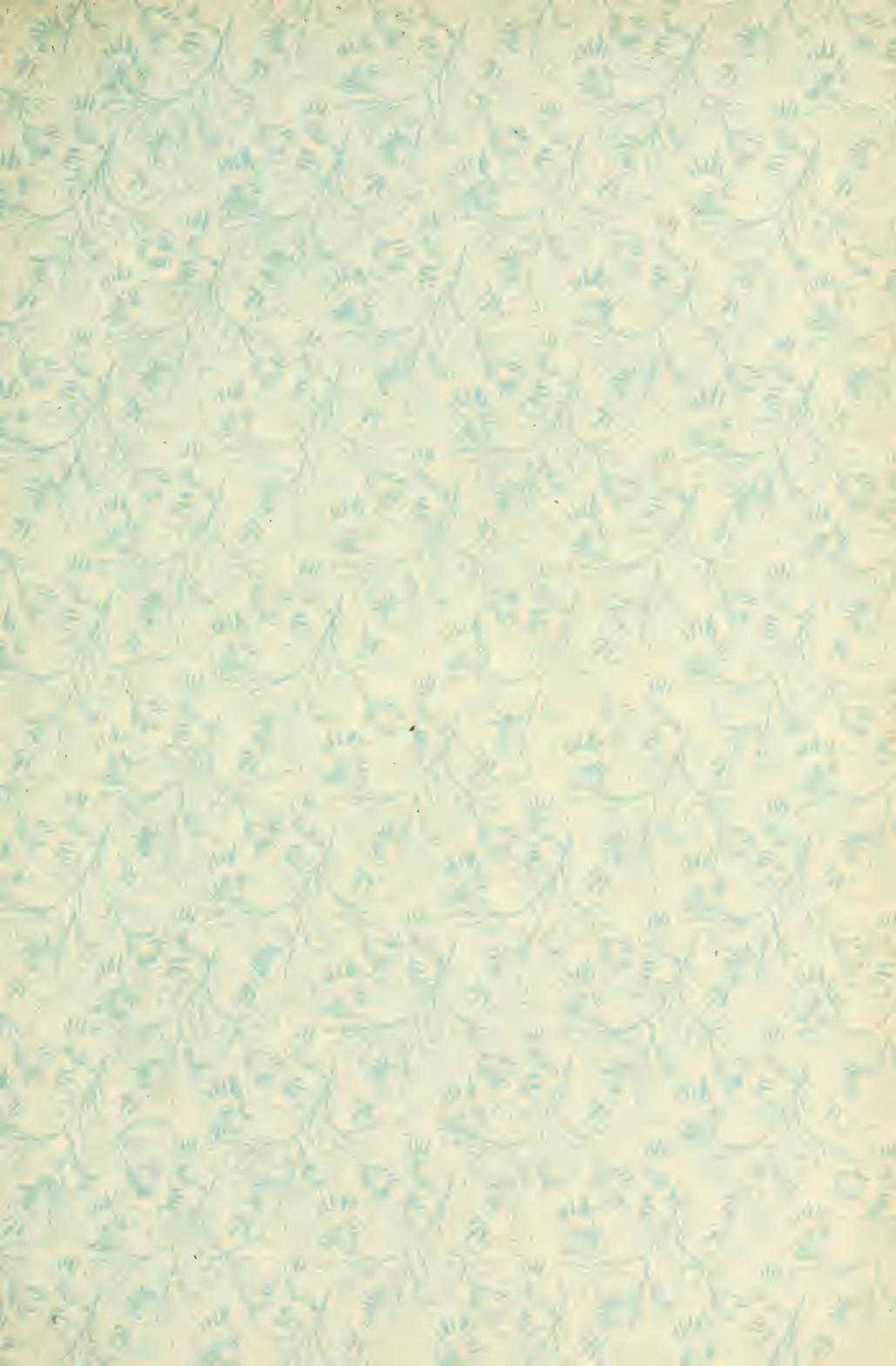


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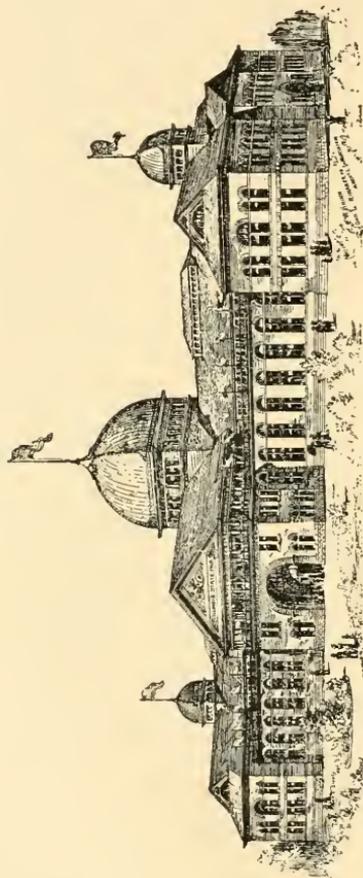












EXPOSITION BUILDING, ILLINOIS STATE FAIR,  
SPRINGFIELD.

DIMENSIONS: 342 feet long,  
217 feet in extreme width,  
127 feet in main width,  
106 feet high from the grade line to the dome.

Corner-stone laid with Masonic Ceremonies,  
July 4, 1894.

## Occasional Communication.

An Occasional Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, was convened at the Leland Hotel, in the city of Springfield, on Wednesday, the 4th day of July, A.D. 1894, A.L. 5894, at High Twelve.

### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M.W. L. A. Goddard.....	Grand Master.
R.W. Owen Scott....	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. Edward Cook.....	Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. R. D. Lawrence.....	Grand Treasurer <i>pro tem.</i>
R.W. J. H. C. Dill.....	Grand Secretary.
R.W. Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas.....	Grand Chaplain.
R.W. S. J. Willett.....	Grand Orator <i>pro tem.</i>
W. Henson Robinson.....	Grand Pursuivant <i>pro tem.</i>
W. H. C. Clarke.....	Grand Marshal.
W. E. R. Roberts.....	Grand Standard Bearer <i>pro tem.</i>
W. E. T. Gehlman.....	Grand Sword Bearer <i>pro tem.</i>
W. A. M. Brownlee.....	Senior Grand Deacon, <i>pro tem.</i>
W. L. M. Myers.....	Junior Grand Deacon <i>pro tem.</i>
W. W. H. Johnson.....	Grand Steward.
W. H. C. Mitchell.....	Grand Steward <i>pro tem.</i>
W. A. M. Boring.....	Grand Steward.
W. H. Wohlgemuth....	Grand Steward <i>pro tem.</i>
W. E. W. Menke.....	Principal Architect.
Bro. R. W. Peele.....	Grand Tyler <i>pro tem.</i>

The M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois was opened in *Ample Form* by the M.W. Grand Master, who stated that this Occasional Communication was called for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the State Fair Building.

At 1:30 o'clock p.m. the Grand Lodge was escorted to the Fair Grounds by one of the largest, grandest, and most imposing processions ever witnessed in the state. R.E. Sir Harvey M. Hall, Grand Comman-

der, and other officers of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Illinois, acted as special escort. Bands of music, Lodges of Masons, Commanderies of Knights Templar, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Trades Unions, military and civic societies, made one vast, moving panorama, two miles in length. The entire line of march, as well as the principal streets, were one mass of flags and gay bunting. Nothing was left undone by the citizens of Springfield to make this the grandest day in the history of the Capital City. That their fondest hopes and most sanguine expectations were fully realized, can be attested by the many thousands who were present. Upon arriving at the State Fair Building, the officers ascended the temporary platform prepared for the occasion, when Grand Master Goddard commanded silence and began the formal proceedings with the following remarks:

“When invited by the proper authorities, as on this occasion, to place the corner-stone of an acknowledged public structure, Freemasonry in its modest and dignified way stands ready to respond, but never, under any circumstances, does it solicit such invitations nor in any way court public honors.

“A little more than one hundred years ago the corner-stone of the national capitol at Washington was laid by Brother George Washington with Masonic ceremonies.

“The corner-stone of the Illinois state capitol, here in this beautiful city, was laid by the Grand Lodge of the state, on October 5, 1868.

“We deem it proper that our Ancient Craft, through the Grand Lodge of Illinois, accept this invitation, and on this natal day of our independence perform the ceremonies of placing in position the corner-stone of the edifice to be erected in these grounds in the interest of the products of the various resources of this magnificent state.

“Fifty-five years ago the Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized by a little band numbering eleven Masons. Today it is composed of fifty thousand representative citizens; men of the very best character from every locality in the state.

“The history of Freemasonry is one continued record of purity, dignity, and success. The prime cause of its success is that the teachings of Freemasonry inculcate that in all our works, great or small, begun and finished, we should seek the aid of Almighty God. It is our first duty then to implore the blessings of the Great Architect of the Universe upon the work in which we are about to engage. I therefore command the utmost silence and call upon all to unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the throne of grace.”

Grand Chaplain Thomas delivered the following prayer:

“Almighty God, who hath given us grace at this time, with one accord to make our common supplication unto Thee, and dost promise that where two or three are gathered together in Thy name, Thou wilt grant their request: fulfill now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of Thy servants, as may be most expedient for them; granting us in this world, knowledge of Thy truth, and in the world to come, life everlasting. Amen.”

And all the brethren responded, “So mote it be.”

The corner-stone was then laid with the usual Masonic ceremony, after which the vast multitude listened to scholarly, eloquent, and appropriate orations by Gov. John P. Altgeld and Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, S.T.D., LL.D.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the Leland Hotel, where, at 5 o'clock p.m., it was closed in Ample Form.

*L. A. Goodand*  
GRAND MASTER.



ATTEST:

*J. A. Dell.*  
GRAND SECRETARY.



FIFTY-FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT  
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 2, 3, AND 4, 1894.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons.

---

M.W. LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master

R.W. J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

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BLOOMINGTON, ILL.:  
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# OFFICERS

OF THE

## Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois

1894-95.

- M.W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Grand Master*.....Chicago.
- R.W. OWEN SCOTT..... *Deputy Grand Master*..Bloomington.
- R.W. EDWARD COOK.... *Senior Grand Warden*..Chicago.
- R.W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK...*Junior Grand Warden*..Peoria.
- R.W. WILEY M. EGAN..... *Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.
- R.W. J. H. C. DILL.....*Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington.
- R.W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D.D...*Grand Chaplain*.....Chicago.
- R.W. J. C. BLACK.....*Grand Orator*.....Chicago.
- W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....*Deputy Grand Secretary* Mattoon.
- W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN. ....*Grand Pursuivant*.....Vienna.
- W. WILLIAM HARTZELL.....*Grand Marshal*.....Chester.
- W. WALTER WATSON.....*Grand Standard Bearer* Mt. Vernon.
- W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....*Grand Sword Bearer* ..Greenville.
- W. GEORGE M. MOULTON.....*Senior Grand Deacon*..Chicago.
- W. ANDREW J. BENSON.....*Junior Grand Deacon*..Chicago.
- W. HENRY C. MITCHELL.....*Grand Steward*.....Carbondale.
- W. WM. H. JOHNSON.....*Grand Steward*.....Wheaton.
- W. A. M. BORING.....*Grand Steward*.....Carlinville.
- W. HARRY C. PURDY.....*Grand Steward*.....Marion.
- BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT ITS FIFTY-FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Fifty-fifth Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 2d day of October, A. D., 1894, A. L. 5894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS. D. D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. BLACK.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. J. S. McCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ANDREW J. BENSON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. THOMAS M. CROSSMAN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. M. BORING.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WM. H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WM. H. PEAKE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The M.W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM, with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Almighty Father, we were glad when it was said, "Let us go unto the house of the Lord." We rejoice that our feet may stand within the gates of this Jerusalem, this sacred temple, erected long ago in the thoughts of prayer, devotion, study, and the work of our Ancient and Blessed Order.

We come to ask for wisdom, for inner light, inluminism teaching, that beneath all these external forms, that we may see the inner truth, the inner life and light, the eternal justice, and to pray to Thee that we, in our time, may keep well this temple of our hearts. Help us in our day to build more deeply and divinely the altars of truth, of justice, of brotherhood on earth.

We give thanks to Thee, thou giver of all good, for the blessings vouchsafed to us during the past year. We give thanks for the great and loving services Thou hast enabled our brother, the Grand Master, to perform. We thank Thee for all glad helpfulness of those associated with him, and for the work that has been done throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. We give thanks for the peace, the harmony that has prevailed.

And now in this, our great gathering, speak to each heart; grant Thy blessing and mercy, we again ask Thee, upon each of Thy servants gathered here; keep them during their absence from home; keep their homes and all the interests left behind, and when our work is done, may all these, Thy servants, go out with new inspirations and greater enthusiasm for humanity; and may our work, Thy work, thus be prospered in our hands. May blessings be upon all the inhabitants of our country, upon all the governments of the world, upon all the needs of humanity, 'till we come together at Thy right hand, where there shall be peace and blessings forevermore. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, and asked for the committee further time to complete their report, which was granted.

COMMITTEES.

The M.W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

## ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, John C. Smith, John M. Pearson,  
Jerome R. Gorin.

## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, Geo. W. Hill,  
Eugene L. Stoker.

## CHARTERED LODGES.

Loyal L. Munn, Harry Todd, T. H. Humphrey, A. P. Grout, George  
W. Cyrus.

## LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, W. H. Curtin, Frank W. Havill, Adolph Hansing, J.  
M. Burkhart.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

## MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, Edward S. Mulliner, W. B. Wright.

## FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

## TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John, Jos. E. Evans, John W. Rose.

## CREDENTIALS.

Jas. I. McClintock, Ed. L. Wahl, P. W. Barclay.

## PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, A. N. Yancey, W. E. Ginther.

## OBITUARIES.

G. W. Warvelle, Henry Goddard, J. W. Hutchinson.

## GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

C. H. Patton, W. F. Beck, W. R. Ward.

## RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

Wm. Jenkins, C. H. Morrell.

M. W. James A. Hawley moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren, which was adopted.

### GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

Since our last annual communication we have witnessed many changes in the affairs of men. It has been a year of varied experiences. Our people have felt the effects of serious financial depression, and many have murmured because they were not more prosperous. Many have been made unhappy, some by their own folly, some by the mistakes or inhumanity of others. When discontentment prevails disturbances will arise, and they have been more serious than usual the past year. Yet, withal, I bring you tidings of good cheer from the Craft of Illinois.

“Ev’n scenes that strike with terrible surprise,  
Still prove a God, just, merciful, and wise.  
Sad wintery blasts, that strip the autumn, bring  
The milder beauties of a flowery spring.”

The distress in financial and industrial affairs has not in any way stayed the progress of Masonry throughout our Grand Jurisdiction. Indeed, it has been a year of unusual interest and activity—a year of success in cementing more strongly the ties of brotherly love and affection, in developing a broader view of the beautiful teachings and purifying influences of our noble Fraternity.

We know the ills and hurts of life are caused by the mistakes of men, and can only be temporary.

“The darkest day,  
Live till tomorrow, will have passed away.”

God's favors are constant, He is ever mindful of our needs, and from His bounteous gifts every year develops something that adds to our enlightenment and comfort. In times of confusion men feel the need of brotherhood, of companionship. No troubles have ever yet come that have been great enough to threaten the life of Ancient Craft Masonry. Nor will it ever be in danger of being dissolved so long as we continue in that love and confidence so firmly planted in the hearts of all good Masons for each other.

Mother Earth has not proved unfriendly to us. The great fields of Illinois have been rich with bountiful crops, and in all nature there is witness that God has not withheld any of His blessings from us.

“The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord,” and I sincerely trust that every heart here today glows with gratitude to Him for the manifold blessings and comforts we enjoy.

Brethren, we see new faces here every year. Our annual gatherings grow larger, and new lodges are added to the roll, new names to the list of representatives—and every delegate a man of character and intelligence, a representative citizen of the great state of Illinois. What other institution or occasion brings together one thousand or more men who are grander specimens of noble manhood?

Every year some forms are notably absent, though they do not fade from our vision. The angel of death beckons, and the souls of those we love are released from earth. The only summons from our ranks of active grand officers this year claimed the spirit of Worshipful Bro. James M. Montgomery, Grand Steward. His death occurred at his home in Rock Island, January 25, 1894. He was born in Monteur county, Pa., January 8, 1842. He served seven terms as Worshipful Master of Trio Lodge, No. 57. The purity of his private life and the fullness of his Masonic labors endeared him to his associates in life. By his request he was laid to rest with Masonic honors.

Archimedes C. Dickson died in Springfield, Ill., February 15, 1894. He had been an inmate of St. John's Hospital in Springfield the last five years previous to his death. He was about eighty years of age. I do not know that he was affiliated with any lodge: in fact I suspect he had not been for many years; yet the history of this Grand Lodge shows that Bro. Dickson was one of the few present at its organization, filling at the same time both positions of Steward and Tyler; hence we offer no apology for giving this space to his memory. There is now but one left (M.W. Bro. Harrison Dills) of that little band that met in the town of Jacksonville on the 6th day of April, 1840. I am pleased to say the comforts of Bro. Dickson were not neglected by the Grand Lodge during the last two years of his life. His body was deposited in its last resting place by the hands of the faithful Craftsmen of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, one of the six lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Illinois. As a last token of respect they placed on his humble grave a beautiful floral tribute, and thus bade him a loving farewell.

The spirit of R.W. Bro. John P. Norvell was summoned to its long home December 14, 1893. Bro. Norvell died in Chicago and his body was consigned to the grave by the Masonic Fraternity in Danville, Ill., his home for many years. He gave twelve years of his best service to Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, as its Worshipful Master. For several years he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth District, and also filled the position of Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge. By his death we parted with an old and beloved brother, who was always large in his sympathies and kind in his nature.

The life of R.W. Bro. John R. Hodson came to a close July 30, 1894. He was one of the most sincere Masons it has ever been my fortune to know personally well. He was born in England about sixty-three

years ago. For more than thirty years past he was a member of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, and was always just and upright in his dealings. Bro. Hodson devoted much of his time to the interests of our Fraternity; he was for a number of years a Deputy Grand Lecturer, and filled several positions by appointment in the Grand Lodge. His devotion to Masonry and his constant, faithful efforts to promote its interests, caused thousands of Craftsmen to feel warmly attached to him.

M.W. Bro. James Lowe, Past Grand Master of Masons in Utah, died October 21, 1893. At the time of his death he was our Representative near that Grand Lodge. He was made a Mason in Quincy, Ill., and served several years as Worshipful Master of Bodley Lodge, No. 1. Before leaving Illinois he took an active part in the proceedings of our Grand Lodge, serving three years as Senior Grand Deacon and three years as Chairman of Committee on Finance. Bro. Lowe was a zealous and conscientious Mason. He was born in Ipswich, England, October 24, 1822.

From Salt Lake City, Utah, comes the announcement of the death, June 15 last, of another Past Grand Master, M.W. Bro. Albion B. Emery. He was also our Representative near that Grand Jurisdiction. His commission as such was signed by your Grand Master after the death of M.W. Bro. James Lowe. It was said of Bro. Emery that "as a husband, a father, and a citizen he was a true-hearted, great-hearted, honest man; every impulse was a manly one, every inspiration was a generous one."

M.W. Bro. J. S. Davidson, for eleven years Grand Master of Masons in Georgia, died in Atlanta, March 11, 1894.

M.W. Bro. Dayton Alonzo Reed, Grand Master of Masons in Arizona Territory, died in the city of Phoenix, July 12, 1894.

M.W. Bro. Philip Crosby Tucker, died in Washington, D.C., July 9, 1894. He was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Texas, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar, and at the time of his death was Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council A.A.S. Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

M.W. Bro. R. Delos Pulford, Past Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin, died in Mineral Point, October 19, 1893.

M.W. Bro. Richard Parker, Past Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, died in Winchester, November 10, 1893. Past Grand Master, Francis Henry Hill, of the same state, died in Madison, January 24, 1894.

M.W. Bro. Charles H. Bell, Past Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire, died in Exeter, November 11, 1893.

M.W. Bro. Henry Vehslage, Past Grand Master of Masons in New Jersey, died in Irvington, March 4, 1894.

M.W. Bro. George C. Connor, Past Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee, died in Chattanooga, March 8, 1894.

Grand Secretary Very Worshipful Brother T. Nesbit Robertson, of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, died in the city of St. John, April 25, 1894.

R.W. Bro. Robert B. Brannin, for many years Grand Lecturer of the Grand Jurisdiction of Mississippi, died in Aberdeen, May 9, 1894.

R.W. Bro. Frederick Fox, for eleven years Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine, died in Portland, June 5, 1894.

#### LODGES CONSTITUTED.

The following lodges having been chartered at last session of the Grand Lodge, were duly constituted and their officers installed according to our usages and customs :

Pearl Lodge No. 823, located at Pearl City, Stephenson county, November 2, 1893, by R.W. Bro. Jacob Krohn, D.D.G.M. Fifth District, as my proxy.

Grove Lodge No. 824, located at Downer's Grove, DuPage county, October 27, 1893, by Grand Master.

Arthur Lodge No. 825, located at Arthur, Douglas county, November 9, 1893, by W. Bro. J. M. James, Deputy Grand Lecturer, as my proxy.

Mazon Lodge No. 826, located at Mazon, Grundy county, November 7, 1893, by Grand Master.

Sequoit Lodge No. 827, located at Antioch, Lake county, November 18, 1893, by Grand Master.

Trinity Lodge No. 828, located at Mound City, Pulaski county, October 11, 1893, by M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, as my proxy.

Edgar Lodge No. 829, located at Hume, Edgar county, November 8, 1893, by R.W. Bro. Robert L. McKinlay, D.D.G.M., Seventeenth District, as my proxy.

Rockport Lodge No. 830, located at Rockport, Pike county, October 16, 1893, by W. Bro. Julius Schwartz, as my proxy.

Findlay Lodge No. 831, located at Findlay, Shelby county, October 27, 1893, by W. Bro. Wm. Price, as my proxy.

#### SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

For the benefit of instruction in the work and lectures established by the Grand Lodge, I designated five schools to be held as follows :

Sterling, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 2, 3, 4.

Winchester, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 16, 17, and 18.

Decatur, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 30, 31, February 1.

Kankakee, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 13, 14, and 15.

Mt. Vernon, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 20, 21, and 22.

I was present at each of these schools and am pleased to report continued earnest efforts by many of the Craftsmen to obtain a thorough knowledge of the standard work, and I believe to this may be attributed much of the success of Masonry in Illinois. The schools were all well attended, perhaps more names were registered at Decatur than at any school in our history, the total number being 501, representing 76 lodges. Further information on this subject is given in report of Grand Examiners, which will be published in our proceedings.

#### DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

Upon the recommendation of the full board of Grand Examiners, I signed commissions giving authority to teach the standard work as Deputy Grand Lecturers to the brothers named below. That so many have attained proficiency is an index of the beneficial results of our system of instruction:

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.	C. M. Erwin, Bowen.
James Douglas, Chester.	O. F. Kirkpatrick, Blandinsville.
Charles F. Tenney, Bement.	J. J. Crowder, Springfield.
G. A. Stadler, Decatur.	T. N. Wilson, Riverton.
W. H. Stevens, Steelville.	J. A. Agee, Riverton.
John E. Morton, Perry.	C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll.
W. O. Butler, LaHarpe.	Henry A. Eidson, Willow Hill.
Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.	Samuel A. Jarvis, Victoria.
James R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.	Joseph V. Harris, Canton.
W. J. Frisbie, Bushnell.	H. T. Burnap, Upper Alton.
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago.	D. B. Hutchison, Jacksonville.
D. F. Flannery, Chicago.	Charles L. Bliss, Oak Park.
G. H. B. Tolle, Mattoon.	C. E. Allen, Galesburg.
T. H. Humphreys, DuQuoin.	H. C. Yetter, Galesburg.
James M. Willard, Decatur.	Frank M. Sherman, Oak Park.
Frank Barker, Rochelle.	T. S. Simpson, Chicago.
Josiah M. James, Decatur.	D. D. Darrah, Bloomington.
Thomas Ockerby, Chicago.	Hugh A. Snell, Litchfield.
Wm. I. Holcomb, Centralia.	W. H. Lathrop, Newton.

John R. Hodson, Chicago.  
 C. Rohrbough, Kimmundy.  
 Emerson Clark, Farmington.  
 D. E. Bruffet, Urbana.  
 G. O. Friedrich, Chillicothe.  
 C. W. Carroll, Blandinsville.  
 D. B. Robertson, Centralia.  
 Henry Werno, Chicago.  
 Thomas W. McFall, Quincy.  
 Sylvester Thompson, Galva.  
 J. W. Kleckner, Chicago.  
 H. S. Hurd, Chicago.  
 Colvin B. Burt, Chicago.  
 L. J. Forth, Fairfield.  
 I. H. Todd, East St. Louis.  
 Charles S. DeHart, Carthage.

J. W. Quillen, Ipava.  
 H. S. Albin, Chicago.  
 Eli F. Dawson, Decatur.  
 Thomas N. Cummins, Reevesville.  
 J. E. Wheat, Maywood.  
 John W. Swatek, Chicago.  
 T. M. Jeffards, Vermont.  
 Arthur G. Goodridge, Irving Park.  
 Isaac L. Lemmon, Nebo.  
 G. A. Martin, Brownstown.  
 W. F. Sinclair, Upper Alton.  
 S. M. Schoemann, McLeansboro.  
 Ebenezer N. Campbell, Good Hope.  
 George A. Lackens, Good Hope.  
 Lisle Cummins Waters, Chicago.

#### LODGES U. D.

October 5, 1893, I continued in operation dispensation formerly granted Dean Lodge, U.D., at Ava, Jackson county. As this lodge was instituted September 2, 1893, application for charter was not made at our last annual communication.

November 1, 1893, after careful consideration, I granted dispensation to form Hindsboro Lodge, U.D., at Hindsboro, Douglas county. From correspondence with R.W. Bros. Wm. E. Ginther and Robert L. McKinlay, I learned that Hindsboro is a thrifty little town surrounded by a good country, with prosperous people and is a favorable situation for a successful lodge. Bro. Ginther as my proxy, instituted the lodge and placed the officers in their stations November 9, 1893.

A dispensation was granted March 28, 1894, to fourteen brothers to form Toledo Lodge, U. D., at Toledo, county seat of Cumberland county. This beautiful little county capital offers every advantage for a prosperous lodge. On April 7, 1894, the Lodge was instituted and officers placed in their positions by R.W. Bro. Wm. B. Wright, as my proxy.

On April 24, 1894, I issued dispensation to fourteen brothers at Venice, Madison county, to form Triple Lodge, U.D. R.W. Bro. H.T. Burnap, D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District, instituted the Lodge on May 5, following. Bro. Burnap reports prospects flattering for a bright future for this Lodge.

Thirty-one brothers made application in due form for Windsor Park Lodge, U.D., at Windsor Park, Cook county, which I granted May 10, 1894, after personally visiting and inspecting the surroundings. R.W. Bro. W. K. Forsyth, D.D.G.M. First District, on May 19, following, instituted this Lodge and placed officers in their positions.

## REPRESENTATIVES COMMISSIONED.

This Grand Lodge having approved the commissioning of our Representatives near other Grand Lodges for a period of five years, appointments were accordingly made January 1, 1889. As these appointments all expired by limitation (except where new commissions were subsequently issued) I signed commissions for five years from January 1, 1894, as stated below. In every instance appointment was made on recommendation or with the approval of Grand Master of the Jurisdiction where Representative resides. For the state of Texas commission was first forwarded reappointing R.W. Bro. B. R. Abernethy, who returned it with the request that R.W. Bro. Geo. Lopas, jr., be commissioned. Bro. Lopas is brother-in-law of our distinguished Past Grand Master, D. M. Browning, and a warm personal friend of your present Grand Master. I deem it fitting to make mention of this fraternal courtesy.

Alabama .....	W. W. Daftin.....	Jackson.
Arizona.....	Artemus Loudon Grow.....	————
Arkansas .....	R. J. Laughlin.....	Bentonville.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central City.
Connecticut.....	John W. Mix .....	Yalesville.
Delaware .....	Geo. M. Jones.....	Dover.
District of Columbia ..	L. Cabel Williamson.....	Washington.
Georgia.....	James Whitehead.....	Warrenton.
Idaho .....	Thomas C. Maupin....	Boise City.
Indiana .....	Benjamin M. Willoughby...	Vincennes.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph Samuel Murrow .....	Atoka.
Ireland .....	William F. Black.....	————
Kansas.....	Mathew M. Miller....	Clay Centre.
Kentucky... ..	John H. Leathers.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Charles F. Buck .....	New Orleans.
Manitoba .....	John Leslie .....	Winnipeg.
Maine.....	Joseph A. Locke.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	John S. Berry.....	Baltimore.
Michigan .....	Arba M. Seymour .....	Detroit.
Mississippi.....	Frederick Speed.....	Vicksburg.
Missouri .....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
New Brunswick.....	J. Henry Leonard.....	Saint John.
New Hampshire.....	Sewall W. Abbott.....	Wolfeborough
New Jersey .....	J. Augustus Dix.....	Elizabeth.
New Mexico....	Harvey Huston..	Albuquerque.
New York.. ..	William D. Critcherson....	New York.
Nevada .....	Charles E. Mack.....	Virginia.
North Carolina .....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	Asheville.
Nova Scotia. ....	Theodore A. Cosman .....	Halifax.

- Oregon..... William Thomas Wright.... Union.
- Prince Edward Island.. Henry M. Aitkin... .. Charlottetown.
- Quebec..... Alexander Chisholm..... Montreal.
- Rhode Island..... .. Newton D. Arnold ..... Providence.
- Scotland..... .. Patrick Stirling..... Kippenross.
- South Carolina ..... John F. Ficken ..... Charleston.
- Texas..... George Lopas, jr..... Houston.
- Utah..... .. Albion Bernard Emery ..... Park City.  
(Died June 15, 1894. A. Scott Chapman, Salt Lake City, appointed  
for five years from July 1, 1894.)
- Vermont..... Delos M. Bacon ..... St. Johnsburg.
- Virginia ..... B. R. Willford, jr ..... Richmond.
- Washington..... Louis Ziegler... .. Spokane.
- West Virginia..... Samuel D. Engle ..... Middleway.
- Wisconsin..... .. John W. Lafin ..... Milwaukee.
- Wyoming ..... Frank W. Mondell..... New Castle.
- Grand National Mother  
Lodge of Three Globes,  
Berlin, Prussia ..... William Bernhardt..... Berlin.

REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED.

It gave me pleasure to recommend the following brothers to be commissioned to represent other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

- Thomas S. Simpson, Chicago, Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.
- John L. McCullough, Olney, Grand Lodge of Vermont.
- Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Grand Lodge of Michigan.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

As authorized by the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I have issued special dispensations during the year for various purposes to the following Lodges:

LODGE.	NO.	FEE.	LODGE.	NO.	FEE.
Ashlar.....	308	\$5 00	Columbus.....	227	2 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	2 00	Erie.....	667	2 00
Knoxville.....	66	2 00	Berwick.....	619	2 00
Cambridge.....	49	2 00	Toulon.....	93	2 00
Murphysboro.....	498	2 00	Oquawka.....	123	2 00
Aledo.....	252	2 00	Streator.....	607	2 00
Ewing.....	705	2 00	Bloomington.....	43	5 00
Ohio.....	814	2 00	Russellville.....	348	2 00
Maroa.....	454	2 00	Union Park.....	610	2 00
Rutland.....	477	2 00	Manchester.....	229	2 00
Villa Ridge.....	562	2 00	Hinsdale.....	649	2 00
Bath.....	494	2 00	Acacia.....	67	2 00
A. Lincoln.....	518	2 00	Equality.....	2	2 00
Columbian.....	819	2 00	Locust.....	623	2 00

LODGE	NO.	FEE.	LODGE.	NO.	FEE.
D. C. Cregier	643	\$2 00	Accordia	277	2 00
Mt. Nebo	76	2 00	Oquawka	123	2 00
Mizpah	768	2 00	D. C. Cregier	643	2 00
Irving	455	2 00	Apollo	642	2 00
Harmony	3	5 00	Ben Hur	818	2 00
Circle	707	2 00	Carrollton	50	2 00
Jacksonville	570	5 00	Fidelity	152	2 00
Bethalto	406	2 00	Chatham	523	2 00
Orel	759	2 00			\$133 00
Galatia	684	2 00	Four dispensations for		
Beacon Light	784	5 00	new lodges		400 00
Olive Branch	38	20 09			\$533 00
Germania	182	2 00			
Home	508	2 00			

Which amounts were paid to Grand Secretary at end of each month as received.

Believing no power is given the Grand Master to suspend the requirements of the mental as well as the physical qualifications of a candidate, three petitions were refused asking for dispensations to confer second and third degrees on E.A. "incapable of learning the work sufficiently to pass a satisfactory examination."

I also refused several applications for dispensations for lodges to receive petitions of candidates who had been residents of Illinois less than twelve months.

#### HALLS DEDICATED.

October 21, 1893, I dedicated new hall of Griggsville Lodge No. 45, at Griggsville, Pike county. A large number of Masons, their wives and friends, were present. A splendid banquet was spread, and it was in every way a pleasant occasion. An interesting history of the Lodge was read by Bro. Morrison, a member for over thirty-seven years. In the work of dedication I was assisted by Bros. W. B. Grimes, Grand Examiner, C. W. Patterson, D.D.G.M.; John E. Morton, D.G.L.; A. P. Grout, T. M. Watson, W. W. Watson, and others.

R.W. Bro. Frank G. Welton, D.D.G.M., as my proxy, dedicated for Viola Lodge No. 577, a new hall at Viola, Mercer county, November 22, 1893. Bro. Welton reports a successful occasion, and speaks in terms of praise for the zeal and energy of the Masons in Viola, as they have often encountered severe and unfair opposition.

At Lena, Stephenson county, a new house was completed for Lena Lodge No. 174. On December 15, 1893, it was dedicated by R.W. Bro. L. L. Munn, as my proxy, and who reports that "after the official ceremonies were completed the brethren and ladies were entertained with pleasant talks, good music, and appetizing refreshments."

On the 27th of December, 1893, I had the pleasure of dedicating the new Masonic Home Temple of Chicago, at 3118, 3120, and 3122,

Forest avenue. The corner-stone of this Temple was laid with Masonic ceremonies June 24, 1893, and the building was conducted and completed without interruption. It is a beautiful and commodious structure, three stories in height, complete in all its apartments, and is an attractive Masonic home. An occasional communication of the Grand Lodge was convened, the following grand officers being present to fill their places:

Edward Cook, Senior Grand Warden.  
Charles F. Hitchcock, Junior Grand Warden.  
George M. Moulton, Senior Grand Deacon.  
Andrew J. Benson, Junior Grand Deacon.  
R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.

The other positions were filled *pro tem.* by Bros. Daniel J. Avery, J. R. Hodson, Wm. I. Marshall, Wm. K. Forsyth, George W. Warvelle, Walter A. Stevens, Joseph H. Dixon, Charles H. Lunt, James John, Wm. H. Reid, and Ira J. Mix. In the presence of a large assemblage of people, the ceremonies were performed according to our adopted custom, solemnly dedicating the hall to Freemasonry, to virtue, and universal benevolence. R.W. Bro. George W. Warvelle, as Grand Orator, and M.W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, made interesting talks. Excellent music by the Lexington Quartet added much to the pleasure of the evening.

At Sidney, in Champaign county, on January 5, 1894, a new hall was dedicated by R.W. Bro. Robert L. McKinlay, as proxy for Grand Master. Bro. McKinlay reports the exercises were public and many ladies were present. The brethren have a beautiful building, well adapted for lodge purposes. After the dedication ceremonies an elegant banquet was spread, to which all were invited.

On Friday evening, June 15, 1894, I dedicated, according to the custom of our Ancient Craft, the North End Masonic Temple, located at 615 and 617, North Clark street, in the city of Chicago. R.W. Bro. Edward Cook, Senior Grand Warden; W. Bros. George M. Moulton, Senior Grand Deacon; Andrew J. Benson, Junior Grand Deacon; and Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, were present and filled their official positions. Among others who assisted were Bros. Wm. K. Forsyth, Daniel J. Avery, Joseph H. Dixon, Gil W. Barnard, George W. Warvelle, John W. Kleckner, Thomas S. Simpson, John W. Swatek, and John C. Smith, Jr. After ceremonies of dedication, an excellent program was carried out, consisting of addresses by Bros. Cregier and Warvelle, vocal music by Schubert Quartet, and instrumental music by the Oriana Quartet. Refreshments were served to about seven hundred persons. This Temple is three stories, substantially built, and beautifully finished throughout, and is an ornament to that portion of the city. In its interior arrangements are a number of small rooms, among which are parlors, library, and billiard rooms; a drill

room on first floor, a banquet room on second, and on third floor is a lodge room which is probably not excelled by any lodge room in any state for its handsome appearance.

#### CORNER-STONES.

By request of the proper authorities, on the 12th day of May, 1894, I placed in position, with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft, the corner-stone of the new public school building to be erected in the city of Effingham. About three thousand people witnessed the ceremonies, more than one thousand taking position in the line of march. Bro. William A. Northcott, of Greenville, as Grand Orator, and Mrs. Alice Wright Gwyn, of the Effingham board of education, delivered interesting addresses. An original appropriate poem was read by Dr. James Newton Matthews, of Effingham county. Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery No. 44, Knights Templar, of Mattoon, was present in full uniform, and acted as escort to Grand Lodge. R.W. Bros. William B. Wright, C. Rohrbough, G. H. B. Tolle, and others rendered valuable assistance.

R.W. Bro. W. B. Grimes, as proxy for Grand Master, laid the corner-stone, June 23, 1894, of a new building to be erected for the C.P. Church society in Mt. Sterling, Brown county. Bro. Grimes reports a large gathering and a pleasant occasion. We all know the stone was "truly laid," because that most trusty Craftsman skillfully and faithfully does his duty on all occasions.

The corner-stone of "The People's Institute," in the city of Chicago, was laid with our impressive ceremonies July 4, 1894, by M.W. Bro. John C. Smith as proxy for Grand Master. Bro. Smith was assisted by R.W. Bros. Walter A. Stevens, as Deputy Grand Master; Daniel J. Avery, as Senior Grand Warden; Gil. W. Barnard, as Junior Grand Warden; Harry McCall, as Grand Chaplain, and Bros. Samuel H. Smith as Grand Standard Bearer, W. I. Davenney as Grand Marshal, and more than five hundred Ancient Craft Masons. Columbia Commandery No. 63, Knights Templar, with more than one hundred swords, acted as escort to Grand Lodge. The oration was delivered by R.W. Bro. George W. Warvelle.

As Grand Master's proxy, R.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Deputy Grand Master, July 12, 1894, laid the corner-stone of the new court house to be erected in Pittsfield, Pike county. Bro. Scott's report was quite brief, but we learn from another source that the ceremonies were performed in the presence of several thousand people. Pittsfield Commandery of Knights Templar and two hundred and seventy-five Pike county Masons were in line, together with many other civic societies and citizens. At the close of the ceremonies Bro. Scott delivered an eloquent and instructive address. Speeches were also made by Col. A. C. Mathews and Hon. Scott Wyke.

August 10, 1894, I visited Greenville, Bond county, and with the assistance of officers and members of Greenville Lodge No. 245, laid the corner-stone of a new public school building to be erected in that City. Bro. Cicero J. Lindley acted as Grand Marshal, and Bro. William A. Northcott delivered a scholarly oration. A number of visiting Masons were present. It was a day of general interest to the friends of education in Bond county, as evidenced by the large number present on the occasion.

In the presence of a large number of Masons and other people of Champaign county, the corner-stone of the Julia F. Burnham Hospital, to be erected in the city of Urbana, was successfully laid by R.W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery, as my proxy, on the 23rd day of August, 1894. Bro. Avery was assisted by the officers and members of Urbana Lodge No. 157, of Urbana, and Western Star Lodge No. 240, of Champaign, and from his report he was evidently made glad by the fraternal reception accorded him by the industrious and prosperous Craftsmen residing in that portion of the corn-belt district.

#### COMPLAINTS.

I have received many complaints of various kinds. In every one I tried to take prompt action and to "judge in all causes amicably and mildly, preferring peace." I do not consider it necessary to report all the little difficulties which have been amicably settled and are such as are so often encountered by every Grand Master.

Immediately after the close of our last annual session complaint was made to me that Prairie City Lodge No. 578, had knowingly received petitions of and initiated two candidates belonging to the jurisdiction of Greenup Lodge No. 125. As the evidence clearly substantiated the charge, I ordered the fees and candidates surrendered to Greenup Lodge. This was promptly done to the satisfaction of all interested.

At my request D.D.G.M. John B. Fithian met committees from Gardner Lodge No. 273, and Braidwood Lodge No. 704, and definitely settled a question of jurisdiction that had been disturbing the serenity of these lodges for about four years. The village of Essex, Kankakee county, was the territory in dispute. A correct map was made for each lodge, showing exact dividing lines.

D.D.G.M. Thomas C. McKinney, also at my request, adjusted a long time controversy between Makanda Lodge No. 434 and Union Lodge No. 627. Union Lodge having conferred the degrees on two candidates belonging to Makanda Lodge, the fees were promptly paid over, and peace and harmony prevails.

S. M. Dalzell Lodge at Spring Valley, in 1891 elected and conferred first and second degrees on one who (without the knowledge of

said S. M. Dalzell Lodge) had been rejected in St. John's Lodge No. 13, at Peru, in 1868, and jurisdiction had not been waived. Upon receiving such information the candidate was stopped from receiving the third degree pending investigation and adjustment. When confronted with the charge the candidate in question claimed he did not personally sign the petition to St. John's Lodge, and that the whole affair had escaped his memory, but upon investigation it was evident the petition to said St. John's Lodge was regular and the candidate was duly rejected. It would cumber the records of our proceedings to try to report all the correspondence and various other proceedings had in the case during the three years that it remained unsettled, but the above brief statement was found to be the central facts. Application was made to St. John's Lodge to waive jurisdiction, which was refused. On the 4th day of August, 1894, the papers having been submitted to me in official form, St. John's Lodge claiming the candidate and the fees collected by S. M. Dalzell Lodge for the two degrees, an order to that effect was made, believing it to be according to Section 2, Article XI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws.

Euclid Lodge No. 65, Naperville, Ill., officially informed me that notice had been received of suspension of two of its members by Greene Lodge No. 577, of Worthington, Ind. These two brothers while located in Worthington, Ind., joined with others in petition for dispensation to form Greene Lodge, U.D. They never withdrew from Euclid Lodge, but returned to Naperville before charter was granted to Greene Lodge, nor did they sign petition for said charter. Greene Lodge, however, assumed to suspend them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for non-payment of dues. October 28, 1893, I informed M.W. Bro. Daniel Noyes, Grand Master of Masons of Indiana, of this strange proceeding, and received reply under date of November 13, following, that after examination, he had promptly ordered Greene Lodge to rescind its action and to make due apology to Euclid Lodge and these brothers, as they never became members of Greene Lodge No. 577.

Waubansia Lodge No. 160, of Chicago, elected and conferred the three degrees on a candidate who. it was afterwards learned, had been twice rejected by Macomb Lodge No. 17, of Macomb, Illinois, although the candidate made answer that he had never before petitioned a lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for initiation. The fee for the three degrees in Macomb Lodge is thirty dollars, while Waubansia Lodge charges and collected fifty-five dollars. A controversy has arisen between the two lodges, not only as to the disposition of the brother in question, but of the fee also, especially the twenty-five dollars excess of amount for the degrees in Macomb Lodge. A statement of facts is filed with me in writing for consideration by the Grand Lodge, and I ask that the same be referred to the appropriate committee.

Bluff City Lodge No. 71, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, through the Grand Secretary's office of that Jurisdiction, files papers addressed to the "M. W. G. M., Grand Wardens, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois." The papers embody a formal complaint against Rock River Lodge No. 612, of Sterling, Illinois, for declining to pay an undertaker's bill of \$139.50, or perhaps \$125.00, as a proposition was made to accept that amount in full payment. Rock River Lodge is quite willing to have the Grand Lodge pass on the matter. I have procured all the papers in the case, including full statements of facts and circumstances from both sides. Of course these cannot all be reported by me in this address, but can be reviewed by the committee to whom they may be referred.

#### CHARTER ARRESTED.

On the evening of March 13, 1894, I visited National Lodge No. 596, located in Chicago. Complaints had been frequently made to me that for several years a spirit of discord had been growing in this Lodge, destroying its usefulness and prosperity. Members of the Lodge were grossly violating the provisions of Sec. 4, Art. XIV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by wilfully using the ballot to prevent the legitimate labors of the Lodge, being actuated by unworthy motives. In fact, it was understood that such contemptible violations would continue by rejecting the petitions of all applicants till certain conditions were reached, viz.: the re-instatement of a former member who had been indefinitely suspended while he was serving a sentence in state prison for larceny, and after expiration of such service he engaged in—and so continues now—a business that is contrary to the pure and elevating teachings of Freemasonry. The Grand Master tried to make a full and impartial investigation of the facts and conditions, and all were given an opportunity to be heard. Statements were made in open lodge by the five elective officers, four Past Masters, and about twelve other brethren. It was frankly admitted that this feeling of dissension was deep-rooted and so serious that it could perhaps never be eradicated. It was clearly evident that a number had worked their way in this Lodge who had not the good of Masonry at heart and that bitter feeling generally was continually growing, and at each annual election of officers there was a spirit of rivalry and contention manifested in the interest of candidates that was disgraceful to the Institution. After consultation with R. W. Bros. Daniel J. Avery, D.D.G.M., Second District, and Joseph H. Dixon, D.D.G.M., Third District, who were present with me, I decided to arrest the charter. I then and there closed National Lodge No. 596, and ordered that it stand closed till October, 1894, at annual communication of Grand Lodge. I directed that the charter, cash, securities, books, papers, furniture, jewelry, archives, and all other property of

the Lodge be delivered to R.W. Bro. Avery, to be transmitted by him to the Grand Secretary. I do not hesitate to recommend that the name and number of this Lodge be stricken from the roll of constituent lodges.

#### DECISIONS.

I have been requested to make scores of rulings during the year on questions submitted. Answers to nearly all of these questions could have been found by reference to the constitution and by-laws of this Grand Lodge, or approved rulings of its Grand Masters. I deem it proper, however, to submit the following for consideration as they were made on cases at issue:

1. A lodge cannot act on a petition transmitted by telegraph.
2. The ceremonies of installation of officers of a lodge cannot be held in another village several miles distant from location of lodge, but should be held in lodge hall or in the near vicinity thereof.
3. A member nominated in charter as warden of a lodge and regularly installed thereby becomes eligible to office of Master.
4. A non-affiliate who has petitioned and been elected to membership cannot be admitted into the lodge on the documentary evidence alone: due examination or legal information being required to justify avouchment.
5. A lodge cannot give a general waiver of jurisdiction over any of its material. Requests for waiver of jurisdiction must come from lodge which applicant has petitioned and jurisdiction is transferred to said lodge if request be granted.
6. A lodge whose functions have been suspended by Grand Master does not lose jurisdiction over its rejected material until its charter has been declared vacated by Grand Lodge.
7. Action of a lodge requesting, or consenting to, the conferring of degrees on its material by another lodge may be rescinded by vote of lodge before work is done. Action waiving jurisdiction cannot be rescinded.

The brethren should bear in mind that Grand Master makes rulings as he understands the "constitution, laws, rules, and regulations," which are given him strictly in charge. He cannot shape them to suit personal feelings in special cases. I have been asked a number of times for dispensations authorizing lodges to appear in public on national or state holidays, or take part in some local public celebration. As no special or Masonic reason was presented in either case, no such dispensation was granted. Applications were also made by more than one lodge for permission to act as escort to Com-

manderies of Knights Templar on Ascension Day, Easter Sunday, and other occasions. Think of the inconsistency of an unarmed body of Masons presuming to act as escort or guard to an armed Commandery of Knights Templar. It ought to be understood by all that it is not customary for a lodge of Ancient Craft Masons to act as escort to any other organized body of men. On these, and the question of physical qualifications of candidates, occasional exceptions have been taken to Grand Master's answers to questions. It would seem that in nearly all cases, members of lodge who personally see the applicant are best prepared to determine whether or not he is proper material physically. In one instance I answered that a person who is compelled to walk with the assistance of a crutch is not physically qualified to be made a Mason, he must be capable of conforming literally to what the several degrees require of him *without assistance*.

But these cases of combativeness are exceptional and rare. The letters of good will and fraternal cheer that come to the Grand East number in the many hundreds, and it has ever been a pleasant duty to answer all such in the same loving spirit. Believing the Grand Master of Masons of Illinois should be what the title implies (not merely Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, or a select number), I have ever tried to keep in close touch with the entire Craft, and believe that I replied promptly and courteously to every letter received that called for an answer.

#### VISITATIONS.

During the year I have made special efforts to visit as many constituent lodges as possible. It is often that the best interests of Masonry can be promoted by official visits of Grand Master. Lodges are stimulated to greater activity, social relations are revived, and in many ways renewed inspiration is thereby encouraged. On nearly every visit I was accompanied by some member of the Grand Lodge. On all occasions the courteous reception due the position was given with an apparent cordial feeling.

Of the following lodges I installed officers:

December 14, Siloam Lodge No. 780, Chicago. Installation public.

December 16, Columbian Lodge No. 818, Chicago.

December 18, Hermitage Lodge No. 356, Albion.

December 19, Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 239, Mt. Carmel.

December 20, Carmi Lodge No. 272, Carmi.

December 21, Murphysboro Lodge No. 498, Murphysboro. Installation public.

December 22, Shekinah Lodge No. 241, Carbondale.

December 23, Fellowship Lodge No. 89, Marion. My Masonic home. Installation public.

January 8, Lakeside Lodge No. 739, Chicago. Installation public.

In nearly all the following lodges I witnessed the conferring of one or more degrees of Masonry:

October 12, Dearborn Lodge No. 310, Chicago. Past master's night.

November 29, D. C. Cregier Lodge No. 643, Chicago. Annual reunion.

November 30, Ben Hur Lodge No. 818, Chicago. Initial annual reunion.

December 8, Mystic Star Lodge No. 758, Chicago.

January 2, Cedar Lodge No. 124, Morris.

January 3, Rock River Lodge No. 612, Sterling.

January 18, Winchester Lodge No. 105, Winchester.

February 1, Macon Lodge No. 8, Decatur.

February 15, Kankakee Lodge No. 389, Kankakee.

March 27, Union Park Lodge No. 610, Chicago.

April 16, Magic City Lodge U.D., Harvey.

April 17, Evans Lodge No. 524, Evanston.

May 12, Effingham Lodge No. 149, Effingham.

May 23, Blaney Lodge No. 271, Chicago. Initial meeting in new quarters, No. 78 Monroe street.

May 24, Cleveland Lodge No. 211, Chicago. Third degree on only son of Grand Treasurer Wiley M. Egan.

June 14, Kenwood Lodge No. 800, Chicago.

June 27, Garden City Lodge No. 141, Chicago.

August 10, Greenville Lodge No. 245, Greenville.

#### GRAND OFFICERS INSTALLED.

January 4, 1894, at Urbana, W. Bro. D. E. Bruffitt, Deputy Grand Lecturer, as my proxy, installed W. Bro. F. E. Eubeling as Grand Steward.

February 5, 1894, at Kankakee, assisted by R.W. Bro. Owen Scott, D.G.M., I installed W. Bro. Haswell C. Clarke as Grand Marshal.

June 28, 1894, at Carbondale, R.W. Bro. Thomas C. McKinney, D.D.G.M., as my proxy, installed W. Bro. Henry C. Mitchell as Grand Steward.

September 4, 1894, at Bloomington, R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, D.G. M., as my proxy, installed W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle as Assistant Grand Secretary.

#### DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

The following lodges having lost their charters by fire, duplicate charters were supplied them, agreeable to Sec. 1, Art. XXIX, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws:

October 14, 1893, La Harpe Lodge No. 195, La Harpe, Hancock county.

December 1, 1893, Kendrick Lodge No. 430, Mound Station, Brown county.

March 30, 1894, Barry Lodge No. 34, Barry, Pike county.

July 19, 1894, El Paso Lodge No. 246, El Paso, Woodford county.

July 25, 1894, Chenoa Lodge No. 292, Chenoa, McLean county.

August 7, 1894, Wadley Lodge No. 616, Franklin, Morgan county

September 4, 1894, Shipman Lodge No. 212, Shipman, Macoupin County.

#### LODGE REMOVED.

July 9, 1894, I authorized the removal of Columbia Lodge No. 336, from New Columbia, Massac county, to Ganntown, Johnson county. I was careful to see that all the provisions of law had been complied with, and ascertained beyond doubt that the removal was for the best interests of the Lodge.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

An official communication has been received from committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Colorado relating to a memorial observance of the centennial of the death of Worshipful Brother George Washington. With this communication appears, under seal, attested by Grand Secretary, extract from proceedings of the M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M. of Colorado, held in Denver in September, 1893, in which the plans proposed are set forth at length. As we are invited to take official action and appoint a committee who shall be the official representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I suggest that the whole be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for

their consideration. I also ask reference to the same Committee, a communication from Montezuma Lodge No. 1, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, in relation to establishing a National Masonic Home for Consumptives, in said city, together with a number of documents which are inclosed with the communication—one of which is a copy of letter of approval and co-operation by the Grand Master of Masons in New Mexico.

The edicts issued from Grand East during the year are made a part of this address. Also report of M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, as committee to publish proceedings World's Congress of Masons.

Brethren, the work of the office of Grand Master of the Jurisdiction of Illinois, fifty thousand strong, is assuming proportions of such magnitude and vast importance that it makes quite a lengthy address to report briefly only the most important official transactions. I would like to make mention of the many kindnesses shown me and the brethren who have so often assisted me in various ways, but I could not tell where to stop. It seemed that on every hand, faithful Craftsmen with affectionate sympathy, with loving hearts and willing hands, and with words of encouragement, were ever ready to respond promptly when they could be of service.

I promised you one year ago that all the energies and talents I possessed should be faithfully employed in guarding the interests of Masonry in the state of Illinois. It has been the purpose of my heart to fulfill that pledge, and I have done my best at all times.

LEROY A. GODDARD,

Grand Master.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL  
The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, }  
CHICAGO, October 10, 1893. }

*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges,  
A. F. & A. M., of the State of Illinois:*

BRETHREN: At the 54th Annual Communication of the M.W. Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, held in the city of Chicago, October 3, 4, 5, 1893, two amendments to the Grand Lodge By-laws were adopted, to-wit: No. I—Section 1, Article XVII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, as amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a

less sum than twenty-five dollars; provided, that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars; and the apportionment of such sums to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the by-laws of each Lodge.

No. II—Section 17, Article XXIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, as amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 17. A brother on becoming a charter member of a new Lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder Lodge, and the Master of the new Lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder Lodge of the name of such member; provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to permit a member of a Lodge in another Jurisdiction becoming a member of a chartered Lodge in this Jurisdiction until he has obtained a regular dimit from the Lodge of which he was a member, or has honorably withdrawn.

That the constituent Lodges may have due information of these amendments, I order this circular to be read in open Lodge at the first stated Communication after its reception, and that it be spread in full upon the records.

You will take due notice thereof and govern yourself accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. GODDARD,  
Grand Master.

Attest:

J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL  
The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, }  
CHICAGO, November 15, 1893.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brothers, of the Constituent Lodges,  
A. F. & A. M., of the State of Illinois:

BRETHREN: For the purpose of providing for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by this Grand Lodge, I have appointed the following brethren Grand Lecturers, and hereby constitute them a Board of Examiners :

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield; A. B. Ashley, LaGrange; James John, Chicago; Joseph E. Evans, Monticello; John W. Rose, Litchfield.

Five schools of instruction will be held, as follows:

Sterling, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 2, 3, 4.

Winchester, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 16, 17, and 18.

Decatur, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 30, 31, and February 1.

Kankakee, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 13, 14, 15, Mt. Vernon, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 20, 21, 22.

The meetings will convene at 10 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday, and three sessions will be held each day.

There will be an exemplification of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry at each school.

Much of the success of Masonry in Illinois may be attributed to the thorough knowledge of the standard work acquired by so many of the Craftsmen.

The Grand Lodge provides these schools for the benefit of the Craft. The officers and brethren of constituent Lodges well understand the benefits to be derived from them, and as many as can make it convenient to attend are earnestly requested to do so.

Each Deputy Grand Lecturer, as well as others who desire to qualify themselves for commissions as such, should attend one or more of these schools. It is the intention of the M.W. Grand Master to be present one or more days at each.

The brothers at each place have promised to see that ample accommodations are made for the comfort of all.

It is ordered that this circular be read in open Lodge at first regular meeting after it is received.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. GODDARD,

Grand Master.

*Attest:*

J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL  
The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons. }  
CHICAGO, Ill., December 14, 1893.

*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges of our Jurisdiction:*

BRETHREN: Information comes to the Grand East from credible sources that there exists in our midst certain unauthorized organizations of persons pretending to confer the rites of Freemasonry. The attention of the Craft is called to this alleged fact, and the Lodges and brethren are warned against the unwarranted assumptions of

said persons, and also against attempted imposition by the victims of such unscrupulous charlatans. To this end all Lodges and brethren of our Jurisdiction, especially those of the city of Chicago, are urged to exercise a strict and careful observance of the following Laws and Rules of our Grand Lodge, regulating the privilege of visitation to Lodges:

From Grand Lodge Constitution, Article X.

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the state of Illinois.

SECTION 2. Any organization, association, parties, or persons, professing to have any authority, powers, or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from the Grand Lodge, within the state of Illinois, are declared to be clandestine, and intercourse with, or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited.

Grand Lodge By-laws, Part Second, Article 1.

SECTION 2. No Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this state, unless authorized so to do by a dispensation from the Grand Master or a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Illinois.

Article XIX.

SECTION 2. No visitor shall be admitted to any Lodge under this Jurisdiction unless lawfully vouched for as a Master Mason in good standing. Documentary evidence alone shall not be sufficient to justify avouchment. In addition to strict trial and due examination of his knowledge of Masonry, every Lodge or committee shall require a strange visitor to affirm that the Lodge of which he is or was formerly a member, is working under and by virtue of a charter or dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master recognized by this Grand Lodge as having jurisdiction over the country, state, province, or territory in which such Lodge may be situated.

It is hereby ordered that this communication be read in full in open Lodge at the first stated meeting after it is received, and that the substance of the same be entered of record.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. GODDARD,

Grand Master.

*Attest:*

J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL  
 The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, }  
 CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1894. }

*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of Constituent Lodges:*

DEAR BRETHREN: Notwithstanding the general depression in commercial and financial affairs throughout the country, there is perhaps as much activity in Masonry in Illinois as ever before. The Craft are pursuing their labors, we are continually growing, and peace and harmony prevails among the fifty thousand Craftsmen of this great Jurisdiction.

For the benefit of all, I desire to urgently recommend a closer study of the Constitution and By-laws of the M.W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, together with reported decisions of Grand Masters that have been approved by Grand Lodge.

When an official *decision* is requested on any Masonic subject from Grand Master, to assist him in arriving at correct conclusions, the statement of facts and circumstances should be submitted under seal of Lodge; and if it is an appeal from some action of a Lodge or Master's decision, that no snap judgment or advantage be taken, such statement should affirm that notice of submission was given in open Lodge.

It is the duty of every member not only to avoid private piques and quarrels, but to promote peace and harmony by following the advice and instructions of the officers—submitting cheerfully to their amicable decisions and throwing by all resentments and prejudices. It is often that complaints are made to Grand Master by members when a satisfactory conclusion could, no doubt, be promptly reached if submitted to the Worshipful Master or the Lodge.

The District Deputy Grand Masters are ever ready and willing to lend counsel and advice in helping "brethren to dwell together in unity," and frequent communication with them is advised, thus bringing them in closer official relations with the Lodges of their respective districts. All official acts from Grand East should be reported to Grand Lodge; hence, it is readily seen how proceedings may be cumbered with report of much that could and should have been settled at home.

This is not intended to discourage brethren, Worshipful Masters especially, from corresponding with Grand Master, and, if inclined, to ask advice and suggestions on Masonic matters just as frequently as they desire. The Grand Master certainly takes pleasure in answering all such letters, and keeping in as close touch with the Craft as possible, but is not warranted in giving an official decision on some

rulings of a Worshipful Master or some action of a Lodge on a merely *ex parte* statement by some brother who desires to take issue.

It is ordered that this communication be read in open Lodge the first regular meeting after it is received.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. GODDARD,

Grand Master.

Attest:

J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, M.W. Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and M.W. Bro.:* I have the honor to report the completion of the duties assigned me of "superintending and distributing the proceedings of the Masonic Congress held in Chicago, August, 1893."

The intense pressure of social and other duties of the past year caused unavoidable delay, but now all is done and everybody is pleased. The 1,600 copies of proceedings printed have been liberally distributed among the delegates present, or accredited, two copies or more to the Grand Secretary of every Grand Lodge with which we are in communication, and copies to active working and distinguished Freemasons throughout the world. But few copies are left on hand for future requests, the call for same having been so many.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. SMITH.

R.W. Bro. W. M. Egan moved that the Grand Master's address be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's address, which was carried.

### REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer,*

*In account with* GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS.

1893.

DR.

Oct.	1,	To bal. to credit Charity Fund, per last report . . . . .	\$	629	19
	1,	To bal. to credit General Fund, per last report . . . . .		41,332	08
		Total credit balance as per last rep't			\$41,961 27

Oct.	6,	To amt. received from D. C. Cregier...\$	479 65
	31,	“ “ “ J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund ...	19 00
Nov.	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	2 00
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	18 00
Dec.	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	113 75
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	8 00
1894.			
Jan.	11,	To dividend on A. A. Glenn's life ins....	41 20
	25,	Int. on City of Chicago bonds (6 mos)	400 00
	25,	Int. on U.S. bonds (3 mos).....	50 00
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	7 00
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	33 00
Feb’y	28,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	5 50
	28,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	4 00
March	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund ...	32 00
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	3 75
April	10,	Int. on U.S. bonds (3 mos.).....	50 00
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund ...	129 50
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	436 93
May	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	22 75
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	114 75
June	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	114 75
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	23 25
July	11,	Interest on U. S. bonds (3 mos.) ....	50 00
	11,	“ City of Chicago bonds (6m)	600 00
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	21,079 50
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	9 00
Aug.	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account Charity Fund....	27 30
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec’y, account General Fund....	12,876 25

Sept. 29,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund....	\$ 2,708 50
29,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund....	15 40
29,	Int. on U.S. bonds (3 mos.).....	50 00
Oct. 1,	Total amt. received since last report	<u>\$39,524 73</u>
		\$81,486 00

1893.

CR.

Oct.	By mileage and per diem paid as per orders returned. ....	\$ 2,857 80
	By mileage and per diem paid Grand Representatives as per orders re- turned.....	15,574 60
	Total mileage and per diem paid...	<u>\$18,432 40</u>

## MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID AS FOLLOWS:

DATE OF ORDER. 1893.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
Aug. 19,	402	Joseph H. Dixon.....	\$ 5 00
Sept. 25,	410	A. C. Dickson, charity acct.....	15 00
Oct. 4,	823	Jos. Robbins.....	300 00
4,	824	R. R. Stevens.....	100 00
4,	825	L. L. Munn, jr.....	25 00
4,	826	Z. T. Griffin.....	50 00
4,	827	John C. Smith.....	500 00
4,	828	R. R. Stevens.....	101 97
4,	829	C. H. Morrell.....	52 60
4,	830	Jos. E. Evans.....	10 00
4,	831	M. C. Crawford.....	20 00
4,	832	J. H. C. Dill.....	6 70
4,	833	Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home...	500 00
4,	834	John Hanson.....	25 00
4,	835	Wm. Jenkins.....	30 62
14,	1	Herkert & Meisel Trunk Co.....	9 40
24,	2	A. C. Dickson, charity acct. ....	15 00
31,	3	L. A. Goddard.....	125 00
31,	4	J. H. C. Dill.....	208 33
31,	5	American Ex. Co.....	4 23
31,	6	Holder, Milner & Co.....	2 38
31,	7	A. C. McClurg & Co.....	3 00
31,	8	J. E. Burke & Co.....	3 00
31,	9	J. H. C. Dill.....	3 00
31,	10	Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co.....	30 40

Nov.	21,	11 Journal Printing Co.....\$	52 75
	21,	12 L. L. Munn.. . . . .	17 84
	21,	13 L. A. Goddard..... . . . .	47 53
	21,	14 H. A. Knecht..... . . . .	20 30
	21,	15 Boyce & Son..... . . . .	17 25
	21,	16 Boyce & Son..... . . . .	91 50
	21,	17 J. H. Moritz... . . . .	15 00
	21,	18 J. H. C. Dill..... . . . .	17 36
	21,	19 William Price..... . . . .	7 00
	21,	20 J. M. James . . . . .	13 50
	24,	21 L. L. Munn..... . . . .	46 00
	24,	22 Waddle Bros..... . . . .	42 50
	25,	23 A. C. Dickson, charity acct.....	15 00
	30,	24 L. A. Goddard..... . . . .	125 00
	30,	25 J. H. C. Dill . . . . .	208 33
	29,	26 L. A. Goddard..... . . . .	21 05
Dec.	1,	27 Waddle Bros..... . . . .	13 50
	1,	28 Journal Printing Co..... . . . .	1,492 32
	1,	29 Leader Job Printing Co..... . . . .	4 50
	1,	30 Holder, Milner & Co..... . . . .	1 33
	1,	31 J. E. Burke & Co . . . . .	2 00
	1,	32 Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co.....	39 92
	1,	33 American Ex. Co.... . . . .	273 81
	1,	34 United States Ex. Co..... . . . .	33 90
	1,	35 J. H. C. Dill..... . . . .	36 05
	20,	36 W. I. Bowlby..... . . . .	6 00
	20,	37 A. C. Dickson, charity account....	15 00
	30,	38 L. A. Goddard..... . . . .	125 00
	30,	39 J. H. C. Dill..... . . . .	208 34
		1894.	
Jan.	5,	40 J. H. C. Dill..... . . . .	15 70
	5,	41 H. A. Knecht . . . . .	8 05
	5,	42 Pantagraph P't'g & Sta. Co.....	45 95
	5,	43 United States Ex. Co..... . . . .	6 09
	5,	44 American Ex. Co..... . . . .	40 86
	5,	45 L. A. Goddard..... . . . .	33 25
	9,	46 W. B. Grimes..... . . . .	46 40
	9,	47 A. B. Ashley..... . . . .	35 20
	9,	48 James John..... . . . .	36 70
	9,	49 Joseph E. Robbins..... . . . .	41 00
	9,	50 John W. Rose..... . . . .	46 70
	9,	51 John M. Pearson..... . . . .	24 40
	25,	52 A. C. Dickson, charity account....	15 00
	26,	53 W. B. Grimes . . . . .	29 00
	26,	54 A. B. Ashley..... . . . .	50 00
	26,	55 James John..... . . . .	49 30

Jan.	26,	56 Joseph E. Evans.....	\$ 37 00
	26,	57 John W. Rose.....	31 30
	26,	58 J. H. C. Dill .....	11 20
	31,	59 L. A. Goddard. ....	135 00
	31,	60 J. H. C. Dill.....	208 33
	30,	61 C. J. Northrup.....	62 05
	30,	62 G. A. Ensenberger.....	53 60
	30,	63 W. I. Bowlby.....	7 30
	30,	64 H. A. Knecht .....	2 45
	30,	65 United States Ex. Co.....	1 44
	30,	66 American Ex. Co.....	2 35
	30,	67 Pantagraph P't'g & Sta Co.....	40 05
	30,	68 J. H. C. Dill.....	13 20
Feb.	6,	69 L. A. Goddard.....	34 98
	6,	70 W. B. Grimes .....	36 20
	6,	71 A. B. Ashley.. .	43 40
	6,	72 James John.....	42 80
	6,	73 Joseph E. Evans.....	27 70
	6,	74 John W. Rose.....	31 10
	6,	75 W. M. Egan.....	9 83
	20,	76 H. A. Knecht.....	3 15
	20,	77 W. B. Grimes.....	46 10
	20,	78 A. B. Ashley .....	32 00
	20,	79 James John.....	31 20
	20,	80 Joseph E. Evans.....	34 90
	20,	81 John W. Rose.....	42 40
	28,	82 L. A. Goddard.....	125 00
	28,	83 J. H. C. Dill.....	208 33
	28,	84 W. B. Grimes .....	42 20
	28,	85 A. B. Ashley .....	54 60
	28,	86 James John.....	54 00
	28,	87 Jos. E. Evans.....	39 20
	28,	88 John W. Rose.....	32 90
	28,	89 Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co.....	12 30
	28,	90 American Ex. Co.....	6 16
	28,	91 United States Ex. Co.....	2 86
	28,	92 J. H. C. Dill.....	20 87
M'ch	7,	93 L. A. Goddard.....	32 96
	7,	94 W. I. Bowlby.....	10 75
	13,	95 Griffin Bros.....	3 00
	17,	96 Louis M. Myers.....	58 50
	23,	97 Griffin Bros.....	5 00
	31,	98 L. A. Goddard.....	125 00
	31,	99 J. H. C. Dill.....	208 34
	28,	100 American Ex. Co.....	3 31
	28,	101 United States Ex. Co.....	8 65

M'ch	28,	102	J. H. C. Dill.....	\$	9	60
April	18,	103	Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co.....		25	63
	30,	104	L. A. Goddard.....		125	00
	30,	105	J. H. C. Dill.....		208	33
May	2,	106	American Ex. Co.....		3	64
	2,	107	United States Ex. Co.....		2	89
	2,	108	Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co.....		22	65
	2,	109	J. H. C. Dill.....		25	98
	8,	110	L. A. Goddard. ....		21	86
	28,	111	Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co ...		16	15
	28,	112	American Ex. Co.....		2	90
	28,	113	United States Ex. Co.....		2	35
	28,	114	J. H. C. Dill.....		20	75
	31,	115	L. A. Goddard.....		125	00
	31,	116	J. H. C. Dill.....		208	33
June	8,	117	L. A. Goddard .....		23	78
	19,	118	E. C. Pace.....		25	00
	19,	119	Gil. W. Barnard.....		22	60
	19,	120	S. W. Waddle .....		5	00
	30,	121	L. A. Goddard.....		125	00
	30,	122	J. H. C. Dill.....		208	34
	27,	123	Lewis B. Thomas .....		162	00
	28,	124	J. H. C. Dill.....		20	95
	28,	125	American Ex. Co.....		2	21
	28,	126	United States Ex. Co.....		1	95
	28,	127	Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co.....		167	30
July	2,	128	W. B. Grimes.....		3	10
	12,	129	John C. Smith.....		23	00
	21,	130	John C. Smith.....		453	90
	24,	131	Owen Scott.....		10	27
	31,	132	L. A. Goddard.....		125	00
	31,	133	J. H. C. Dill. ....		208	33
	28,	134	Pantagraph P't'g & Sta. Co.....		57	35
	28,	135	United States Ex. Co.....		1	04
	28,	136	J. H. C. Dill.....		19	25
Aug.	7,	137	L. A. Goddard.....		28	19
	31,	138	L. A. Goddard.. ..		125	00
	31,	139	J. H. C. Dill.....		208	33
	28,	140	Pantagraph P't'g & Sta. Co.....		5	75
	28,	141	J. H. C. Dill.....		14	60
	28,	142	United States Ex. Co.....		1	21
	28,	143	Amer. Ex. Co.....		2	85
	31,	144	D. J. Avery.....		12	16
Sept.	10,	145	L. A. Goddard.....		11	20
	28,	146	Wiley M. Egan .....		400	00

Jan'y	3,	Paid premium on A. A. Glenn's life insurance policy.....	\$ 144 60
	30,	Paid for 5 \$1000 city of Chicago 4 per cent bonds @ 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	5,012 50
	30,	Paid for 10 \$500 city of Chicago 4 per cent bonds @ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	5,025 00
	30,	Paid interest on above bonds for 28 days .....	30 68
		Total amt. misc. items paid.....	\$21,252 27
		Total amt. paid out since last report	\$39,684 67
Oct.	1,	Balance to credit of Charity Fund \$	1,160 82
	1,	Balance to credit of General Fund	40,640 51
		Total credit balance in cash....	\$41,801 33
			<u>\$81,486 00</u>

In addition to the cash balance as reported above, the Grand Lodge has—

United States 4 per cent bonds, par value .....	\$ 5,000 00
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, par value.....	30,000 00
	<u>\$35,000 00</u>

Fraternally submitted,

CHICAGO, October 2, 1894.

WILEY M. EGAN,  
Grand Treasurer.

### REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, also cash book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance, which on motion was so referred:

*Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge :*

In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as Grand Secretary. At the close of the Grand Lodge, charters were issued to Pearl Lodge No. 823, located at Pearl City, in Stephenson county; Grove Lodge No. 824, located at Downer's Grove, in DuPage county; Arthur Lodge No. 825, located at Arthur, in Douglas county; Mazon Lodge No. 826, located at Mazon, in Grundy county; Sequoit Lodge No. 827, located at Antioch, in Lake county; Trinity Lodge No. 828, located at Mound City, in Pulaski county; Edgar Lodge No. 829, located at Hume, in Edgar county; Rockport Lodge No. 830, located at Rockport, in Pike county: and to

Findlay Lodge No. 831, located at Findlay, in Shelby county. Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge a manuscript copy of the proceedings was placed in the hands of the printer, and on the 25th day of October I commenced sending out the printed proceedings to the Grand Officers, sister Grand Lodges, and constituent Lodges, and within a few days they were sent to all those entitled to receive them.

#### CHARTERS ARRESTED.

The charter of National Lodge No. 596, located at Chicago, in Cook county, was arrested and the charter and books forwarded to the Grand Secretary April 7, 1894. The furniture, jewels, paraphernalia, and other Lodge property were, by order of the Grand Master, left in the custody of R. W. Brother D. J. Avery, D.D.G.M., who still has them in his care and keeping.

#### DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

On October 30, 1893, a duplicate charter was issued to La Harpe Lodge No. 195, located at La Harpe, in Hancock county, the original charter, together with the beautiful hall, furniture, and other property of said Lodge having been destroyed by fire October 15, 1893. On December 9, 1893, a duplicate charter was issued to Kendrick Lodge No. 430, located at Mound Station, in Brown county, the original charter having been destroyed by fire December 1, 1893. On April 13, 1894, a duplicate charter was issued to Barry Lodge, located at Barry, in Pike county, the original having been destroyed by fire March 30, 1894. On July 23, 1894, a duplicate charter was issued to El Paso Lodge No. 246, located at El Paso, in Woodford county, the original charter, together with the large and well arranged lodge room on which extensive repairs had but recently been made, having been destroyed by fire July 19, 1894. On July 28, a duplicate charter was issued to Chenoa Lodge No. 292, the original charter and lodge property having been destroyed by fire July 24, 1894. This makes the third duplicate charter that has been issued to this Lodge, the three previous charters having been destroyed by fire. On August 9, 1894, a duplicate charter was issued to Wadley Lodge No. 616, located at Franklin, in Morgan county, the original charter and lodge property having been destroyed by fire August 7, 1894. On September 10, 1894, a duplicate charter was issued to Shipman Lodge No. 212, located at Shipman, in Macoupin county, the original charter, records, jewels, furniture, and other lodge property having been destroyed by fire September 4, 1894.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

During the past year commissions have been received for the following Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge

of Illinois: R.W. Brother Thomas S. Simpson, of Chicago, to represent the Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois; R.W. Brother Joseph E. Dyas, of Paris, to represent the Grand Lodge of Michigan, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois; R.W. Brother John L. McCullough, of Olney, to represent the Grand Lodge of Vermont, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVES COMMISSIONED.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, near other Grand Lodges, for the term of five years from January 1, 1895:

Alabama .....	W. W. Daffin.....	Jackson.
Arizona.....	Artemus Loudon Grow.....	————
Arkansas .....	R. J. Laughlin.....	Bentonville.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller. ....	Central City.
Connecticut.....	John W. Mix .....	Yalesville.
Delaware .....	Geo. M. Jones.....	Dover.
District of Columbia ..	L. Cabel Williamson.....	Washington.
Georgia.....	James Whitehead.....	Warrenton.
Idaho.....	Thomas C. Maupin... ..	Boise City.
Indiana .....	Benjamin M. Willoughby... ..	Vincennes.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph Samuel Murrow .....	Atoka.
Ireland .....	William F. Black.....	————
Kansas.....	Mathew M. Miller... ..	Clay Centre.
Kentucky.. ..	John H. Leathers.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Charles F. Buck.....	New Orleans.
Manitoba.....	John Leslie .....	Winnipeg.
Maine.....	Joseph A. Locke.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	John S. Berry.....	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	Arba M. Seymour .....	Detroit.
Mississippi.....	Frederick Speed.....	Vicksburg.
Missouri .....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
New Brunswick.....	J. Henry Leonard.....	Saint John.
New Hampshire.....	Sewall W. Abbott .....	Wolfeborough
New Jersey .....	J. Augustus Dix.....	Elizabeth.
New Mexico.. ..	Harvey Huston.....	Albuquerque.
New York.....	William D. Critcherson.....	New York.
Nevada .....	Charles E. Mack.....	Virginia.
North Carolina .....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	Asheville.
Nova Scotia. ....	Theodore A. Cosman .....	Halifax.
Oregon.....	William Thomas Wright... ..	Union.
Prince Edward Island..	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	Alexander Chisholm.....	Montreal.

Rhode Island. . . . .	Newton D. Arnold . . . . .	Providence.
Scotland. . . . .	Patrick Stirling . . . . .	Kippenross.
South Carolina . . . . .	John F. Ficken . . . . .	Charleston.
Texas. . . . .	George Lopas, jr. . . . .	Houston.
Utah. . . . .	Albion Bernard Emery . . . . .	Park City.
(Died June 15, 1894. A. Scott Chapman, Salt Lake City, appointed for five years from July 1, 1894.)		
Vermont. . . . .	Delos M. Bacon . . . . .	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia . . . . .	B. R. Willford, jr . . . . .	Richmond.
Washington. . . . .	Louis Ziegler . . . . .	Spokane.
West Virginia. . . . .	Samuel D. Engle . . . . .	Middleway.
Wisconsin. . . . .	John W. Laflin . . . . .	Milwaukee.
Wyoming . . . . .	Frank W. Mondell . . . . .	New Castle.
Grand National Mother		
Lodge of Three Globes.		
	Berlin, Prussia . . . . .	William Bernhardt . . . . .
		Berlin.

#### LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

There were two lodges under dispensation one year ago which did not receive charters, but continued to work under dispensation during the present year, and there have been granted four dispensations for the formation of new lodges during the present year. All the lodges under dispensation have completed work and made returns to the Grand Lodge, paid their Grand Lodge dues, and have petitioned the Grand Lodge for charters.

#### ORDERS DRAWN.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last Annual Communication for the following amounts, to-wit:

For mileage and per diem of Officers, Representatives, and Committees in attendance at last communication . . . . .	\$18,459 60
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence . . . . .	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, salary as Grand Tyler . . . . .	\$ 100 00
To L. L. Munn, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary . . . . .	25 00
To Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary . . . . .	50 00
To John C. Smith, for rent of Central Music Hall . . . . .	500 00
To R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, expenses at Grand Lodge . . . . .	101 97
To The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home . . . . .	500 00
To C. H. Morrell, Services on Committee . . . . .	52 60
To Jos. E. Evans, expenses to Findlay Lodge, by order of Grand Master . . . . .	10 00
To M. C. Crawford, expenses for Headquarters of Grand Lodge . . . . .	20 00
To J. H. C. Dill, expenses for instituting Mazon Lodge . . . . .	6 70
To John Hanson, Janitor . . . . .	25 00
To Wm. Jenkins, services on Railroad Committee . . . . .	30 62

## MOVING GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

To Waddell Bros. for boxes.....	\$	56	00
To freight and drayage.....		132	90
To shelving vault.....		24	05
To moving furniture and books into office and vault.....		17	45
To L. L. Munn, assisting in moving office.....		46	00
To J. H. C. Dill, expenses in moving office.....		17	36
To carpets, curtains, etc., for office.....		62	50
To desk, chairs, and repairs on furniture.....		53	60

## PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

To J. E. Burke & Co.....	\$	5	00
To Freeport Journal Printing Co.....		52	75
To Leader Printing Co.....		4	50
To Freeport Journal Printing Co., Proceedings, 1893.....		1,492	32
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co.....		523	42
To Incidentals.....		10	25

## EXPRESSAGE AND POSTAGE.

To American Express Co.....	\$	355	11
To United States Express Co..		61	61
To postage stamps.....		166	84

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To E. C. Pace, Expenses meeting, Grand Secretary's Office..	\$	25	00
To Gil. W. Barnard " "		22	60
To S. W. Waddle " "		5	00

## CHARITY.

To A. C. Dickson.....	\$	60	00
To funeral expenses.....		58	50

## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

To Herket & Meisel Trunk Co., record case for grand examiner	\$	9	40
To School at Sterling.....		217	20
To School at Winchester.....		196	60
To School at Decatur... ..		181	20
To School at Kankakee.....		186	60
To School at Mt. Vernon.....		222	90

## EXPENSES GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE.

To constituting Findlay Lodge.....	\$	7	00
To constituting Arthur Lodge.....		13	50

To laying corner-stone Mt. Sterling.....	\$ 3 10
To laying corner-stone Chicago.....	23 00
To laying corner-stone Pittsfield.....	10 27
To laying corner-stone Urbana.....	12 16
To office expenses.....	254 71

## MISCELLANEOUS.

To John M. Pearson, for taxes on Missouri land.....	\$ 24.40
To John C. Smith, publishing proceedings Masonic congress..	453.90
To Griffin Bros., taking testimony in National Lodge.....	8.00
To L. L. Munn, mailing circulars.....	10.00
To J. H. C. Dill, expense meeting Printing Committee.....	13.95
To filling charters and commissions.....	49.60
To insurance on library and furniture.....	162.00
To J. H. C. Dill, expenses arranging reduced rates.....	9.15
To tin tubes for charters.....	3.96
To box rent in vault for Grand Treasurer.....	9.83
To packing boxes.....	2.25
To telegrams.....	2.73
To L. A. Goddard, salary as Grand Master.....	1,500.00
To Wiley M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer.....	400.00
To J. H. C. Dill, salary as Grand Secretary.....	2,500.00
	\$29,921.66

To my predecessor, R. W. Brother L. L. Munn, I return my most sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the kindness and promptness with which he has furnished valuable information relating to the business of the Grand Secretary's office.

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year; also cash book and ledger, and would ask that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. H. C. DILL,  
Grand Secretary.

## GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. &amp; A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1894.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES
Bodley .....	1	\$116 25	Scott .....	79	\$ 24 00
Equality .....	2	17 25	Whitehall .....	80	55 50
Harmony .....	3	75 00	Vitruvius .....	81	43 50
Springfield .....	4	111 00	DeWit .....	84	88 50
Friendship .....	7	91 50	Mitchell .....	85	51 00
Macon .....	8	244 50	Kaskaskia .....	86	31 50
Rushville .....	9	55 50	Mt. Pulaski .....	87	58 50
St. Johns .....	13	56 25	Havana .....	88	70 50
Warren .....	14	37 50	Fellowship .....	89	45 00
Peoria .....	15	154 50	Jerusalem Temple .....	90	117 75
Temperance .....	16	47 25	Metropolis .....	91	51 00
Macomb .....	17	102 00	Stewart .....	92	54 00
Clinton .....	19	78 75	Toulon .....	93	22 50
Hancock .....	20	69 00	Perry .....	95	46 50
Cass .....	23	60 00	Samuel H. Davis .....	96	15 75
St. Clair .....	24	84 00	Excelsior .....	97	173 25
Franklin .....	25	50 25	Taylor .....	98	45 75
Hiram .....	26	26 25	Edwardsville .....	99	66 75
Piasa .....	27	61 50	Astoria .....	100	51 00
Pekin .....	29	36 00	Rockford .....	102	169 50
Mt. Vernon .....	31	73 50	Magnolia .....	103	22 50
Oriental .....	33	212 25	Lewistown .....	104	47 25
Barry .....	34	65 25	Winchester .....	105	51 75
Charleston .....	35	64 50	Lancaster .....	106	23 25
Kavanaugh .....	36	24 75	Versailles .....	108	37 50
Monmouth .....	37	69 00	Trenton .....	109	33 00
Olive Branch .....	38	198 75	Lebanon .....	110	34 50
Herman .....	39	46 50	Jonesboro .....	111	40 50
Occidental .....	40	113 25	Bureau .....	112	77 25
Mt. Joliet .....	42	129 75	Robert Burns .....	113	49 50
Bloomington .....	43	114 75	Marcelline .....	114	32 25
Hardin .....	44	66 00	Rising Sun .....	115	27 75
Griggsville .....	45	44 25	Vermont .....	116	39 75
Temple .....	46	196 50	Elgin .....	117	108 00
Caledonia .....	47	12 75	Waverly .....	118	45 75
Unity .....	48	32 25	Henry .....	119	27 75
Cambridge .....	49	39 75	Mound .....	122	65 25
Carrollton .....	50	61 50	Oquawka .....	123	42 00
Mt. Moriah .....	51	63 75	Cedar .....	124	72 75
Benevolent .....	52	19 50	Greenup .....	125	29 25
Jackson .....	53	93 75	Empire .....	126	42 75
Washington .....	55	58 50	Antioch .....	127	37 50
Trio .....	57	107 25	Raleigh .....	128	18 75
Fraternal .....	58	69 75	Greenfield .....	129	39 00
New Boston .....	59	52 50	Marion .....	130	44 25
Belvidere .....	60	90 00	Golconda .....	131	28 50
Lacon .....	61	47 25	Mackinaw .....	132	24 75
St. Marks .....	63	51 00	Marshall .....	133	47 25
Benton .....	64	63 00	Sycamore .....	134	90 75
Euclid .....	65	59 25	Lima .....	135	30 00
Knoxville .....	66	26 25	Hutsonville .....	136	12 75
Acacia .....	67	55 50	Polk .....	137	51 00
Eureka .....	69	38 25	Marengo .....	138	43 50
Central .....	71	35 25	Geneva .....	139	37 50
Chester .....	72	33 75	Olney .....	140	62 25
Roscton .....	74	31 50	Garden City .....	141	343 50
Roscoe .....	75	34 50	Ames .....	142	41 25
Mt. Nebo .....	76	66 00	Richmond .....	143	34 50
Prairie .....	77	126 00	DeKalb .....	144	74 25
Waukegan .....	78	121 50	A. W. Rawson .....	145	38 25

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1894.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre	146	\$ 21 00	Geo. Washington	222	57 75
Clayton	147	48 00	Pana	226	73 50
Bloomfield	148	48 75	Columbus	227	20 25
Effingham	149	52 50	Lovington	228	32 25
Vienna	150	45 75	Manchester	229	24 00
Bunker Hill	151	46 50	New Haven	230	18 75
Fidelity	152	30 00	Wyand	231	24 75
Clay	153	38 25	Farmers	232	10 50
Russell	154	29 25	Blandinsville	233	65 25
Alpha	155	106 50	DuQuoin	234	54 00
Delavan	156	65 25	Dallas City	235	36 00
Urbana	157	100 50	Charter Oak	236	57 00
McHenry	158	15 00	Cairo	237	69 00
Kewanee	159	78 75	Black Hawk	238	50 25
Waubansia	160	127 50	Mt. Carmel	239	63 75
Virde	161	44 25	Western Star	240	101 25
Hope	162	35 25	Shekinah	241	81 00
Westfield	163	15 75	Galva	243	60 75
Edward Dobbins	164	54 75	Horicon	244	48 75
Atlanta	165	38 45	Greenville	245	53 25
Star in the East	166	124 50	El Paso	246	62 25
Milford	168	41 25	Rob Morris	247	26 25
Nunda	169	32 25	Golden Gate	248	12 75
Evergreen	170	74 25	Hibbard	249	33 75
Girard	171	45 75	Robinson	250	27 00
Wayne	172	33 00	Heyworth	251	49 50
Cherry Valley	173	36 00	Aledo	252	60 75
Lena	174	37 50	Avon Harmony	253	27 75
Matteson	175	160 50	Aurora	254	147 00
Mendota	176	58 50	Donnelson	255	28 50
Stanton	177	31 50	Warsaw	257	51 00
Illinois Central	178	69 00	Mattoon	260	75 75
Wabash	179	27 00	Amon	261	39 00
Moweaqua	180	16 50	Channahon	262	27 75
Germania	182	167 25	Illinois	263	85 50
Meridian	183	37 50	Franklin Grove	264	21 00
Abingdon	185	40 50	Vermilion	265	32 25
Mystic Tie	187	25 50	Kingston	266	33 00
Cyrus	188	55 50	La Prairie	267	30 75
Fulton City	189	33 75	Paris	268	95 25
Dundee	190	63 00	Wheaton	269	44 25
Farmington	192	59 25	Levi Lusk	270	24 00
Herrick	193	13 50	Blaney	271	117 75
Freedom	194	40 50	Carmi	272	49 50
LaHarpe	195	122 25	Miners	273	50 25
Louisville	196	39 00	Byron	274	27 75
King Solomon's	197	42 00	Milton	275	47 25
Homer	199	54 00	Elizabeth	276	21 75
Sheba	200	22 50	Accordia	277	51 75
Centralia	201	79 50	Jo Daviess	278	81 00
Lavelly	203	26 25	Neoga	279	39 00
Flora	204	48 75	Kansas	280	24 00
Corinthian	205	36 00	Brooklyn	282	25 50
Fairfield	206	50 25	Meteor	283	63 75
Tamaroa	207	22 50	Catlin	285	50 25
Wilmington	208	65 25	Plymouth	286	30 75
Wm. B. Warren	209	219 00	De Soto	287	38 25
Lincoln	210	82 50	Genoa	288	35 25
Cleveland	211	302 25	Wataga	291	21 00
Shipman	212	20 25	Chenoa	292	61 50
Ipava	213	48 75	Prophetstown	293	45 75
Gillespie	214	22 50	Pontiac	294	54 00
Newton	216	44 25	Dills	295	12 75
Mason	217	31 50	Quincy	296	81 75
New Salem	218	33 75	Benjamin	297	59 25
Oakland	219	53 25	Wauconda	298	21 75
Mahomet	220	33 00	Mechanicsburg	299	21 00
Leroy	221	36 75	Hinckley	301	22 50

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1894.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Durand	302	\$ 31 50	Mississippi	385	\$ 64 50
Raven	303	35 25	Bridgeport	386	46 50
Onarga	305	37 50	El Dara	388	27 00
W. C. Hobbs	306	42 00	Kankakee	389	88 50
T. J. Pickett	307	51 00	Ashmore	390	42 00
Ashlar	308	183 00	Tolono	391	36 75
Harvard	309	74 25	Oconee	392	20 25
Dearborn	310	353 25	Blair	393	165 00
Kilwinning	311	270 75	Jerseyville	394	52 50
Ionic	312	114 75	Muddy Point	396	18 75
York	313	26 25	Shiloh	397	22 50
Palatine	314	42 75	Kinmundy	398	41 25
Erwin	315	24 00	Buda	399	31 50
Abraham Jonas	316	14 25	Pacific	400	31 50
J. L. Anderson	318	45 75	Odell	401	21 75
Doric	319	114 00	Kishwaukee	402	54 75
Creston	320	36 00	Mason City	403	63 75
Dunlap	321	57 75	Batavia	404	36 00
Windsor	322	49 50	Ramsey	405	33 00
Orient	323	15 75	Bethalto	406	23 25
Harrisburg	325	60 00	Stratton	408	36 75
Industry	327	38 25	Thos. J. Turner	409	109 50
Altona	330	42 00	Mithra	410	94 50
Mt. Erie	331	19 50	Hesperia	411	282 75
Tuscola	332	66 00	Bollen	412	21 00
Tyrian	333	98 25	Evening Star	414	30 00
Summer	334	74 25	Lawn Ridge	415	29 25
Schiller	335	81 00	Paxton	416	45 00
New Columbia	336	45 00	Marseilles	417	58 50
Oneida	337	42 00	Freeburg	418	31 50
Saline	339	.....	Reynoldsburg	419	24 00
Kedron	340	24 00	Oregon	420	35 25
Full Moon	341	37 50	Washburn	421	10 50
Summerfield	342	14 25	Landmark	422	191 25
Wenona	344	29 25	Lanark	423	41 25
Milledgeville	345	37 50	Exeter	424	29 25
N. D. Morse	346	12 75	Scottville	426	31 50
Sidney	347	23 25	Red Bud	427	16 50
Russellville	348	12 00	Sunbeam	428	39 00
Sublette	349	16 50	Chebanse	429	29 25
Fairview	350	42 75	Kendrick	430	31 50
Tarbolton	351	61 50	Summit	431	13 50
Groveland	352	20 25	Murrayville	432	29 25
Kinderhook	353	24 75	Annawan	433	25 50
Ark and Anchor	354	46 50	Makanda	434	43 50
Marine	355	24 75	Philo	436	48 00
Hermitage	356	57 00	Chicago	437	210 00
Orion	358	18 00	Camargo	440	42 00
Blackberry	359	41 25	Sparland	441	30 00
Princeville	360	30 00	Casey	442	38 25
Douglas	361	28 50	Hampshire	443	30 75
Noble	362	32 25	Cave-in-Rock	444	18 75
Horeb	363	51 00	Chesterfield	445	33 00
Tonica	364	42 00	Watseka	446	84 75
Bement	365	51 75	S. D. Monroe	447	15 00
Arcola	366	81 00	Yates City	448	26 25
Oxford	367	33 00	Mendon	449	42 75
Jefferson	368	19 50	Loami	450	42 75
Newman	369	60 00	Bromwell	451	45 00
Livingston	371	43 50	New Hartford	453	37 50
Chambersburg	373	21 75	Maroa	454	64 50
Shabbona	374	18 75	Irving	455	33 25
Aroma	378	.....	Nokomis	456	35 25
Payson	379	42 75	Moscow	457	16 50
Liberty	380	26 25	Blazing Star	458	29 25
Gill	382	16 50	Jeffersonville	460	27 75
LaMoille	383	15 00	Plainview	461	27 75
Waltham	384	34 50	Tremont	462	24 00

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1894.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Palmyra .....	463	\$ 39 00	J. R. Gorin .....	537	\$ 39 00
Denver .....	464	24 75	Lockport .....	538	56 25
Huntsville .....	465	27 75	Chatsworth .....	539	27 75
Cobden .....	466	39 75	Harlem .....	540	194 25
South Macon .....	467	54 00	Sigel .....	541	13 50
Cheney's Grove .....	468	27 75	Towanda .....	542	25 50
McLean .....	469	48 75	Cordova .....	543	18 75
Rantoul .....	470	37 50	Virginia .....	544	34 50
Kendall .....	471	39 75	Valley .....	547	33 00
Amity .....	472	54 00	Apple River .....	548	32 25
Gordon .....	473	11 25	Sharon .....	550	36 75
Columbia .....	474	21 00	Long Point .....	552	15 00
Walshville .....	475	12 00	Plum River .....	554	61 50
Manito .....	476	20 25	Humboldt .....	555	44 25
Rutland .....	477	15 00	Dawson .....	556	31 50
Pleiades .....	478	251 25	Lessing .....	557	75 00
Wyoming .....	479	53 25	Leland .....	558	24 00
Momence .....	481	33 75	Thomson .....	559	24 75
Lexington .....	482	30 75	Madison .....	560	24 00
Edgewood .....	484	22 50	Villa Ridge .....	562	17 25
Xenia .....	485	24 00	Winslow .....	564	19 50
Bowen .....	486	37 50	Pleasant Hill .....	565	24 00
Andrew Jackson .....	487	28 50	Albany .....	566	36 00
Clay City .....	488	40 50	Frankfort .....	567	30 00
Cooper .....	489	28 50	Time .....	569	24 75
Shannon .....	490	21 75	Jacksonville .....	570	81 00
Martin .....	491	18 75	Bardolph .....	572	27 00
Libertyville .....	492	48 75	Gardner .....	573	39 75
Tower Hill .....	493	36 75	Pera .....	574	24 75
Bath .....	494	12 00	Capron .....	575	46 50
Stone Fort .....	495	52 50	O'Fallon .....	576	26 25
Tennessee .....	496	17 25	Viola .....	577	31 50
Alma .....	497	23 25	Prairie City .....	578	21 00
Murphysboro .....	498	75 00	Elbridge .....	579	18 75
St. Paul .....	500	49 50	Hazel Dell .....	580	25 50
Stark .....	501	21 00	Dongola .....	581	21 75
Woodhull .....	502	27 00	Shirley .....	582	27 00
Odin .....	503	23 25	Highland .....	583	27 00
East St. Louis .....	504	79 50	Vesper .....	584	116 25
Meridian Sun .....	505	26 25	Fisher .....	585	18 00
O. H. Miner .....	506	38 25	Princeton .....	587	79 50
Home .....	508	238 50	Troy .....	588	22 50
Parkersburg .....	509	24 00	Fairmount .....	590	35 25
J. D. Moody .....	510	15 75	Gilman .....	591	20 25
Clintonville .....	511	27 00	Fieldon .....	592	15 00
Wade-Barney .....	512	78 00	Miles Hart .....	595	36 75
Bradford .....	514	24 75	Cerro Gordo .....	600	51 00
Andalusia .....	516	16 50	Farina .....	601	26 25
Litchfield .....	517	32 25	Watson .....	602	27 00
Abraham Lincoln .....	518	26 25	Clark .....	603	35 25
Roseville .....	519	30 00	Hebron .....	604	39 00
Anna .....	520	30 75	Streator .....	607	105 75
Illioopolis .....	521	36 00	Piper .....	608	45 00
Monitor .....	522	158 25	Sheldon .....	609	35 25
Chatham .....	523	29 25	Union Park .....	610	167 25
Evans .....	524	255 00	Lincoln Park .....	611	269 25
Delia .....	525	12 00	Rock River .....	612	107 25
Covenant .....	526	486 00	Patoka .....	613	42 00
Rossville .....	527	56 25	Forest .....	614	39 75
Minooka .....	528	21 00	Wadley .....	616	14 25
Adams .....	529	36 00	Good Hope .....	617	42 75
Maquon .....	530	28 50	Basco .....	618	21 00
Ashton .....	531	28 50	Berwick .....	619	14 25
Seneca .....	532	30 75	New Hope .....	620	23 25
Altamont .....	533	21 00	Hopedale .....	622	33 75
Cuba .....	534	57 00	Locust .....	623	18 75
Sherman .....	535	33 00	Union .....	627	.....
Plainfield .....	536	62 25	Tuscan .....	630	.....

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1894.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Norton .....	631	\$ 43 50	Johnsonville.....	713	\$ 41 25
Ridge Farm.....	632	56 25	Newtown.....	714	55 50
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	63 00	Elvaston.....	715	18 00
Buckley.....	634	22 50	Calumet.....	716	89 25
Rochester.....	635	21 00	Arcana.....	717	176 25
Peotone.....	636	29 25	May.....	718	22 50
Keystone.....	639	152 25	Chapel Hill.....	719	37 50
Comet.....	641	30 75	Rome.....	721	15 00
Apollo.....	642	207 75	Walnut.....	722	39 75
D. C. Cregier.....	643	208 50	Omaha.....	723	24 00
Oblong City.....	644	16 50	Chandlerville.....	724	22 50
San Jose.....	645	24 00	Rankin.....	725	34 50
Somonauk.....	646	39 00	Golden Rule.....	726	217 50
Blueville.....	647	28 50	Raritan.....	727	36 00
Camden.....	648	45 00	Waterman.....	728	22 50
Hinsdale.....	649	.....	Lake Creek.....	729	17 25
Atwood.....	651	34 50	Eldorado.....	730	33 00
Greenview.....	653	34 50	Harbor.....	731	143 25
Yorktown.....	655	18 75	Carman.....	732	29 25
Mozart.....	656	48 75	Gibson.....	733	54 75
Lafayette.....	657	15 00	Morning Star.....	734	160 50
Rock Island.....	658	57 00	Sheridan.....	735	34 50
Lambert.....	659	101 25	Arrowsmith.....	737	12 75
Grand Chain.....	660	24 75	Saunemin.....	738	38 25
South Park.....	662	67 50	Lakeside.....	739	130 50
Phoenix.....	663	24 75	Grant Park.....	740	12 75
Mayo.....	664	21 75	New Holland.....	741	15 00
Greenland.....	665	20 25	Danvers.....	742	19 50
Crawford.....	666	15 75	Scott Land.....	743	13 50
Erie.....	667	29 25	Goode.....	744	.....
Burnt Prairie.....	668	21 75	Winnebago.....	745	12 00
Herder.....	669	107 25	Weldon.....	746	33 00
Fillmore.....	670	54 00	Centennial.....	747	28 50
Eddyville.....	672	27 75	Alta.....	748	36 75
Normal.....	673	35 25	Akin.....	749	30 00
Waldeck.....	674	89 25	Lyndon.....	750	19 50
Pawnee.....	675	43 50	Loundsbury.....	751	31 50
A. O. Fay.....	676	48 00	Allendale.....	752	19 50
Enfield.....	677	42 00	Ogden.....	754	39 75
Illinois City.....	679	12 75	Pre-emption.....	755	48 75
Clement.....	680	22 50	Hardinsville.....	756	13 50
Morrisonville.....	681	27 75	Verona.....	757	25 50
Blue Mound.....	682	48 00	Mystic Star.....	758	153 00
Burnside.....	683	57 75	Hickory Hill.....	759	28 50
Galatia.....	684	18 75	Sibley.....	761	24 00
Rio.....	685	46 50	Van Meter.....	762	21 00
Garfield.....	686	292 50	Crete.....	763	31 50
Orangeville.....	687	31 50	Sullivan.....	764	50 25
Clifton.....	688	20 25	Palace.....	765	144 00
Englewood.....	690	276 00	Littleton.....	766	19 50
Iola.....	691	10 50	Triluminar.....	767	67 50
Raymond.....	692	35 25	Mizpah.....	768	212 25
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	28 50	St. Elmo.....	769	36 00
Shiloh Hill.....	695	32 25	LaGrange.....	770	82 50
Belle Rive.....	696	17 25	Bay City.....	771	21 75
Richard Cole.....	697	181 50	New Burnside.....	772	24 00
Hutton.....	698	53 25	Mansfield.....	773	30 00
Pleasant Plains.....	700	19 50	Lake View.....	774	128 25
Temple Hill.....	701	21 00	Grand Crossing.....	776	49 50
Alexandria.....	702	41 25	Ravenswood.....	777	91 50
Braidwood.....	704	96 75	Gurney.....	778	30 75
Ewing.....	705	12 75	Wright's Grove.....	779	73 50
Joppa.....	706	18 00	Siloam.....	780	124 50
Circle.....	707	54 75	Colchester.....	781	47 25
Star.....	709	63 00	Potomac.....	782	30 00
Farmer City.....	710	39 75	Constantia.....	783	.....
Providence.....	711	42 75	Beacon Light.....	784	29 25
Collinsville.....	712	36 00	Stanford.....	785	15 00

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1894.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Riverton Union.....	786	\$ 32 25	Gillham.....	809	\$ 18 75
Morris.....	787	27 75	Tracy.....	810	29 25
Lerna.....	788	28 50	Melvin.....	811	11 25
Auburn Park.....	789	96 00	DeLand.....	812	14 25
Pittsfield.....	790	42 00	Sigwalt.....	813	65 25
Broadlands.....	791	21 75	Ohio.....	814	21 00
Calhoun.....	792	36 00	Lawn.....	815	53 25
A. T. Darrah.....	793	25 50	Ridgway.....	816	18 00
Tadmor.....	794	17 25	Creal Springs.....	817	22 50
Myrtle.....	795	48 00	Ben Hur.....	818	45 75
E. M. Husted.....	796	43 50	Columbia.....	819	54 00
Normal Park.....	797	111 75	Henderson.....	820	27 75
Sidell.....	798	26 25	New Canton.....	821	22 50
Colfax.....	799	18 75	Belknap.....	822	20 25
Kenwood.....	800	89 25	Pearl.....	823	21 75
Sangamon.....	801	27 00	Grove.....	824	30 75
Williamson.....	802	21 00	Arthur.....	825	20 25
Neponset.....	803	22 50	Mazon.....	826	20 25
Kensington.....	804	49 50	Sequoia.....	827	21 75
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	48 00	Trinity.....	828	18 75
Nebo.....	806	21 75	Edgar.....	829	10 50
Royal.....	807	13 50	Rockport.....	830	15 75
Cornland.....	808	12 00	Findlay.....	831	12 75

## DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
St. John's.....	13	\$ 1 50	Bromfield.....	451	\$ 1 50
Temperance.....	16	75	Irving.....	455	75
Hardin.....	44	1 50	Sherman.....	535	75
Carrollton.....	50	75	Streator.....	607	1 50
Knoxville.....	66	75	Piper.....	608	75
Waukegan.....	78	1 50	Locust.....	623	75
Atlanta.....	165	75	Raymond.....	682	75
Flora.....	204	75	Braidwood.....	704	75
Wyandot.....	231	75	Raritan.....	727	1 50
La Prairie.....	267	75	Lake Creek.....	729	75
Accordia.....	277	75	Gurney.....	778	1 50
Kansas.....	280	75			
Shabbona.....	374	75			\$ 24 75
Buda.....	399	1 50			

## DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1894, Dean Lodge.....	\$ 7 50
" " Toledo Lodge.....	10 50
" " Magic City Lodge.....	33 00
" " Hindsboro Lodge.....	8 25
" " Triple Lodge.....	12 00
" " Windsor Park Lodge.....	12 75
Total.....	\$ 84 00

## DISPENSATION FEES.

Hindsboro Lodge, U. D.....	\$ 100 00
Toledo Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Triple Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Windsor Park, U. D.....	100 00
Total.....	\$ 400 00

## RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1892 .....	\$	75
Dues collected for 1893 .....		24 00
Dues collected for 1894 .....	36,504	75
Dues collected from Lodges U. D. ....		84 00
Special Dispensations by Grand Master ...		133 00
Dispensations for Lodges U. D. ....		400 00
Grand Lodge By-laws sold.....		20 25
Books of Ceremonials sold.....		4 00
Grand Lodge Proceedings sold.....		8 50
Premium on Insurance returned .....		18 00
Total.....		\$37,197 25

## CHARITY FUND.

Cash from Defunct Lodges.....	\$	434 93
Defunct Lodge Jewels sold.....		4 00
Dues from Defunct Lodges .....		85 70
Certifying Diplomas.....		82 00
Total.....	\$	606 63
Grand Total.....		\$37,803 88

R.W. Walter A. Stevens moved that such portions of the Grand Secretary's report as refer to the issuing of Commissions and Dispensations be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and the other portions of the report be referred to the Finance Committee, which, on motion, was adopted.

## REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

R.W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report from the Committee on Credentials, which, on motion, was adopted.

*To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:*

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,  
ED. L. WAHL,  
P. W. BARCLAY,

Committee.

Tuesday, October 2, A.D. 1894, A.L. 5894.

## GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. J. H. C. DILL... ..	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. BLACK.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. J. S. McCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ANDREW J. BENSON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. THOMAS M. CROSSMAN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. M. BORING.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WM. H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WM. H. PEAKE... ..	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

## PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. J. R. GORIN.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD. ....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.. ..	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. H. E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Past Senior G. Warden.</i>
R. W. WILLIAM H. TURNER.....	<i>Past Junior G. Warden.</i>

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. W. K. FORSYTH .....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY .....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH H. DIXON.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. E. T. E. BECKER .....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. JNO. B. FITHIAN .....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. M. U. TRIMBLE .....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. F. G. WELTON.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. J. V. HARRIS .....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. C. E. ALLEN.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN LINGO .....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. DELMAR D. DARRAH.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. GEO. S. HUMMER .....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. L. MCKINLAY.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. C. F. TENNEY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. D. LAWRENCE.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. W. O. BUTLER . . . . .	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. ALEX. H. BELL .....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. WM. T. VANDEVEER .....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. H. GASAWAY .....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. C. ROHRBAUGH . . . . .	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. H. T. BURNAP .....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES DOUGLASS .....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. J. R. ENNIS.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. J. M. JONES.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

## REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Alabama.</i>
MONROE C. CRAWFORD . . . . .	<i>Arizona.</i>
JOSEPH H. DIXON .....	<i>Arkansas.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN .....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Colorado.</i>
D. C. CREGIER .....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
GEO. W. WARVELLE.....	<i>North Dakota.</i>
ROBERT L. MCKINLAY . . . . .	<i>South Dakota.</i>
JOHN O'NEILL .....	<i>Delaware.</i>

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D. C. CREGIER .....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH .....	<i>England.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH .....	<i>Florida.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
CHAS. H. PATTON.....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH .....	<i>Iowa.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
GEO. M. MOULTON ...	<i>Kansas.</i>
LERROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Louisiana.</i>
JOSEPH E. DYAS .....	<i>Michigan.</i>
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Minnesota.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>
JEROME R. GORIN .....	<i>Missouri.</i>
A. B. ASHLEY .....	<i>Montana.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Nevada.</i>
H. E. HAMILTON .....	<i>New Hampshire.</i>
W. B. GRIMES .....	<i>New Jersey.</i>
H. E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Mexico.</i>
WALTER A. STEVENS.....	<i>New York.</i>
E. C. PACE .....	<i>North Carolina.</i>
F. W. HAVILL .....	<i>Oregon.</i>
E. T. E. BECKER .....	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>
D. C. CREGIER .....	<i>Quebec.</i>
J. A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS .....	<i>Scotland.</i>
CHAS. H. PATTON .....	<i>South Carolina.</i>
W. H. MILLIGAN .....	<i>South Australia.</i>
WM. JENKINS .....	<i>United Grand Lodge of South Wales.</i>
HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Tennessee.</i>
EDWARD COOK .....	<i>Texas.</i>
OWEN SCOTT .....	<i>Utah.</i>
WM. JENKINS.....	<i>United Grand Lodge of Victoria.</i>
VINCENT L. HURLBUT. ....	<i>West Virginia.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>
THOMAS S. SIMPSON.....	<i>Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.</i>

## COMMITTEES.

*Appeals and Grievances.*

MONROE C. CRAWFORD .....	Jonesboro.
JOSEPH E. DYAS.....	Paris.
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.....	Benton.
GEO. W. HILL.....	Murphysboro.
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	Evanston.

*Chartered Lodges.*

LOYAL L. MUNN.....	Freeport.
HARRY TODD..	E. St. Louis.
T. H. HUMPHREY.....	DuQuoin.
A. P. GROUT.....	Winchester.
GEO. W. CYRUS.....	Camp Point.

*Masonic Correspondence.*

JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	Quincy.
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*Credentials.*

JAMES I. MCCLINTOCK.....	Carmi.
P. W. BARCLAY.....	Cairo.
ED. L. WAHL.....	Vandalia.

*Finance.*

E. C. PACE.....	Ashley.
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	Chicago.
S. W. WADDLE..	Bloomington.

*Grand Master's Address.*

CHARLES H. PATTON .....	Mt. Vernon.
W. F. BECK.....	Olney.
W. R. WARD.....	Benton.

*Lodges under Dispensation.*

HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	Chicago.
FRANK W. HAVILL.....	Mt. Carmel.
W. H. CURTIN.....	Carlyle.
J. M. BURKHART .....	Marion.
ADOLPH HANSING .....	Belleville.

*Masonic Jurisprudence.*

DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	Chicago.
JAMES A. HAWLEY .....	Dixon.
JOHN C. SMITH .....	Chicago.
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	Godfrey.
JEROME R. GORIN.....	Decatur.

*Mileage and Per Diem.*

JOHN A. LADD .....	Sterling.
E. S. MULLINER .....	Quincy.
W. B. WRIGHT .....	Effingham.

*Obituaries.*

GEO. W. WARVELLE.....	Chicago.
H. T. GODDARD .....	Mt. Carmel.
J. W. HUTCHINSON .....	Greenfield.

*Petitions.*

C. M. FORMAN.. .....	Nashville.
A. N. YANCEY .....	Bunker Hill.
W. E. GINTHER .....	Charleston.

*Railroads and Transportation.*

WM. JENKINS .....	Dixon.
C. H. MORELL .....	Augusta.

*To Examine Visitors.*

WM. B. GRIMES.....	Pittsfield.
A. B. ASHLEY .....	La Grange.
JAMES JOHN.. .....	Chicago.
J. E. EVANS.....	Monticello.
J. W. ROSE.....	Litchfield.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	P. C. Hayden..... W. M.	81	C. C. Miller*..... W. M.
2	G. A. Bourland*..... "	84	James M. Kirk..... "
3	E. W. Crawford..... S. W.	85	William Dwyer..... "
4	Louis M. Myers..... W. M.	86	Henry E. Seymour..... S. W.
7	J. H. Williams..... "	87	F. L. Tomlinson..... W. M.
8	W. R. Buckmaster..... "	88	F. M. Coppel*..... "
9	Henry Craske..... "	89	H. C. Purdy..... "
13	Herman Struever, jr..... "	90	Gustavus Wideman..... "
14	Thomas B. Allen*..... "	91	J. L. Elliott..... "
15	John J. Crowder*..... J. W.	92	Constant Brown..... "
16	Eugene Stapp..... W. M.	93	W. F. Young..... "
17	Wm. C. Johnson..... "	95	John E. Morton..... "
19	Frank E. Blane..... "	96	T. C. Williams..... "
20	W. C. Hamilton..... "	97	C. J. Wells..... "
23	T. L. Smith..... "	98	B. O. Goodman..... "
24	Alfred Mayer..... "	99	Thomas W. Springer..... "
25	Wm. F. Sinclair..... "	100	J. B. Snedeker..... "
26	John Young..... "	102	F. D. Reber..... "
27	Adam W. Reed*..... "	103	William T. Brenn..... "
29	Louis Zinger..... "	104	M. A. Grafton..... "
31	J. H. Mitchell..... "	106	C. M. Kuykendall..... "
33	H. D. Beam..... "	108	E. E. McCoy..... "
	W. H. Pane..... J. W.	109	J. C. Padfield..... "
34	W. W. Watson..... W. M.	110	C. J. Reuter..... "
35	Thomas T. Shoemaker..... S. W.	111	James A. Peak..... "
	William E. Ginther*..... J. W.	112	George W. Bird..... "
36	John Hagie..... W. M.	113	R. C. Humbert..... "
37	F. C. Tapping..... "		Mathew McCarthy*..... J. W.
38	Charles E. Olmsted..... "	114	John W. Woodruff..... W. M.
39	E. E. Hollister..... "	115	D. C. Ames*..... "
	William H. Myers..... S. W.	116	T. M. Jeffords..... "
	J. H. Wemboener*..... J. W.	117	R. T. Chapman..... "
40	W. H. Barnard..... W. M.	118	George L. Kimber..... S. W.
42	F. Munch..... "	119	C. C. Slygh*..... W. M.
43	A. M. Kitchell..... S. W.	122	J. C. McBride..... "
44	George H. Lee..... W. M.	123	Lewis H. Hand..... "
45	T. M. Watson..... "	124	H. C. Claypool..... "
46	William G. Hauk..... S. W.	125	Park C. Morgan..... "
47	G. W. Bagby..... W. M.	126	J. N. Huffman..... "
48	E. C. Cook..... "	127	Henry P. Miller..... S. W.
49	R. H. Hinman*..... "	128	Lafe Farmer..... W. M.
50	George W. Davis..... "	129	R. L. Metcalf..... "
51	John Greene..... "	130	John W. Larimer..... "
52	Francis A. Nevill..... "	131	J. H. Benham..... "
53	A. F. Allen..... "	132	Daniel Berkley..... "
55	Ferd. S. Bach..... "	133	Robert E. Hamill..... "
57	J. R. Johnston..... "	134	C. B. Brown..... "
58	H. F. Ward..... "	135	James I. Frazer..... "
59	Frank Ives..... "		Francis M. Jacobs..... S. W.
60	Frank J. Thomas..... S. W.	136	W. L. Bishop..... W. M.
61	H. E. Rowley*..... W. M.	137	Samuel M. Shoemann..... "
63	L. C. Waters..... "	138	George A. Bennett..... J. W.
64	W. D. Jackson..... "	139	C. W. Grant..... W. M.
65	Jonathan F. Royce..... "	140	N. L. Crout..... "
66	W. I. Peckenpaugh..... "	141	Charles E. Hempstead..... "
67	Louis F. Grube..... J. W.		H. A. Rogers..... S. W.
69	William F. Tenges..... W. M.		H. D. Buechel..... J. W.
71	Arthur Huntington..... "	142	Clayton C. Pervier..... S. W.
72	William Hartzell..... "	141	D. D. Hunt*..... W. M.
74	John Howard*..... "	145	J. A. Provoost..... "
75	James McDowell..... S. W.	146	Thomas Nicholson..... "
76	S. W. Tappen..... W. M.	147	A. F. Jones..... "
77	Daniel G. Burr*..... "	148	W. E. Holden..... "
78	Jay L. Brewster..... S. W.	149	W. P. Surrells*..... J. W.
79	F. P. Bacon..... W. M.	150	D. W. Whittenberg..... W. M.
80	Robert Dickson..... S. W.	151	N. P. Frost..... "

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
152	Henry C. Kemper..... W. M.	226	Julius Broehl..... W. M.
153	H. C. Peck..... "	227	D. P. Lawless..... "
154	Buford Taylor..... "	228	C. N. McCoy..... "
155	H. C. Yetler..... "	229	J. A. McKeene..... "
156	J. W. Crabb..... "	230	W. P. Aldridge*..... J. W.
157	D. E. Bruffett..... "	231	W. E. Sapp..... W. M.
158	W. A. Cristy*..... "	232	F. M. Jones..... "
159	Alex. McLean..... "	233	O. F. Kirkpatrick..... "
160	H. C. Gellatly..... "	234	J. E. Wooters..... "
161	R. F. Morrow..... "	235	W. N. Byler..... "
162	J. B. Jordan..... "	236	S. A. Varner..... "
163	M. L. Huey..... "	237	J. W. Morris..... "
164	Frank C. Meserve..... "	238	A. D. Barber..... "
165	W. J. Horrom..... S. W.	239	Jacob Zimmermann..... "
166	M. B. Little..... W. M.	240	E. A. Kratz*..... "
168	E. W. Scott*..... "	241	Wm. B. Hayden..... "
169	D. M. Brown*..... "	243	O. P. Stoddard..... "
170	Geo. W. Graham..... "	244	Frank Barker..... "
171	W. W. Bristow..... "	245	Cicero J. Lindley*..... "
172	E. E. Cantrell..... S. W.	246	David Dunn..... "
173	C. W. Buck..... W. M.	247	Edwin Harris..... "
174	O. J. Wilsey..... "	248	Elden E. James..... "
175	Chas. A. Frederick..... S. W.	249	F. W. Frolich..... "
	John H. Esson..... J. W.	250	James P. Emmons..... "
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm..... W. M.	251	John T. Shannon*..... "
177	C. W. Lillie..... "		John O. Davis..... S. W.
178	W. B. Vaughan*..... "	252	W. S. Welsh..... W. M.
179	A. L. Green..... "	253	Geo. E. Simmons..... "
180	B. F. Ribelin..... "	254	H. M. Grant*..... "
182	Wm. Zellmann..... S. W.	255	J. B. Cary..... S. W.
	Aug. Torpe..... J. W.	257	James F. Crawford*..... W. M.
183	F. A. Wiley..... W. M.	260	O. B. Weber..... "
185	F. M. Williamson..... S. W.	261	E. M. Taylor..... "
187	Sherman S. Rogers..... W. M.	262	Albert T. Randall..... "
188	J. M. Landis..... "	263	James M. Cutright..... "
189	R. E. Moon..... "	264	G. D. Black..... "
190	M. Quackenbush..... "	265	J. M. Baldwin..... "
192	William H. Miller..... "	266	L. M. Morrison..... "
193	John Jackson..... "	267	J. C. Jones..... "
194	C. McClure..... "	268	C. H. Hodge..... "
195	J. R. Booth*..... "	269	James O. Clifford*..... "
196	T. T. Laucher..... "	270	S. P. Prescott..... "
197	M. H. Close..... "	271	H. F. Kett..... "
199	M. J. Spencer..... "	272	M. W. Spencer..... "
200	W. H. Gilbert..... "	273	W. W. Stillman..... "
201	John L. Davis..... "	274	John S. Kosier..... "
203	C. C. Van Meter..... "	275	N. D. McEvers..... "
204	W. A. Moore..... "	276	Henry M. Winders..... "
205	L. W. Wheeler..... S. W.	277	F. Emil Gasch..... "
206	Henry Sessel..... W. M.	278	W. F. Conyne..... "
207	F. L. Williams..... S. W.	279	James F. Jarvis..... "
208	Ambrose S. Hadsall..... W. M.	280	W. S. Brown..... "
209	D. S. O'Connell*..... "	282	A. Bradshaw..... "
210	C. E. Clarke..... "	283	V. R. David..... "
	Chas. C. Reed*..... S. W.	285	A. C. Olmsted..... "
	Chas. F. Freund..... W. M.		W. S. Duff..... J. W.
211	F. R. Kahl..... "	286	J. T. Malcolm..... "
212	F. W. Quillin..... "	287	J. A. Helm*..... W. M.
213	L. M. Cruson..... "	288	M. S. Campbell*..... "
214	D. R. Love..... "	291	J. H. Merrell..... "
217	W. F. Rankin..... "	292	A. H. Copeland*..... "
218	B. O. Manker..... "	293	N. A. Sturtevant..... "
219	T. O. Moffet..... "	294	S. E. Sims..... "
220	Fred O. Jahr*..... "	295	R. F. Laughlin..... "
221	C. A. Barley..... "	296	E. N. Osborn..... "
222	Absalom Jones..... "	297	George W. Francis..... S. W.

\*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
298	C. R. Wells	384	Wm. Mitchell
299	J. T. Fullenwider	385	G. W. Johnson
301	D. H. Brown	386	W. S. Buchanan
302	Warren E. Fyler	388	W. R. Landrum
303	Eugene Minard	389	Fayette S. Hatch
305	Ira B. Johnson	390	C. R. Mitchell
	W. H. McClain*	391	C. M. Craig
307	John W. Haynes*	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh
310	A. M. Eager	393	M. H. Buzzell*
311	A. R. Pollock*	394	R. S. Beatty
312	J. H. Culver	396	Henry McPherson
313	John A. Keller	397	Albert Krausse
314	C. DeWitt Taylor		A. C. Gilmore
315	F. W. Joesting		Chas. Wilkins
316	Frank F. Butzow	398	B. W. Blaklee
318	James A. Robertson	399	G. R. Brainard
319	M. R. McKinley	400	Lyman A. Jackson
320	R. M. Hevenor*	401	Charles Finefield
321	L. T. Stocking	402	Aaron H. Clark
322	I. H. Gilpin		John McLean*
323	Wm. N. Hanna*		M. W. Cole*
325	A. G. Abney	403	J. F. Culp*
327	E. D. Goble	404	E. A. Titcomb*
330	L. K. Byers		E. A. Conde
331	John W. Hedrick	405	H. B. McKnight
332	R. J. N. Johnson	406	Wm. Montgomery
333	J. T. Townsley	408	S. E. Lamb
334	Wm. Dunphy	410	John Daub
335	John T. Heschang	411	E. B. Thompson
336	W. F. Cummins	412	W. C. Graham
337	J. T. Smith	414	Thos. H. Briggs
340	R. Kimball	415	Lester Lamoree
341	C. P. Stafford	416	E. A. Gardner
	J. C. Duncan	417	M. E. Blanchard
342	S. R. Whitaker	418	W. H. Wilderman
344	Mark N. Tisdale		M. D. Stoneman
345	Henry J. Durstine	419	Thomas H. Taylor
346	Abner Wenger	420	George M. Dwight*
347	Frank Thompson	421	Charles H. Ireland*
	C. L. Howser	422	Alexander Spence
348	Fred Fox		E. S. Thomas
349	Charles H. Ingals	423	H. F. Tallman
350	John W. Gaddis	424	Franklin C. Funk
351	John Zimmerman	426	J. A. Turner
352	Joel T. O'Brien		C. P. Ross
353	George W. Lawrence	427	N. G. Ziebold
354	F. C. McInnes*	428	J. E. Turpin
355	John Stevenson	429	Robert Blaney
356	Nathan E. Smith	430	Harvey Williams
358	H. J. Bright*	431	George F. Towne
360	J. Y. Mendenhall	432	M. V. B. Wyatt
361	Peter W. Lill	433	Daniel Porter
362	John S. C. Nichols	434	J. F. Blessing
363	G. W. Hamerbacher	436	E. B. Stone
364	J. E. Hartenbower	437	Nathan Hefter*
365	Thomas J. Tucker	440	D. A. Ward*
366	T. L. Vradenberg	441	T. VanAntwerp
367	R. V. Petrie*	442	W. W. Bruce
368	M. V. B. Montgomery	444	James Millikan
371	Frank W. Ford*	445	J. J. Leach
373	S. J. Hobbs	446	A. H. South*
374	Wm. Husk	447	L. C. Conover
379	J. T. Carr	448	C. D. North
380	Joe Clark	449	G. G. Lohr*
382	Thomas Gibbs	450	Joseph Jones
383	John Igon	451	I. L. Long

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
453	James F. Shelton..... W. M.	523	Wm. J. Smith..... W. M.
454	David Rainey..... "	524	Ford J. Allen..... "
455	Joseph Platt..... "	525	Poster J. Davis..... "
456	A. J. Williford..... "	526	H. A. Decker..... S. W.
457	John M. Bradley..... "	527	J. S. Christman..... W. M.
458	C. A. Furlong..... "	528	William Bedford..... "
460	Thos. M. Scott..... S. W.	529	M. W. Bowker..... "
461	T. H. Taylor..... W. M.	530	Wm. Burkhalter..... "
462	L. E. Roelofson..... "	531	J. S. Burkham..... S. W.
463	Robt. R. Richie*..... "	532	Wm. Vaughan..... W. M.
464	E. E. Mock..... "	532	W. F. Renz..... S. W.
465	C. H. Phelps..... "	533	Irwin A. Sprinkle..... W. M.
466	E. D. Lawrence..... "	534	F. M. Misher, jr..... "
467	J. S. Edmunson..... "	535	W. J. Blodgett..... "
468	J. W. Riggs..... "	536	G. H. Wayne*..... J. W.
469	John M. Yates..... "	537	A. E. Mottinger..... W. M.
	James D. Haise..... S. W.	538	H. J. Robinson..... "
470	J. M. Beard..... W. M.	540	Francis S. Hutton..... "
471	Geo. F. Hoadley..... "	541	E. B. Bartlett..... "
472	C. E. Norris..... "	542	T. P. Mantz..... "
473	Joseph W. Hunter..... "	543	F. M. Moats..... "
474	M. G. Nixon..... "	544	W. R. Freek..... "
475	A. T. Strange..... "	544	John L. Elkin*..... "
476	J. A. McComas..... "	547	W. H. H. Dow..... S. W.
478	W. F. Smart..... J. W.	548	E. M. Maynard..... W. M.
479	W. E. Nixon..... W. M.	550	G. E. Welsh..... "
481	C. F. Hamilton..... "	552	E. F. Colehower..... "
482	J. E. Covey..... "	554	J. L. Tyrrell..... "
484	Joseph Danks..... "	555	Philip Leiner..... "
485	Jas. W. Tinchner..... "	556	W. R. Constant..... "
486	Chas. C. Marsh..... "	557	Adolph Arnold..... "
487	W. W. Weaver..... S. W.	558	Wm. Julian..... "
488	W. F. Dransfield..... W. M.	559	John A. Gaar..... "
489	Charles Thompson*..... "	560	Robt. Alsop..... "
490	W. W. Booth..... "	562	S. H. Graves..... "
491	M. J. Platt..... "	565	I. D. Webster..... "
492	J. G. Lee..... "	566	J. W. Langford*..... "
493	A. L. Leighty..... "	567	James A. Jones..... "
494	H. C. Allen..... "	569	W. H. Pringle..... "
495	W. A. Wood..... "	570	John Rottger..... "
496	J. W. Aikin..... "	572	N. H. Jackson..... "
497	S. J. Steele..... "	573	W. S. Allison..... "
498	John M. Herbert..... "	574	Thomas O. Green..... S. W.
500	Philip J. Slenker..... "	575	G. C. Walker..... W. M.
501	J. H. White..... "	576	A. Vances..... "
	C. C. Church..... S. W.	577	Andrew Moore..... "
502	L. W. Turner..... W. M.	578	F. H. Schram..... "
503	Ira W. Love..... S. W.	580	George B. Willan..... "
504	Frank J. Curtis..... W. M.	581	J. N. Kelly..... "
505	O. S. Dentler*..... "	581	James P. Richardson..... "
506	A. L. Whitman..... "	582	J. L. Douglass..... "
509	Wm. Parker..... "	583	H. L. Jackson*..... J. W.
510	Walter C. Irwin..... "	584	Henry Riniker..... W. M.
511	E. C. Hawley..... "	585	J. A. Burkhalter..... "
	Ernest Schroder..... J. W.	585	A. C. Porter..... S. W.
512	J. B. Holmes*..... W. M.	587	D. H. Dean..... W. M.
514	James E. Noyes..... "	588	Elias Burk..... "
516	John Mounts*..... "	590	J. W. Wright..... S. W.
517	J. K. Milnor..... S. W.	591	Chas. Meyer..... W. M.
518	J. C. Ackerman..... J. W.	592	Frank F. Loelke..... "
519	W. H. Carr..... W. M.	595	E. L. McLean..... "
520	John Spire..... "	600	John S. Ater..... "
	Sam Walton*..... S. W.	601	J. W. Lackey..... "
521	B. J. Dorrell..... W. M.	602	Frank Mesnard..... "
	R. T. Spencer..... J. W.	603	Harry Gamble..... S. W.
522	C. A. Kimball..... W. M.	604	Daniel A. Clary..... W. M.

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
607	Samuel McFeely..... W. M.	686	James W. Parker..... S. W.
	D. E. Huggans..... S. W.	687	James Musser*..... W. M.
608	John F. Earl..... W. M.	688	Peter Wright..... "
	James Warren*..... S. W.		S. R. Beardsley..... S. W.
609	John Flemming..... J. W.	690	James H. Winn..... W. M.
610	Edward E. Rath*..... S. W.	691	Samuel Marshall..... "
611	Hugh R. Ritchie..... W. M.	692	James A. Bradley..... "
612	E. K. Jerkins*..... "	693	George H. Harrison..... "
613	J. L. Buss..... "	695	T. J. Cross..... "
614	L. Billard*..... "	696	W. R. Ross..... "
616	C. H. Tietsort..... "	697	R. D. Pugh..... "
617	G. A. Lackens..... "	698	J. V. Hoseney*..... "
618	Wm. Priesman..... "	701	Thomas C. King..... "
619	F. M. Devoss..... "	702	M. A. Henderson..... "
620	Wm. G. McCann..... "	704	John Ray..... "
622	B. H. Schulte..... "	705	James B. Hill..... "
623	M. L. Danford..... "	706	O. A. Moore..... "
	R. C. Danford*..... J. W.		Henry Askins*..... S. W.
631	George W. Lowden..... W. M.	707	W. M. Thornberry..... W. M.
632	James C. Watson..... "	709	W. W. Abbott..... S. W.
633	George W. Billings..... "	710	Henry Funk..... W. M.
635	James M. Bell..... "	711	Lafayette Hopkins..... "
636	James Barnhart..... "	712	W. C. Hadley..... "
639	Lorenz Kurzka..... "	713	E. M. Turner..... "
641	R. C. Crihfield..... S. W.	714	A. J. Davis..... S. W.
642	Nicholas G. Conybear..... W. M.	715	N. M. Wetzel..... W. M.
	Frederick Waller..... S. W.	717	George F. Leighton..... "
643	Moritz Wolf..... W. M.	718	Ed. S. Boyd..... S. W.
644	Clinton Caywood..... "	719	L. L. Gallemore..... W. M.
645	M. Bollan..... "		T. M. Trece*..... J. W.
646	H. F. Hess..... "	721	F. M. Purcell..... W. M.
647	S. J. Swick*..... "	722	George F. Clayton..... J. W.
648	M. E. Cady..... "	724	Moses D. Skaggs..... W. M.
651	W. E. Carroll..... S. W.	725	B. R. Cole..... "
653	T. J. Robinson..... "	726	John W. White..... "
655	W. A. Hein..... W. M.	727	John D. Piper..... J. W.
656	W. B. Carlock..... "	728	H. A. Schermerhorn..... W. M.
657	C. D. Gardiner*..... "	729	P. W. Duncan..... "
658	E. Beck..... "	730	S. A. Whitley..... "
659	Fred Thuman..... "	731	Harman S. Burke..... "
660	Charles M. Gaunt..... "	732	Andrew Kisley..... "
662	Charles S. Austin..... "		A. Babcock*..... S. W.
	Wm. J. Lafferty..... S. W.	733	Amos Ball..... "
	John C. Behrer..... J. W.	734	C. N. Henkle..... W. M.
663	James Jones..... W. M.	737	A. G. Barnes..... "
664	R. H. Shamhart..... "	739	Buchanan Currie..... "
665	G. W. Tipsword..... "	740	E. H. Buck*..... "
	Benton Tipsword..... S. W.	741	Theodore Evans*..... "
666	G. W. Smith..... W. M.	742	John W. Vance..... "
667	William Smith..... "	743	Warren Newcomb..... "
668	L. W. Hendershott..... "	745	J. L. McLain..... "
670	G. W. Miller..... "	746	Isham Cornwell..... "
672	John S. Barger..... "	747	G. D. Hess..... S. W.
673	R. L. Fleming..... S. W.	748	W. E. Dickison..... "
674	Wm. Dudenbostel*..... W. M.		W. D. Holmes..... J. W.
675	J. Frank Clayton..... "	749	Enoch Summers..... W. M.
676	Warren H. Wilmot..... "	750	John Roberts..... "
677	John N. Wilson..... "	751	Frank B. Sott*..... "
679	Joseph Ryan..... "	752	Edward Smith..... "
680	J. H. Stafford..... "	754	Simon Holmes..... "
681	R. W. Reasoner..... "	755	J. H. Seyler..... "
682	I. M. Brownback..... J. W.	757	J. R. Bedford..... "
683	Peter Jackson..... W. M.	758	F. L. Lymburner..... S. W.
684	H. N. Ryan..... S. W.	759	A. G. Scudamore..... W. M.
685	A. F. Howard..... W. M.	761	W. A. Bicket..... S. W.
686	James B. French..... "	762	I. M. Taylor..... "

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
763	W. C. Trowbridge . . . . . W.M.	795	M. Thomas. . . . . W.M.
764	A. K. Campbell. . . . . "	796	John H. Wolfe. . . . . "
766	P. M. Powell. . . . . "	797	Charles A. Buell. . . . . "
767	M. Schmidt. . . . . "	798	Walker T. Butler. . . . . "
	Charles G. Bryen. . . . . J. W.	799	E. H. Corpe. . . . . S. W.
768	Herman K. Myers. . . . . W.M.	800	John Cheshire. . . . . W.M.
	James Price. . . . . S. W.		C. C. Jackson. . . . . J. W.
	Henry Higgins. . . . . J. W.	801	John Odell. . . . . W.M.
769	J. L. Magraw. . . . . W.M.	802	Eli D. Roach. . . . . "
770	P. G. Gardner. . . . . "	803	A. B. Avery. . . . . "
	J. R. Maus. . . . . S. W.	804	Alex. McLachlan. . . . . "
	C. W. Smith. . . . . J. W.	805	E. G. Moore. . . . . "
771	Wm. S. Moseley. . . . . W.M.		S. M. Dalzell*. . . . . J. W.
772	T. C. Wise. . . . . "		A. Hatch. . . . . W. M.
773	Hiram A. Steel. . . . . S. W.	806	John B. McGuyer. . . . . "
774	F. W. Taylor. . . . . W.M.	808	E. Alvin Day. . . . . "
776	Wm. E. Klee*. . . . . W.M.	809	Delbert Guile. . . . . "
777	Richard P. Hagan. . . . . W.M.	810	E. D. Petrie. . . . . "
	Charles J. Dale. . . . . S. W.	812	E. J. Hamma. . . . . "
778	A. T. Hazel. . . . . W.M.	813	W. Frank Sigwalt*. . . . . "
779	E. L. Mason. . . . . "	815	J. R. Hayden. . . . . "
780	Hosea W. Wells. . . . . "	816	B. Y. Brooks. . . . . "
	Eli Wight. . . . . S. W.	817	J. W. Burnett. . . . . S. W.
	Frank C. Ralston. . . . . J. W.	818	Frank C. Kuhn. . . . . "
781	Thomas J. Richards. . . . . W.M.	819	J. H. Porter. . . . . W.M.
782	L. D. Oberling. . . . . "	820	J. F. McDonald. . . . . W.M.
783	George Hervig*. . . . . "	821	Geo. W. Buffington. . . . . "
784	Fred A. Rich. . . . . "	822	S. D. Peeler. . . . . "
785	Christian Leibritz. . . . . "	823	S. H. Aurd. . . . . "
786	J. A. Agee*. . . . . "		I. P. Betz. . . . . J. W.
787	H. C. Voris*. . . . . "	824	E. L. Godfrey*. . . . . W.M.
788	John A. Shortess. . . . . "		M. Slusser. . . . . S. W.
789	J. S. Wheeler, jr. . . . . "		I. S. Rogers*. . . . . J. W.
	Oliver Haughey. . . . . S. W.	825	J. E. Carlson. . . . . W.M.
790	H. F. McKnight. . . . . W.M.	826	George P. Thomas. . . . . J. W.
791	W. H. Towne. . . . . "	827	F. M. Simmons. . . . . W.M.
	E. T. Telling. . . . . S. W.	828	Simon Willard. . . . . W.M.
792	C. Lee Wood. . . . . J. W.	829	W. Brock Jones. . . . . S. W.
793	S. G. Jarvis. . . . . W.M.	830	James Brown. . . . . W.M.
794	James W. Hale. . . . . "	831	W. B. Wallace. . . . . "

\*Proxy.

## PAST MASTERS.

W. L. Milligan. . . . .

## ELECTION—Motion to Proceed with.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier:

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren*: By virtue of the By-laws of the Grand Lodge, it is necessary to hold the election of officers on or before the second day of the session. I am informed by some of the officers that they are not prepared to make their reports yet. It will be within the scope of the law to proceed at once with the election. I therefore move you, Sir, that this Grand Lodge now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing Masonic year, which on motion was adopted.

### INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Charles L. Raymond, extended a cordial invitation to the Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, it was

*Resolved*, That the invitation be accepted with thanks.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as tellers :

#### COUNTING TELLERS.

Albert P. Grout, L. L. Munn, C. M. Forman, J. H. Mitchell, F. M. Crossman, G. W. Hamilton, Geo. W. Cyrus.

#### COLLECTING TELLERS.

James H. Dixon, R. L. McKinlay, J. M. Jones, H. Gasaway, J. R. Ennis, Cicero J. Lindley, J. W. Crabb, W. K. Forsythe, W. H. Curtin.

During the collecting, assorting, and counting of the ballots by the tellers, the Grand Lodge proceeded with the following business:

### REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, Chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report, which was, on motion, approved.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows:

KINDERHOOK LODGE NO. 353  
*vs.*

} No. 1.

Action of lodge set aside and accused restored to membership.

ARTHUR LODGE NO. 825.  
*vs.*

} No. 2.

Action of lodge set aside, and the case remanded to Arthur Lodge No. 825, with directions to proceed and try the case according to Articles VI and VII, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws.

PLAINVIEW LODGE NO. 461

*vs.*

} No. 3.

Action of lodge set aside, defendant found guilty and ordered to be reprimanded in open lodge by the Worshipful Master.

ST. CLAIR LODGE NO. 2.

*vs.*

} No. 4.

Record not having been filed at the proper time in the office of Grand Secretary, the case stands continued as provided in Article IX, Section 2, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws.

LANDMARK LODGE NO. 22.

*vs.*

} No. 5.

Action of lodge sustained.

THOMAS T. TURNER LODGE NO. 409

*vs.*

} No. 6.

Ordered stricken off the docket.

Fraternally submitted,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,  
JOSEPH E. DYAS,  
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL,  
GEORGE W. HILL,  
EUGENE L. STOKER,

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

#### REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R.W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was adopted:

*M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your committee to whom was referred the Grand Master's address would respectfully report:

That we have given to the address that careful consideration which its extent and importance deserves, and recommend that its different subjects be referred as follows:

That all that part on pages 11, 12, and 13, relating to the Masonic dead, be referred to the Committee on Obituaries.

## U. D.

That part on page 15, referring to Lodges U.D., to the Committee on Lodges *U. D.*

## APPROVALS.

In the matter of Schools of Instruction, Lodges Constituted, Appointment of Deputy Grand Lecturer, on pages 13, 14, and 15, and Representatives near other Grand Lodges Commissioned, and Representatives recommended, on pages 16 and 17, be approved.

We approve the action of the Grand Master in refusing dispensations to confer the second and third degrees upon Entered Apprentices "incapable of learning the work sufficiently to pass a satisfactory examination," and in refusing dispensations to receive petitions of candidates who had been residents of Illinois less than one year.

We also approve the action of the Grand Master, see pages 25, 26, and 27, entitled Official Visitations, Grand Officers Installed, Duplicate Charters, and Lodge Removed.

## FINANCE.

We recommend that all that portion under the head of Special Dispensations, on pages 17 and 18, regarding the collection of fees, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

We recommend that all that portion of the address under the head of complaints be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

We also recommend that that portion relating to charter arrested, pages 23 and 24, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Also decisions, pages 24 and 25, be referred to the same committee.

That the matters referred to on page 27, under the head of miscellaneous, relating to a communication from the Grand Lodge of Colorado in regard to a memorial observance of the centennial of the death of W. Bro. Gen. George Washington, and also the communication from Montezuma Lodge No. 1, New Mexico, relating to the establishment of a national Masonic home for consumptives in the city of Santa Fe, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

We take pleasure in commending the earnest and untiring labors of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, as evidenced by that portion of his address on pages 18, 19, 20, and 21 under the head of "Halls Dedicated and Corner-stones Laid;" and in conclusion would say that it is only when we remember the long line of eminent men, distinguished among scholars and statesmen for their brilliant attainments

and executive ability, that have for so many years past graced and honored the Grand East, that we see the Herculean task set for those who would follow in their footsteps, and we are happy to be able to say that it is clear from the report of the Grand Master that he has had a year of unexampled labor in caring for the vast interests of the Masons of Illinois, and that he has handled the same with consummate ability, and that the thanks of the fraternity are due to him for his eminently successful administration.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

C. H. PATTON,  
W. F. BECK,  
W. R. WARD,  
Committee.

#### INVITATION—To Visit Garden City Lodge.

An invitation was extended to the Grand Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge by Garden City Lodge No. 141, to be present at a convocation of said lodge on the evening of October 3, to witness Standard Work, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

#### COMMUNICATION—From Mrs. Shields.

The Grand Secretary read a communication from Mrs. Shields, relative to the surrender to her of one of the policies of insurance now held by this Grand Body on the life of her father, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

#### REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented his report on correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

The Grand Secretary moved that the usual appropriation be made to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### AMENDMENT—To By-laws, Adopted.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins called up the proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-laws, No. 1, and moved its adoption, which was carried.

Said amendment was to Article X, Part First, Grand Lodge By-laws, by adding a new section, and as amended reads as follows:

SECTION 5. "Electioneering in any way for one's self for office in the Grand Lodge is prohibited as un-Masonic, and any member found guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office; and, if already in office, shall forfeit the office held by him."

#### AMENDMENT—To By-laws, Lost.

The motion to adopt amendment to the Grand Lodge By-laws, No 2, was lost. Said amendment was to Article VI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, and as proposed to be amended would have read as follows:

SECTION 2. Any member of a Lodge qualified to vote in the election of officers, shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge, except that of Master; *Provided*, That no member shall hold more than one office in the Lodge at the same time: *And, provided further*, That any member found guilty of electioneering for himself for office in the Lodge, shall be ineligible to office, and, if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

#### PRESENTATION OF R.W. BRO. JOSEPH E. DYAS, REPRESENTATIVE OF MICHIGAN.

M.W. Bro. D. C. Cregier introduced R.W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas, who presented his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Jurisdiction of Michigan, which were received with appropriate remarks. The usual Grand Honors were accorded.

#### GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.  
OWEN SCOTT, Deputy Grand Master.  
EDWARD COOK, Senior Grand Warden.  
CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK, Junior Grand Warden.

And they were each declared to be duly elected Grand Officers of this M.W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

#### CALLED OFF.

At 1:45 p. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## SECOND DAY--MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, A.L. 5894. }  
9:30 o'clock a. m. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master. Grand Officers and Representatives same as preceding day.

## ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS—Continued.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.  
J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

And they were each declared to be duly elected Grand Officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn presented a floral offering, accompanied by a communication, from the Grand Chapter, Order Eastern Star, which was accepted by the M. W. Grand Master on behalf of the Grand Lodge, with thanks and appropriate remarks.

R. W. Bro. C. H. Patton presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, and the Grand Secretary directed to make proper acknowledgment:

*Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons, delights in accepting the greetings of the Grand Chapter of Illinois, Order Eastern Star, so gracefully tendered today.

## REPORT—Committee on Finance.

## COMMUNICATION OF MRS. SHIELDS.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:*

Your Committee on Finance, to which was referred the communication of Mrs. Ella Glenn Shields, relative to the surrender to her of one of the policies of insurance now held by this Grand Body on the life of her father, A. A. Glenn, said policies having been assigned to the Grand Lodge by all the parties in interest some years ago, to secure the payment of a note of \$13,316.73, given by Glenn in settlement with the Grand Lodge, we submit the following statement of the

## LIABILITY OF A. A. GLENN.

Note dated November 1, 1878, payable two years after date,  
with interest at rate of six per cent per annum..... \$13,316 73.

*Payments—*

Dec. 12, 1878, paid.....	\$2,710 44	
May 28, 1879, paid.....	1,298 70	
		4,009 14

Balance due on account of principal.....	\$9,307 59
--	------------

To secure the payment of above note Mr. Glenn turned over to the Grand Lodge two insurance policies on his life for \$5,000 each, as follows:

No. 99,587, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., \$5,000.00, premium on which was paid up during the year 1879, in full.

No. 99,588, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., \$5,000.00, which requires an annual payment while Mr Glenn lives to keep it in force.

On October 26, 1878, Lavinia Glenn, wife of A. A. Glenn, assigned her interest in above described policies to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M., and on April 18, 1883, Ella Glenn Shields and W. C. Glenn, only surviving children of Lavinia Glenn, made a similar assignment.

The Grand Lodge has paid the annual premiums on policy No. 99,587 since 1881, amounting to \$2,237.35, and has received the cash dividends on policy No. 99,588 since 1881, amounting to \$439.25. Net cost to Grand Lodge for carrying both policies 1881 to 1894, \$1,798.10.

As shown by the above statement, the balance due on the principal note is \$9,307.59 and accumulated interest, \$8,376; to which add net premiums paid, \$1,798.10, exclusive of dividends received, and the total liability to Grand Lodge on the account is shown to be \$19,481.69.

Your committee are compelled to treat this matter simply as a business proposition; and the fact that Bro. Glenn is a Mason, and was in former years prominent in official positions in this Grand Lodge, should not, and in the opinion of your committee does not, enter into the question presented to us, and should not be allowed to be taken into consideration in its decision. Any deviation from a rigid enforcement of the agreements made in good faith, and by all parties in interest, would, in our opinion, seriously militate against the pecuniary interest of this Grand Body and establish a precedent that might prove disastrous to its prosperity.

We therefore recommend that the request of Mrs. Shields be not granted. Fraternaly submitted.

E. C. PACE,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

M. W. Bro. J. C. Smith moved that the report of the Committee on Finance be not concurred in and that this Grand Lodge transfer this matter to the Grand Master with power to act, and give to the daughter the policy upon which premiums are still being paid, on condition that she releases the other policy from all objections hereafter—in other words, secure this Grand Lodge in the paid-up policy.

The order of the M. W. Grand Master to call the roll of lodges on this question having been seconded by twenty lodges, was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

A call of lodges being demanded on the adoption of the foregoing motion and seconded by twenty Representatives, the Grand Master ordered the roll of lodges to be called.

### CALL OF LODGES ON MOTION.

The roll being called to adopt the motion, the following lodges voted in the affirmative, casting three votes each:

Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 65, 66, 72, 74, 76, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 103, 106, 109, 115, 119, 122, 123, 125, 127, 128, 140, 141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 159, 160, 162, 163, 166, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 177, 182, 183, 188, 190, 199, 200, 203, 205, 210, 213, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 227, 228, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 240, 241, 247, 249, 252, 253, 254, 260, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 273, 274, 280, 282, 283, 285, 286, 292, 294, 296, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 318, 319, 320, 323, 325, 327, 332, 333, 336, 337, 340, 342, 345, 351, 352, 353, 354, 356, 366, 367, 371, 373, 379, 384, 385, 390, 393, 399, 400, 401, 405, 406, 408, 410, 414, 419, 420, 421, 422, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 436, 441, 444, 446, 447, 451, 453, 454, 455, 461, 463, 464, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 474, 481, 485, 486, 488, 490, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 505, 506, 510, 518, 521, 522, 523, 524, 529, 531, 538, 543, 548, 550, 552, 555, 558, 559, 560, 565, 570, 576, 581, 591, 592, 600, 604, 607, 609, 611, 612, 613, 614, 619, 623, 631, 632, 639, 643, 647, 651, 653, 656, 658, 660, 662, 663, 665, 668, 672, 673, 677, 678, 686, 688, 691, 692, 697, 702, 707, 712, 713, 721, 724, 725, 728, 730, 731, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 745, 746, 751, 764, 767, 769, 770, 772, 774, 776, 782, 784, 787, 790, 791, 792, 795, 796, 809, 814, 822, 823, 827—885.

Lodge No. 418 cast two votes in the affirmative—2.

Lodge No. 714 cast one vote in the affirmative—1.

Grand Officers voting aye: Past Grand Master HAWLEY, Past Grand Master SMITH, Senior Grand Warden COOK, Junior Grand Warden HITCHCOCK, Grand Secretary DILL—5.

Total ayes, 893.

The following lodges voted in the negative, three votes each:

Nos. 1, 4, 8, 9, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35, 43, 44, 47, 59, 63, 67, 69, 71, 77, 78, 85, 88, 89, 90, 99, 100, 102, 105, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 117, 124, 126, 129, 130, 131, 132, 136, 143, 144, 148, 149, 156, 158, 164, 165, 169, 172, 175, 176, 179, 185, 187, 189, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 201, 204, 207, 208, 209, 212, 217, 219, 221, 229, 235, 236, 238, 244, 245, 246, 250, 251, 255, 257, 261, 263, 270, 272, 275, 276, 279, 288, 293, 295, 297, 298, 303, 305, 316, 321, 322, 334, 335, 341, 344, 346, 347, 348, 355, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 368, 374, 380, 382, 386, 388, 392, 394, 396, 398, 402, 403, 409, 411, 412, 415, 416, 417, 422, 428, 434, 437, 442, 445, 448, 449, 456, 457, 458, 460, 462, 466, 468, 470, 472, 475, 476, 478, 479, 482, 484, 487, 489, 491, 493, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 509, 512, 514, 516, 517, 519, 520, 525, 526, 528, 530, 532, 533, 535, 536, 537, 540, 542, 544, 547, 557, 562, 566, 567, 569, 572, 573, 574, 580, 583, 584, 587, 588, 590, 595, 601, 602, 608, 616, 617, 618, 622, 633, 635, 636, 641, 644, 645, 646, 648, 657, 664, 667, 670, 674, 675, 676, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 690, 693, 706, 710, 711, 714, 718, 727, 729, 733, 734, 737, 747, 749, 755, 757, 758, 759, 761, 766, 771, 779, 780, 781, 785, 788, 789, 794, 797, 798, 799, 800, 806, 807, 808, 817, 821, 824, 825, 826—810.

Lodge No. 713 cast two votes in the negative—2.

Lodge No. 418 cast one vote in the negative—1.

Grand Officers voting in the negative: Grand Master GODDARD, Past Grand Master CREGIER, Past Grand Master ROBBINS, Past Grand Master PEARSON, Grand Treasurer EGAN—5.

Total noes, 818.

#### RECAPITULATION.

295 Lodges cast 3 votes each aye .....	885
1 Lodge cast 2 votes aye.....	2
1 Lodge cast 1 vote aye.....	1
5 Grand Officers cast 1 vote each.....	5

Total ayes..... 893

270 Lodges cast 3 votes each no .....	810
1 Lodge cast 2 votes no.....	2
1 Lodge cast 1 vote no.....	1
5 Grand Officers cast 1 vote each no.....	5

Total noes..... 818

The majority of ayes being..... 75

The motion was declared carried.

### INVITATION—To Visit Hesperia Lodge.

R. W. D. J. Avery extended an invitation to the Grand Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge, to visit Hesperia Lodge No. 411, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson moved to fix bond of Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, at \$30,000 each. Motion carried.

### REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton presented the following report for the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, P. & A. M.:*

There have been submitted for examination by your committee returns from six lodges working under dispensation, and we beg leave to submit the following report thereon:

#### MAGIC CITY LODGE,

located at Harvey, in Cook county. Dispensation was issued September 13, 1892, and was continued in force on the recommendation of this committee at the last annual communication. The record of work is as follows:

Petitions received. ....	53
Elected.....	47
Rejected.....	3
Initiated ....	45
Passed.....	36
Raised.....	35
Number named in dispensation.....	17
Number raised.....	35
	—
Total.....	52
Named in dispensation not joining in petition for charter.....	7
	—
Total membership.....	45

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as Magic City Lodge No. 832.

#### DEAN LODGE,

located at Ava, in Jackson county. Dispensation was issued August 28, 1893, and was continued in force upon the recommendation of this committee, at the last communication.

Petitions received .....	11
Elected .....	9
Rejected.....	2
Initiated.....	8
Passed.....	6
Raised .....	6
Number named in dispensation .....	19
Number raised.....	6
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	25

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as Dean Lodge No. 833.

TOLEDO LODGE,

located at Toledo, in Cumberland county. Dispensation was issued March 28, 1894.

Petitions received.....	3
Elected .....	3
Initiated.....	2
Passed.....	2
Raised.....	1
Number named in dispensation.....	14
Number raised.....	1
	<hr/>
	15
Died.....	1
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	14

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as Toledo Lodge No. 834.

TRIPLE LODGE,

located at Venice, in Madison county. Dispensation was issued April 24, 1894.

Petitions received.....	3
Elected.....	3
Initiated.....	3
Passed.....	3
Raised.....	2
Number named in dispensation .....	14
Number raised.....	2
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	16

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as Triple Lodge No. 835.

## WINDSOR PARK LODGE,

located at Windsor Park, in Cook county. Dispensation was issued May 10, 1894.

Petitions received.....	10
Elected.....	10
Initiated.....	7
Passed.....	6
Raised.....	5
Number named in dispensation.....	31
Number raised.....	5
	36
Named in dispensation not joining in petition for charter.....	11
Total membership.....	25

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as Windsor Park Lodge No. 836.

## HINDSBORO LODGE,

located at Hindsboro, in Douglas county.

In the case of this lodge, no record of the proceedings of the lodge have been presented to your committee, and for this reason we recommend that the dispensation be continued in force until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

H. E. HAMILTON,  
W. H. CURTIN,  
J. M. BURKHART,  
FRANK W. HAVILL,  
ADOLPH HANSING,

Committee of Lodges Under Dispensation.

R.W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther moved as an amendment that the charter of Hindsboro Lodge be placed in the hands of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, to be delivered provided everything is found correct in their proceedings. Carried. Report was then adopted as amended.

## REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R.W. Bro. C. M. Forman submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, an motion, adopted:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:*

Your Committee on Petitions, having carefully examined into the several matters to it referred, would most respectfully and fraternally report as follows:

No. 1. Petition of Charles W. McClain, of A. H. Miner Lodge No. 506. This is a petition for reinstatement and we find the action of said lodge is regular, and having heard evidence which tends to show the brother was probably not guilty of the charge for which he was expelled, and more than two-thirds of the members of said lodge having voted for his restoration, your committee so recommend.

No. 2. Petition of Cephus C. Goble, of Hutsonville Lodge No. 136. Petition for restoration. The lodge having unanimously voted for his restoration, your committee concur in said recommendation.

No. 3. Petition of Richard M. Smith, of Sheba Lodge No. 200. Petition for restoration. Your committee finds that the necessary number of the members of said lodge have voted favorably to the same of the petitioner, therefore your committee concur in said recommendation.

No. 4. Petition of A. W. Pratt, of Chebanse Lodge No. 429. Petition for reinstatement. A necessary number of the members of said lodge present when the vote was taken upon said petition having voted in the affirmative, we, your committee, would join in the said recommendation.

No. 5. Petition of Leander W. Nimmo, of Jonesboro Lodge No. 111. This is a petition for restoration. The records of the proceedings of the Subordinate Lodge are very full and in excellent form, showing that the case of Bro. Nimmo was carefully considered by the brethren of said lodge, and that a proper number voted for his restoration, and your committee therefore accordingly recommend that the same be done.

No. 6. Petition of J. O. Wilhoit, of Westfield Lodge No. 163. This is a petition of said brother for restoration. The petition of this brother for restoration was presented to a former communication of this Grand Lodge, but the same was adversely reported upon by the committee for informalities in papers, action of lodge, and on account of a strong remonstrance of some of the members of said lodge. In this application the proceedings seem to be regular, and in proper form, all the members having been notified of the intended action of the lodge, and at the stated communication the ballot being spread the vote of the lodge was unanimously in favor of the petition, and there now being no formal protest, it is the opinion of your committee that he should be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry. From the evidence before your committee, however, it would recommend that the District Deputy Grand Master be required to visit and make an examination of the affairs of Westfield Lodge No. 163, at his earliest convenience.

No. 7. Petition of Joseph Hunter to Fidelity Lodge No. 152, for restoration. Said lodge having voted for his restoration, your committee concur in said recommendation.

In the following cases: No. 8, John J. Madden, of Farmers Lodge No. 232, and No. 9, H. K. Lanterman, of Bridgeport Lodge No. 386, and No. 10, James Nelson, of Amon Lodge No. 261, your committee find that it appears upon the face of the papers that these petitions were received and acted upon at one and the same communication of the several lodges respectively, and this committee is of the opinion that no petition for restoration should be acted upon at the same communication as when it is presented, without due notice having been given to all members of the lodge of such intended action. We therefore recommend that said petition be remanded to the several lodges for proper action.

In conclusion your committee would respectfully recommend that it would be more satisfactory to the committee if the exact cause of the expulsion of the brother seeking restoration were fully stated in the petition, that the committee might thereby reach a more intelligent conclusion as to the merits of the case.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

C. M. FORMAN,  
A. N. YANCEY,  
WM. E. GINTHER,  
Committee.

#### REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R.W. Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote:

*To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. M.:*

It was a cardinal principle in the moral and religious code of our ancient brethren that death could not separate those whom virtue had united, and that, notwithstanding the dissolution of body and soul, the continuity of thought and affection remained unbroken. Theologians and scholastics have imposed upon the blind credulity of the world their own narrow views and conflicting theories until the simple and unaffected faith of our ancestors has become well nigh extinguished in the refinements and subtleties of modern doctrines and exegeses: yet this principle, deep rooted in the very foundations of our nature, has never been wholly lost sight of and will continue to find expression in every sorrow-laden heart so long as humanity retains its present form and characteristics. And those of our brethren

who since the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge have laid down the burdens of life, whether we believe that a reciprocity of influence exists between this visible world of mortal life and the invisible world of spirits or not, must still be objects of interest to us, and consciously or unconsciously, must still exert a power that is not without effect in the shaping of our own lives and character. It is not in vain that any man has lived or died, for even the humblest has left some impression on those who have followed in examples of excellence to be emulated or exhibitions of frailties to be avoided.

Of the brethren whose names are presented in this memorial, we can truthfully say they were all good men, and this world is better for their having lived. Their merits, oftentimes but half discerned in life, we now see with clearer vision: their faults, and they all had faults, are forgotten in the remembrance of their virtues.

#### AT HOME.

The autumnal dirges of the year sing a sad requiem for the long roll of illustrious dead who in this Jurisdiction have cast off the habiliments of life. But few lodges have escaped the visitation of death. In some instances official station had given to the deceased a prominence in the councils of the Craft, but the great majority were those whose uneventful lives had not extended their names beyond the narrow confines of their own respective localities. Yet the memory of these brethren is just as sacred as those who had attained our highest honors, and without particular mention it may be said that in all that doth become a man they ranked with the best. Of those who by merit had attained more than ordinary distinction, your committee have had referred to them the following:

John Perry Norvell died at Chicago December 14, 1893. He was born at Trimble county, Ky., November 9, 1839, but for many years was a resident of Illinois and an active and zealous worker in all branches of Masonry. At his home in Danville, his worth is attested by the fact that for twelve years he occupied the East of Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, while our records show that at different times he has filled the positions of Grand Pursuivant and Orator of this Grand Lodge. Warm hearted and of generous impulses, his virtues were all his own, while his faults were those of the age and environment in which he lived.

A. C. Dickson, who died at Springfield February 15, 1894, is said to have been the last survivor but one of the little band of Masons who organized this Grand Lodge. Although at one time very active in Masonic work, but little is known of him during late years. At the time of his death, and for a number of years prior thereto, he was

unaffiliated. As the first tyler of this Grand Lodge, a more than ordinary interest attaches to the announcement of his decease.

John R. Hodson, one of the oldest and best known Masons of this Jurisdiction, died at his home in Chicago on July 30, 1894. An Englishman by birth, Bro. Hodson came to this country in early life, and for more than thirty years had been engaged in the grain commission business on the Board of Trade. In Masonry he was ever a zealous enthusiast, an indefatigable worker, and a consistent exponent of its teaching and practice.

James M. Montgomery, born in Mentour county, Pa., January 8, 1842, died at Rock Island January 25, 1894. Bro. Montgomery was W.M. of Trio Lodge No. 57 for seven years, and not only among his brethren but all who knew him was highly esteemed for his amiable character and upright life. In this Grand Lodge he occupied at the time of his death the honorable position of a Steward.

William H. Dobson, born at Bangor, Me., July 11, 1819, died at Chicago May 24, 1894. Bro. Dobson was one of the oldest Past Masters in this Jurisdiction, and has been justly characterized as "one of the best of men."

#### ABROAD.

In other Jurisdictions death has gathered an abundant harvest of distinguished men and Masons, and from the many who have thus been called for a participation in the higher mysteries, your committee have had referred to them for honorable mention the following:

Robert B. Brannin, for many years the Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, died at his home in that state May 9, 1894, after a long and painful illness. He was born in New Jersey in 1838, but since 1856 had been a citizen of Mississippi, where he was highly respected and esteemed. He became a Mason in early manhood, and his whole life is said to have been a beautiful exemplification of its tenets.

Dayton A. Reed, Grand Master of Arizona, peacefully departed this life at Phœnix, Ariz., on July 12, 1894. He was born at Millbrook, Ohio, December 22, 1841, and for the largest portion of his active life was engaged in the profession of an educator. He is described by those who knew him well as a true and zealous Mason, and had filled many stations of prominence, to which he had been called by his brethren, with credit to himself and honor to the Fraternity.

George C. Conner, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, died at his home in the city of Chattanooga, Friday, March 9, 1894. An excellent man and an illustrious Mason, the announcement of his death was everywhere received with unfeigned sorrow. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most scholarly interpreters of the mystic

ceremonies of the Craft, and his contributions to our common stock of knowledge are alone sufficient to preserve his memory unto our latest posterity. But in addition thereto he had filled many positions of honor and trust, always with eminent, often with unequaled, ability, and was at all times one of the most able, active, and useful members of the Jurisdiction which he honored by his affiliation.

Francis H. Hill died at his home at Madison, Va., January 28, 1894, in the 76th year of his age. During his lifetime he discharged with distinguished ability the duties of Grand Master of Virginia, and subsequently, with scrupulous fidelity, he disseminated the principles and work of Masonry as Grand Lecturer.

James Lowe, Past Grand Master of Utah and Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Utah, died October 21, 1893. Bro. Lowe was born in Ipswich, England, October 24, 1822. He came to Illinois late in the fifties and settled at Quincy, where he resided for a number of years and where in 1858 he received Masonic light. In 1870 he removed to Utah, where he made his home until the time of his death. In public life he held many positions of honor and trust, while in Masonry he enjoyed the highest honors within the power of his brethren to bestow. He has been characterized as a "Masonic searcher and student, and profoundly versed in the history of the institution, its ancient laws, customs, and usage, upon which he would never permit an infringement," and as a man "he was always trustworthy, energetic, and genial; always more thoughtful of others than himself, and ever doing good out of pure kindness of heart."

Albion B. Emery, Grand Master of Utah, died June 15, 1894. Deceased was made a Mason in this Jurisdiction prior to his removal to Utah. In the state of his affiliation he had attained high distinction both in Masonry and in civil life, and the funeral honors paid to his memory attests the esteem in which he had long been held by all classes of society.

Frederick Fox died at Portland, Me., June 5, 1894, after a brief illness. For eleven years he had served the Grand Lodge of Maine in the capacity of Treasurer, and dying has left behind him a record of undoubted ability, conspicuous fidelity, and unsullied honor.

From the Grand Lodge of Georgia comes the sad announcement of the death of John S. Davidson, Grand Master of the Jurisdiction; but your committee has no data from which to frame a report, and can only say that he was a man whose mind and heart were wholly devoted to the Craft, and who died beloved by all who knew him.

From Arkansas the melancholy intelligence reaches us of the death of D. B. Warren, for many years Grand Lecturer of that Jurisdiction, which occurred at Gainesville, July 30, 1894. Bro. Warren's

zeal and services in the cause of Masonry, as well as his gentle and amiable character, had rendered him a shining light in his Jurisdiction, and his loss is deeply felt by those who witnessed his last and best labors.

Philip C. Tucker, Past Grand Master of Texas, died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1894. Bro. Tucker, during a long and active life, had attained nearly every distinction which Masonry has to bestow, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

New Brunswick mourns the death of its Grand Secretary, T. Nisbet Robertson, who died at St. John, April 25, 1894. Your committee has no information other than the announcement of his death.

So have they lived and died, and though no more with eye of mortal sense shall we behold their outward form and semblance, yet their works do remain and the influences for good which they exerted in the lodge room and in the community at large will long continue as an incentive for us that do live after them.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WARVELLE,

H. T. GODDARD,

J. W. HUTCHINSON,

Committee.

### ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

R.W. Bro. George M. Moulton offered the following resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. Carried.

WHEREAS, The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, by reason of the increase in the number of its beneficiaries, is compelled to erect an additional building for their accommodation and furnish the same at an expense of about \$25,000.00; and

WHEREAS, That its available cash resources are deficient to accomplish this purpose to the extent of about \$10,000.00; therefore

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$5,000.00 be and the same is hereby appropriated from the funds of this Grand Lodge to the said Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, to aid in the accomplishment of its beneficent purposes.

R.W. Bro. D. J. Avery moved that the name of the Representative of Constantine Lodge No. 783 be placed on the rolls of mileage and per diem, which was carried.

### CALLED OFF.

At 2:00 p. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 4, A. L. 5894, }  
 9:30 o'clock a. m. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Representatives as yesterday.

## REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:*

Your Committee on Finance fraternally beg leave to report that they have examined the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer and find them correct. For detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, reference is made to the itemized reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. We find the condition of the treasury of the Grand Lodge to be as follows:

## GENERAL FUND, DR.

Balance in Treasurer's hands October 1, 1893.....	\$41,332 08
Paid in by Grand Secretary from all sources.....	37,197 25
Unexpended balance of appropriation to Masonic congress, refunded.....	479 65
Dividend on life insurance of A. A. Glenn.....	41 20
Interest on bonds.....	1,200 00
Total.....	\$80,250 18

## GENERAL FUND, CR.

By warrants paid for mileage and per diem of Representa- tives.....	\$15,574 60
Mileage and per diem officers and committees..	2,857 80
Miscellaneous orders.....	21,177 27
Balance on hand.....	40,640 51
Total.....	\$80,250 18

## CHARITY FUND, DR.

Balance on hand October 1, 1893.....	\$ 629 19
Paid in by Grand Secretary.....	606 63
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,235 82

## CHARITY FUND, CR.

Orders paid.....	\$ 75 00
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	1,160 82
	\$1,235 82

The assets of the Grand Lodge September 30, 1894, are as below:

Balance to credit of General Fund.....	\$40,640 51
Balance to credit of Charity Fund....	1,160 82
U. S. 4 per cent bonds, par value.....	5,000 00
City of Chicago bonds, 4 per cent.....	30,000 00
	<hr/>

Total available, exclusive of premium on bonds...\$76,800 33

The expenses of the following year are estimated as follows:

Mileage and per diem.....	\$18,000 00
Printing proceedings.....	1,800 00
Stationery, postage, and express .....	1,000 00
Schools of Instruction.....	1,000 00
Salaries Grand Officers.....	4,500 00
Expenses of Grand Officers and committees....	1,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$29,800 00

We recommend appropriations be made for the following items, and the Grand Secretary be directed to draw orders for the several amounts:

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence. ...	\$300 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.....	100 00
W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	50 00
Gust. Dickman, janitor.....	25 00
M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, rent of Music Hall.....	500 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, expense account.....	75 42
Bro. Wm. Jenkins, expenses and per diem in securing railroad rates for Representatives.....	61 75
Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co., for printing reports— Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Committee on Correspondence .....	359 01

And to the committees in attendance on this Grand Communication, we recommend the usual allowance of three dollars per day in addition to the amount allowed by the By-laws.

In view of the fact that the premium on the government bonds now held by the Grand Lodge is steadily decreasing and involves a loss of something more than 25 per cent of the interest derived from that source, we recommend that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to dispose of said bonds and reinvest the proceeds of such sale in such interest bearing securities as he may select.

### REPORT—Committee on Finance.

#### ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

R.W. Bro. E. C. Pace presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:*

Your committee to which was referred the resolution appropriating or donating five thousand dollars to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, fraternally report: That we commend the management of that institution, and the noble and self-sacrificing spirit of its promoters, in their efforts to provide for the helpless orphans of deceased brethren. Yet this committee does not feel justified in recommending a course which might be construed as committing the Grand Lodge to a policy of paternalism which might sooner or later result in the necessity of its becoming responsible for the maintenance and support of the Masonic Orphans' Home.

We believe the members of the Grand Lodge should in all donations of this character, where the question to be determined is not one of expediency or propriety, but of charity, pure and simple, act each upon his own judgment as to the advisability of making the allowance. With this view of the matter and without seeking in any way to influence any of the Representatives in their action, we respectfully return the resolution to the Grand Lodge for such action as may seem to it right.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,

S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

R.W. Bro. George M. Moulton moved the adoption of the original resolution as presented by him.

M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford moved to amend the motion by striking out "\$5,000," and inserting "\$500." Amendment lost, and original motion prevailed.

## REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and moved its adoption:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:*

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom is referred certain matters embodied in the annual address of the Grand Master, etc., fraternally report thereon as follows:

Of the decisions of the Grand Master submitted in his report, numbered from 1 to 7, your committee is of the opinion that they are substantially in accord with the By-laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge, and therefore recommend that they be approved.

That portion of the Grand Master's address immediately following the numbered decisions, upon the subject of lodges, as such, participating in mixed public processions, or acting as escort to a Commandery of Knights Templar, or any other organized body of men other than the Grand Lodge, or a lawful constituent Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, is specially commended by your committee to the favorable consideration of the brethren everywhere and for the approval of this Grand Lodge.

The circular letter issued under authority of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and submitted to the several Grand Lodges of the country for action, is referred to your committee for an opinion upon the subject-matter proposed. The Grand Lodge of Mississippi submits two rules designed to establish uniformity of procedure in the different Masonic jurisdictions upon the subject of "*Personal jurisdiction* over persons rejected for initiation, and over Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts petitioning for advancement." The proposed rules which have been adopted by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi are as follows:

*Jurisdiction Over Persons Rejected for Initiation.*

RULE I.—Whenever any person who shall have been rejected for initiation in any lodge shall have removed his place of abode into the jurisdiction of another lodge, within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, with the intention of making it his permanent place of residence, and shall have resided there not less than one year, and shall again desire to petition for initiation, he may present his petition to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, or to any lodge which has concurrent jurisdiction over that place, which shall thereupon certify the facts to the lodge which rejected him, and if said lodge shall not, within six months thereafter, furnish to the lodge to which said petition is made, the grounds upon which such rejection was made, it may proceed with such petition as in other cases, and that lodge may initiate him if elected. Whenever the grounds upon which the petitioner was rejected are furnished to the lodge to which he makes his new petition, it shall judge of the sufficiency thereof, and proceed in its discretion.

*Jurisdiction Over Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts Petitioning for Advancement.*

RULE II.—Whenever an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft of a lodge in this jurisdiction shall permanently change his place of abode into the jurisdiction of a lodge in another grand jurisdiction, and shall have resided there not less than one year, and shall desire to be passed, or raised, he may apply to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he lives, or to any lodge having concurrent jurisdiction thereover, and if it shall signify its willingness to receive him, and so certify the fact to the lodge which initiated, or passed him, it shall thereupon strike his name from its roll of Apprentices, or Fellow Crafts, as the case may be, and all jurisdiction over him shall cease; provided, that if the lodge to which he applies shall reject his petition for advancement, that the jurisdiction of the lodge which initiated, or passed him, shall *ipso facto* be resumed, and his name shall again be entered upon its roll, with a note of the fact; and provided, further, that nothing in this or the preceding rule, shall prevent a lodge from initiating, passing, or raising a person as the proxy of another lodge; in which event the person so initiated, passed, or raised, shall become a member of the lodge for which it acts, if that would be the effect of being raised in the lodge for which the degree is conferred, under the laws of its Grand Lodge.

Your committee feels warranted in saying that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is, and always has been, in full sympathy with any movement tending to promote inter-jurisdictional uniformity, especially in the important matter embodied in the rules referred to; *Provided*, however, that the inherent and constitutional powers and rights of the constituent lodges be fully observed. It will be noticed that in some particulars Rule I corresponds with our law and practice, which is as follows, Sec. 3, Art. XII, Part 2:

“In case any petition for the degrees shall have been rejected by a lodge in any other grand jurisdiction, within convenient reach by correspondence, the regulations specified in Sec. 6 of the succeeding article (XIII.) shall apply; *Provided*, however, that if after due diligence to communicate with such lodge has been exercised, if no reply be received to the request for permission after the period of ninety days from making such request, a lodge may proceed to take action upon such petition, without such permission.”

There is, however, one provision of the proposed rule, radically different from our law, and seems to your committee somewhat inconsistent, viz., it provides that the lodge of original jurisdiction, shall within six months, furnish to the lodge in another jurisdiction, “*the grounds upon which the petition was rejected.*” This requirement would be impossible in Illinois, under Sec. 4 of Art. XIV, By-laws, which in part is as follows:

The right of every member of a lodge to the secret ballot for the degrees or for membership, is inherent and absolute, and the lawful and legitimate exercise of such rights shall not be questioned by the Master, the lodge, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge.

In the opinion of your committee the application of this By-law is well nigh universal, and therefore has the force of a "landmark," and should be preserved if the secrecy of the ballot is to be protected. It would appear, therefore, that no lodge could furnish the grounds to another lodge, upon which a petitioner was rejected, without some one who cast the rejecting ballot should state the grounds for his action, which in effect is the lodge. In so doing, he would violate the By-law quoted, and render himself liable to discipline. This being true, the lodge demanding under the proposed rule the grounds of rejection, could not "pass upon the sufficiency thereof."

Your committee deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon this particular provision of "Rule I."

Your committee is of the opinion that the provisions of Rule II are almost exactly covered by the laws and approved decisions of our Grand Lodge for more than twenty years. In support of this, we quote from the laws:

"The personal jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend over all its members (except its Master, or the Grand Master, if a member thereof), wherever they may reside; and over its unfinished work and rejected material, *wherever they may be dispersed.*

"Whenever a lodge shall grant permission to any other lodge to receive the petition of a person residing within its jurisdiction, or of a rejected candidate, or an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, over whom it may have lawful jurisdiction, it shall thereby be held to have permanently relinquished the same, and the lodge receiving such permission shall thereby acquire lawful jurisdiction; *Provided*, That all such petitions shall be subject to the laws governing original petitions for the degrees, as defined in this and in the following article.

"An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, after moving into the Jurisdiction of Illinois, may petition the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, for advancement, at any time; *Provided*, That the lodge that conferred the degree or degrees upon him waive jurisdiction in favor of the lodge petitioned.—*G.M., 1887.*

"When a lodge has relinquished jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft, and he is rejected by the lodge to which he has transferred his allegiance, he may renew his petition *to the latter* at any subsequent stated meeting, the petition being otherwise subject to the rules governing original petitions for the degrees.—*G.M., 1877.*"

It appears to your committee that the only difference between the proposed Rule II, and the existing law and regulation of this Grand Lodge upon the subject treated, is that the Rule provides that whenever a lodge, in another Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, shall certify to the lodge of original jurisdiction that the former is willing to receive a candidate for advancement, then the latter lodge shall erase the name of its former Apprentice or Fellow Craft, from its record, and all jurisdiction over him shall cease; but should the lodge which has acquired jurisdiction by the proposed new rule, reject the peti-

tioner, then the lodge from whose record the name has been erased is to resume jurisdiction. It is not clear to your committee how a lodge can certify to its "willingness" to receive a candidate of any kind before the lodge has, in the only manner known to Masonry, made such "willingness" manifest, by unanimous favorable ballot.

The effect of this provision of Rule II would be to deprive a lodge of jurisdiction of the control of its unfinished work, without the voice or vote of its members, which would in some measure trench upon the inherent and constitutional rights and powers of every lawfully chartered lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Your committee therefore recommend that the circular letter of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi be received and placed on file.

The case of Waubansia Lodge No. 160, of Chicago, and Macomb Lodge No. 17, of Macomb, Illinois, is referred to your committee for an opinion. Your committee find the papers quite voluminous, and to a great extent irrelevant. The following is the substance of the controversy between the two lodges: One P. H. McClellan formerly resided at Macomb, Illinois; he applied to, and was rejected by, Macomb Lodge No. 17; in due time he again applied and was rejected for the second time: McClellan subsequently moved to Chicago and claimed that city as his residence. About seven months after his second rejection from Macomb Lodge, he applied to Waubansia Lodge No. 160, for the degrees. McClellan certified in his petition, over his own signature, that he had never before applied to any other Lodge of Masons. Waubansia Lodge proceeded regularly through the several stages prescribed by law, to confer the degrees upon the petitioner; at the usual point in the proceedings he was asked by an officer of the officiating lodge if he had ever before applied for the degrees? His answer was, "No." Macomb Lodge having learned of the invasion of its personal jurisdiction as guaranteed by the laws of this Grand Lodge, called Waubansia Lodge to an account for its action, and demanded the fees thus unlawfully collected from McClellan. Waubansia Lodge expressed a willingness to pay over to Macomb Lodge an amount corresponding to that charged by Macomb Lodge: viz.: \$30.00. The latter however demands the entire amount collected by Waubansia Lodge: viz.: \$55.00. Thus it will be seen that the matter is reduced to a money consideration, so far as the papers in the case indicate. To your committee, however, the matter appears in altogether a different light. We find that Waubansia Lodge was the victim of a gross imposition by P. H. McClellan, a Master Mason, and a member of said Lodge, declaring he had never applied to any other Lodge, when he knew he had been rejected twice by Macomb Lodge. It would be a waste of time and cast a doubt upon the intelligence of this Grand Lodge to attempt to show the gravity of the offense, and the danger to the welfare of our Lodges, if McClellan's deception is condoned. It is clear that McClellan was ineligible to consideration by either Macomb

or Waubansia Lodges. To the former because the year prescribed by law had not expired since his last rejection. To the latter, because of the lack of lawful authority to confer the degrees upon a rejected candidate. It seems, therefore, that McClellan should have been rejected, but instead he was made a Mason by Waubansia Lodge, under a misapprehension. Hence being thus endowed by a regular Lodge, your committee is aware that he cannot be deprived of the honors conferred upon him except in the manner provided by law.

Both of the lodges under consideration have acquired a quasi jurisdiction over the candidate, one by virtue of rejection, the other by virtue of "making." And yet neither possesses complete jurisdiction.

Upon these anomalous conditions your committee is asked to submit an opinion. In this behalf your committee reports that it finds P. H. McClellan to be a Master Mason, made such in Waubansia Lodge No. 160, and that said McClellan is a member thereof. Your committee therefore recommend that the Junior Warden of said Lodge be and is hereby ordered to prefer charges against the said P. H. McClellan, specifying the necessary facts as embraced in the papers submitted, as herein outlined, and that Waubansia Lodge No. 160, having personal jurisdiction, is hereby ordered to proceed to try the offender in the manner and form provided by the laws of this Grand Lodge, and if found guilty of the charges or specifications, or either of them, to inflict adequate punishment.

Although Waubansia Lodge is left free to exercise her rights in the trial and punishment of said McClellan, yet your committee is of the opinion that the punishment imposed for the offense, in order to abrogate for the time being the jurisdiction of both Macomb and Waubansia Lodges, should be the extreme penalty known to our penal code, which penalty is not only justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case, but is warranted by precedent established by this Grand Lodge in an exact parallel case, when the order for expulsion was made more emphatic and unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, and has stood as a warning to those who might attempt to gain admission into our ancient and honorable Fraternity by deception.

Waubansia Lodge is instructed to report the result of its action in the case under consideration promptly to the Grand Master.

The committee has had under consideration a petition of Mr. S. Windrow, who claims to be a Mason, such claim being supported by an alleged diploma, certifying that the gentleman was made a member of the "*Masonic Order, Stockholm, 23d of February, 1884, and received the 'eighth degree,' and that said Windrow is in good standing therein.*" This document is issued by some organization at Stockholm, claiming to govern Freemasonry in that country, but does not bear

any seal, or other evidence of legitimate Freemasonry, and as the Grand Lodge of Illinois does not recognize the existence of any Grand Lodge or other legitimately organized governing body over ancient Craft Masonry in Sweden, the documentary evidence that Mr. Windrow is a Mason is entirely worthless in this Masonic jurisdiction. But as inferred by your committee, Mr. Windrow has, upon the strength of said alleged diploma, been accorded the privilege of visitation to one or more lodges in Chicago, believing himself to be a regular Mason, and entitled to such privilege. Your committee deems it a duty to admonish all lodges to carefully observe the following regulation of this Grand Lodge, relative to visitors :

No visitor shall be admitted to any lodge under this jurisdiction unless lawfully vouched for as a Master Mason in good standing. *Documentary evidence alone shall not be sufficient to justify avouchment.* In addition to strict trial and due examination of his knowledge of Masonry, every lodge or committee shall require a strange visitor to affirm that the lodge of which he is or was formerly a member, is working under and by virtue of a charter or dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master *recognized by this Grand Lodge* as having jurisdiction over the country, state, province, or territory in which such lodge may be situated.

No blame can attach to Mr. Windrow. But the lodge or lodges that received the gentleman as a visitor should have, under the above, quoted By-law, declined to admit him. Based on the circumstances here narrated, Mr. Windrow petitions to be "*healed.*" The Masons of Illinois know little of the healing art in Masonry, and practice it less, mainly because they "*don't have to.*" But in the case under consideration your committee is of opinion there is nothing to heal, since Mr. Windrow neither in part or as a whole, is a Mason. Your committee does not doubt his worthiness to become one, but the only way that honor can be bestowed, is for the gentleman to make application to a regular lodge having jurisdiction, and if it shall be willing to receive him, he may become a Mason by being initiated, passed, and raised in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations of Masonry. Your committee knows of no other way for a man to gain admission into the Masonic Fraternity, and so report.

The papers in the case of Bluff City Lodge No. 71, of Iowa, and Rock River Lodge No. 612, of Illinois, is similar to cases that have come before this Grand Lodge and have frequently been the subject of consideration in the reports of Grand Masters. It appears a member of Rock River Lodge was sojourning at Council Bluffs, and was taken seriously ill. The Master of the Lodge at latter named city found the sick brother to be a Mason and a member of Rock River Lodge, Ill. Said Master wired the situation to Master of latter named Lodge and received a telegram saying, "*Alfred Clark all right; take care of him.*" The sick brother died, and the Master of Bluff City Lodge made arrangements with an undertaker to perform the ser-

vices incidental to death, which was done and the remains properly prepared, which, with the widow and three children of the deceased brother, were sent to Sterling, Ill. All this was done by Master of Bluff City Lodge under the authority of the telegram quoted. Some petty expenses were incurred, amounting to about \$13.00, which was paid by Master of Rock River Lodge. The widow subsequently received \$7,000 insurance on the life of her late husband. The lady paid off many debts, and as it appears, Master of Rock River Lodge supposed she had paid indebtedness at Council Bluffs. Some seven or eight months afterwards a bill came in for \$135, afterwards reduced to \$125, for undertakers' goods, etc. Rock River Lodge declined to pay same, on the ground that said undertaker had not exercised reasonable diligence in collecting amount. The widow, meantime, had lost most, if not all the \$7,000 insurance money, and she could not or would not pay the bill. There has been much correspondence between the two lodges interested, presenting claims and counter claims, of responsibility, liability, neglect and other allegations incidental to a controversy of this kind: Bluff City Lodge now appeals to the Grand Lodge and asks it to pass upon the matter. The correspondence discloses some strong points of equity on both sides. Your committee think the telegram quoted was too broadly construed by the Lodge in Iowa, which meant to take care of sick brother through his illness. After death it would have been proper to notify Rock River Lodge of the fact, which body would probably have given instructions to meet the changed conditions, but Bluff City Lodge proceeded to render the service as above noted.

It is not an agreeable duty to give a definite opinion on delicate matters of this character, especially where two lodges are each doing commendable duty in the domain of a true fraternity, the one recognizing the ties of brotherhood and promptly saying, "Take care of him;" the other responding to the call, acting as almoner, and rendering personal service to the sick and deceased brother and the bereaved widow and orphans. In such case, there should be no questions to refer; they should be decided if possible by those immediately interested within the sacred precincts of the lodges. Everything indicates that the Master of Bluff City Lodge acted in good faith, as did the Master of Rock River Lodge. If there appeared to your committee the semblance of imposition on the part of the parties interested, or if either one had committed a wrong, your committee would be prompt to censure it, but it believed both Lodges have intended to act within the scope of their understanding of Masonic right, justice, and equity. Your committee feel that no opinion to pay or not to pay the claim is needed from this Grand Lodge to induce two bodies of intelligent men to do justice one to the other under the divine injunction of "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." With these views and the comparatively trifling

amount at issue, your committee feels constrained to report the case back without recommendation, suggesting that the Grand Master be requested to make an effort to settle the matter amicably.

The matter of National Lodge No. 596, referred to in the address of the Grand Master, was referred to your committee for the purpose of affording the members of said lodge an opportunity to be heard, as provided in Sec. 4, Art. XXVII, of Grand Lodge By-laws, and to show cause, if any, why the charter of said lodge should not be permanently revoked as recommended by the Grand Master. A number of the members of National Lodge appeared before your committee, and by oral and written statements, disclosed the ill feeling and discord that prevailed in the lodge. After an extended and patient hearing of the members, and the statements to the committee of District Deputy Grand Masters D. J. Avery and Joseph Dixon, of the second and third Masonic districts respectively, who were present at the hearing and are officially familiar with the affairs of the Lodge, your committee is of the opinion that the action of the Grand Master in arresting the charter of National Lodge No. 596, was fully justified by the best interests of Masonry. Your committee further report that in its judgment, peace and harmony, so essential to the welfare and prosperity of the Craft, are not likely to be restored in this particular Lodge, therefore the honor and good name of Freemasonry in our midst demand that the charter of said Lodge should be revoked. To that end your committee submit the following:

*Resolved*, That the charter of National Lodge No. 596, F. & A. Masons, be and the same is hereby revoked. Be it further

*Resolved*, That the name and number of said National Lodge No. 596 be and the same are hereby ordered to be erased from the Register of Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Your committee is also of the opinion that it would be unwise to establish a new lodge on the ruins, or from the material of the old lodge.

A circular letter from a committee of Masons created by the M.W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, communicating the action of that Grand Body and seeking the co-operation of this Grand Lodge in arranging for, and uniting in, a proper memorial observance of the centennial of the death of George Washington in 1899, is referred to your committee.

The matter has not yet assumed any definite shape. Your committee cannot, therefore, submit any opinion or recommendation upon the subject at this time, other than to assure the Grand Lodge of Colorado and its committee that the Masons of Illinois, in common with the people of a great and united country, will never be found wanting in their patriotism, nor in their reverence for the memory of that great and good man, who was "First in war, first in peace,

first in the hearts of his countrymen," and one of the grandest and most conspicuous figures in human history. Your committee recommend that the circular letter be published in our proceedings, that the brethren of our Jurisdiction may consider the matter and be prepared at some timely annual communication to take definite action upon the suggestions embraced in the document referred to.

Your committee recommend, that the memorial of a committee of Montezuma Lodge No. 1, F. & A Masons, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, having the endorsement of the Grand Master of that Masonic Jurisdiction, and referred to your committee, relative to the establishment of a "National Masonic Home for consumptives, at Santa Fe, New Mexico," be placed on file.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

DEWITT C. CREGIER,  
JAMES A. HAWLEY,  
JOHN C. SMITH,  
JOHN M. PEARSON,  
JEROME R. GORIN,

Committee on Jurisprudence.

W. Bro. H. C. Gellathy moved to amend by striking out the words, "it will be seen that this gross violation of the laws of this Grand Lodge would have been condoned by a money consideration." Amendment lost, and original motion adopted.

M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson, on behalf of the Committee on Jurisprudence, requested that the matter of Dalzell Lodge be continued until next session. Granted.

## ORATION.

BY R.W. BRO. JOHN C. BLACK, GRAND ORATOR.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren :*

I bow in your presence, for you represent not alone the most venerable of benevolences, but fifty thousand freemen of this imperial state, and by affiliation myriads more, who are all alive to the wants of their fellow-men, their duty to the state, and their reverence for the right.

I am not, however, today to discuss the Masonic virtues of charity, faith, hope. I shall speak of

### MASONRY'S PART IN ESTABLISHING LIBERTY AND ORDER.

Man longs to be free: the aspiration is all but universal, and the higher the grade of enlightenment the firmer seated is the desire for personal liberty: alike those condemned for political offenses, for crimes, or the sufferers of the struggle for existence; the toiler of the galley, the inmate of the penitentiary cell, the slave of the sweater's shop—all hope for a day when the sun will shine for them, and the

sweet winds blow for them, and the universal mother yield her riches for them, made FREE. This it is that makes enduring the living of the unfortunate and the oppressed; and when servitude must last to the end, when all this life long chains must be worn and burdens carried, this it is that fills with splendor the hoped-for morning of the immortal life. There is no human wisdom which does not recognize this strongest of human desires—implanted in our natures, murmuring in the people's songs, sounding in their heroic music, borne in their traditions, burning in the history of their manifold struggle, making life tolerable and sweetening the patriot's death!

How patient it behooves the powerful to be in the presence of this great hope, and even of its irregular and violent manifestations! For we know that in the long ages past this priceless jewel has been kept for kings' wearing and for conquerors' swords. We know that the unorganized multitudes have been borne down by the chariots and the horsemen, the legion and the battalion; that order has meant tyranny, and peace slavery. And confusing the true and the false, many have again and again believed that all order was oppression; that all law, which is the symbol and expression of order, was usurpation, and that all authority was tyranny and to be overthrown, and from this despondency has sprung.

#### ANARCHY,

the crazy child of generations of hopeless wrong, the monstrous birth of bad rule; with the sinews of the multitude, the brain of guile, and the conscience of the madman. Anarchy, which sees no way to liberty but by destruction; which seeks to illumine the midnight of its brooding wrongs by the torch; which seek to level down and not up, to destroy and not create. Anarchy, which bears in all its parts the parent traces of vast sorrows and utter hopelessness: into whose antenatal annals are wrought in the blood of the world the horrible, vivid recital of all the oppressions of all the ages; the oppression of impious gold, of the flagrant sword, of the fagot, the dungeon, and the noose; of cunning statesman and ruthless soldier; of unjust taxes, of legalized robbery, of plunder of property and of person, of all the machinery of successful wrong; poor, besotted, crazy anarchy, that sees no escape from all this congenital horror but the assassin's dagger and the incendiary's pyre. Anarchy, that does not recognize how the world has bettered, but in its mad memory recalls alone that through all the æons that stretch away to the beginning, the multitudes have been victims and the monsters have enjoyed the spoil. Anarchy forgets that all its achievements have been those of destruction. It never reared a temple to justice or peace or God. It never builded a home or gave protection to its little ones. It never sowed a field or reaped a harvest, or gathered the summer's wealth to meet

the winter's dearth. Its dreadful logic has no place of safety for babes, nor haven of repose for the aged: its mission is destruction; when it would create it falls under the eternal order and ceases to be anarchy. There never was a sane mind to which the idea of anarchy was real: its criminal or insane are in the grasp of the monster they themselves have created, as Frankenstein was slave to his self-bred prodigy. Anarchy is chaos in which are bred all monsters; which is ruled by the forces of destruction; on which broods darkness and the formless void. Yet throughout and over even chaos rules the beneficent power of order.

And as the primal chaos disappeared, so all the lesser of its imitations are subjected to the mild, eternal, resistless sway of ever acting law. Set two atoms wide apart as the flaming walls of the firmament, and they influence each other and all the world between. Eventually they join the procession of the spheres and are united forever. Not less so are all men, and all their passions and hopes and accomplishments. In God's wide domain there is no isolation. The solemn sway of law is regnant everywhere, and as its influence increases the void takes form: the atoms unite; their union, blessed, is increased; the monsters die; a happier life arises; the stars appear: the rounded world moves in its course: the sun blazes to rule the day and the moon to govern by night; and lo! we have beauty and light and wide harmony, and regnant over all order and unmissable

#### LAW.

And under the sway of law the little things and the little ones have their place and power; under the law they rule, the many and the weak; without its influence they are but victims. The powerful and violent can do without law; the weak demand its constant operation. Order is creation: it is parent of beauty, of growth, of strength, of peace, of development. Order makes the highways safe for the solitary traveler, the home secure for wife and child; order walks the long streets of our cities by night and lights their myriad lamps, and diminishes the dangers that would otherwise possess them; order builds the state and preserves the citizen: it stretches out the railway, and digs the canal, and paves the mighty marts of trade; order sets the myriad hands of toil at work and feeds its myriad mouths. Order, sublime, far-reaching, God's and nations', and man's one best law, is that eternal barrier which arises in our modern society, behind which the weak are secure, and which cannot be successfully passed by oppression, so long as treason or folly do not breach it from within. How mad, how utterly mad, are those weak ones who attack and wreck their own and only defenses. The divine prayer breathes over them from the lips of astonished and pitying benignity, "Father forgive them: they know not what they do."

Nor can I separate in the Masonic mind the anarchy that riots and burns, from that which violates the social order by stealth and by evading the law or the corruption of those who are charged with its ministry, brings it into disrepute. When the poor see that the very wealthy escape in their purses their just share of public burdens, when they know that they are exempt from personal charges, when they know that the rich violator of law can purchase immunity, or reaching to the very foundation of authority, shape the statutes to his selfish ends, then those who suffer, retaliate; they meet fraud with force, and chicane with violence. These results are inevitable; they show that the parent of anarchy is corruption; that social disorder is the frenzied effort to escape social oppression, legalized and formulated in statutes and decisions.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF VIOLENT REMEDIES IN GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.

I give you here a single page from a bloody volume, showing what was the cost to a brave and gallant nation of such long oppression as produced resistance.

“The ‘*Annales of d’Hygiene Publique*’ recently published an interesting article on the loss of life caused by the wars in which France has been engaged in the last century. At the beginning of the Revolution, the standing army numbered about 120,000 men. In the course of the year 1793, the footing was increased to 1,380,000, of whom about 1,200,000 marched off to the various battlefields. In 1798 there was hardly one-third of this legion alive.

“Ten years later, that is, after the wars in Belgium, along the Rhine, in Egypt and the Vendée, there were again 677,588 soldiers in the French army. In the period between 1800 and 1815, the wars of the Consulate and the Empire cost the country, according to Thiers, 2,000,000 men, and according to Charles Richet, 3,000,000.”

This cost France was compelled to meet in the effort of its people to become free. In that effort they trod the whole dreary round from slavery, through license and anarchy, back by the way of imperial rule to the first stage of peace. From thence, striving by gentler means, but always striving, they have attained a measure of relief. But the lesson taught is that wrong doing by those who control, produces the measureless retribution of civil chaos and disorder. Truly, anarchy is not new; its kindred have preceded it all and always of one lineage, the offspring of despotic, corrupt, and irresponsible wrong.

MASONRY IS CONSERVATIVE.

Masonry has always stood against oppression on the one hand and social disorder on the other. So it stands today, approved of the

ages, a great conservative organization, avoiding extremes and teaching resistance to tyrants and obedience to just law. Such are our precepts and our traditions. With the first great light in Masonry in our hands, we read in open pages the old story, never better told than when Israel stood up in Egypt, and from unutterable grievances departed on the difficult way to the promised land. The land of the pyramids and the sphynx shook with the departing footsteps of a people long enslaved and lifted into liberty. As ignorant a people as ever lived, as low slaves, as hopeless and helpless as ever journeyed towards the light. Bondage had fettered their bodies and their souls alike, but freedom was before! a nation garbed as slaves, but to be free! Scarred, bound, broken, starving—but to be free. From the strength of the fortress and the slave-plenty of the palace, out through a wilderness, full of dangers—but to be free! Surely, brethren, that great light in Masonry tells the full story of our humanity as nowhere else it is found. He who knows it knows the beginning and may foresee the end; will know that on the evil will come ruin, and out of the ruin will come good, and that in the end prosperity and glory awaits the humblest who will but walk in the ways of righteousness.

But with this story in its details, I have nought this day to do. The Mason will know where to find them. I pass to a time of other deeper interests to us who are assembled. The many experiences had been endured, the vicissitudes of a simple national existence had occurred, and Israel was to signify a people's reverence for a people's God. The great poet-king whose music will sound above all storms and echo from all shores, and break all desert silences, and vocalize all human emotion, and roll on with time to the end, had begun the preparation for the temple; but his hands were bloody. He was not the master builder of almighty Beneficence: and so to his son, whose prayer had been for righteous wisdom, it was given to build the shining fane in whose immortal preparation Masonry was organized.

Masonry is a human expression of the human needs for liberty and order. The sacred chronicle tells us that a vast host of men, some working in the shadow of Lebanon, and some at sea, and some on the mountain top where the temple was to stand, in the confines of crowded Jerusalem, all so wrought together that without pause, without confusion, without noise, the majestic fabric based on earth, rose into the sky, itself a type, as every other building is, of man who is of the earth earthly, yet stands up where the stars of thought can circle in his gloom, and the sun of right reason chase away his shadows, and all this majestic world and the bending heavens be in sight from his soul's windows. The vast host of toilers were drawn from different lands: they were workmen, subjects but not slaves. More was required of them than toil. They had to think, to plan, to con-

trive, to fit, and so they had to organize that order might prevail, that there should be due recognition of equality in natural rights and due observance of rightful authority, and I care not whether the early accounts of Masonic organization be or be not exactly true, or whether they are part true and in part mellowed and refracted by the intervening ages, it is enough to know that the spirit of Masonry has always been the same, and as it is true to-day and as it was true in Solomon's time, there was one spot where king and craftsman stood absolutely upon the same level and knew no superior but the Lord God Omnipotent, and no sway but the sway of order, and no law but the law of co-ordinating self-organization.

#### SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

Here came into practice amongst men the great doctrines which often interrupted, turned aside, dammed up, nevertheless have widened and deepened and advanced, until today all peoples know of them and many practice them, and all shall. In such speech as best befitted the age, men were taught the two fundamentals of all just governmental schemes, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Before the Netherlands rose from amidst the endyked waves, before the commonwealth of England had formulated Magna Charta, before the great republic had risen with declaration and constitution and set on fire the beacons of freedom that should be reflected on all shores, the Masonic order had taught a hundred generations of men the undying essentials of growth and freedom—liberty and law.

Ah! it is much to know that you are in sympathy and touch with a power so venerable, so august, so benign! I have stood by the Atlantic and curiously studied the antiquated structures raised by our fathers many years ago: simple they seem and outgrown; and the splendid piles that are being builded around them shame them; soon their places will be demanded that other and greater may arise on their sites, but they sheltered the pioneer men and women of a great race: they have been hallowed by the fathers' labors and the mothers' prayers: they have been the tomb-portals and the cradle-rooms of those who have led us, and no later glories will ever outdo the glory of the frontier home. Mayhap the world will outgrow Masonic organization, but never its influence, never its history, never its truth and record. They are enwoven with the warp and woof of things. They are part of man's history and progress.

Stop for one moment and ask, how could liberty be saved in the confines of an Assyrian dominion? How could it have been preserved through the numberless sorrows that marked the mediæval ages? How could humanity have kept in touch over the frontiers in spite of

the ruthless oppression of the world's robbers, but by some such agency as Masonry which now is and has continued through all the ages?

In the land of antiquity and at the bases of its most ancient structure the great soldier of democracy, his soul fired with his supreme surroundings, broke into that wonderful appeal that will not be forgotten: "Soldiers, from the top of yonder pyramids forty centuries look down upon you." Yet our Craft was old when the pyramid building dynasty passed to their mummied dust. It has survived all changes and is today the most ancient organization known to the civilization of the west. The blood of worldly immortality is in the Masonic heart, yet its charters, its fraternities, its concords, are as young and vivid as when it had its first lodge in far India; and it will so endure while man requires its organization. Why should it not endure? Study the record of three thousand years: it has never oppressed the lowly; it has never forgotten the laborer; its century-old rules for the division of time into equal periods for toil, for rest, and for refreshment, are today the most prayed for by the labor world: and when its ideal shall be realized labor will be content, and therefore capital secure. Masonry has never aided tyrants: it has always taught the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man: in its light princes and poor disappear and man stands revealed in equal natural light. Masonry has never allied itself with unjust authority. It could not. The law of its being does not tolerate alliance with oppression: the essence of its existence is organized justice: the weak and many banded for self-protection, for justice, and for charity. Masonry has never drawn an unholy sword or sought to hallow an unholy altar: no prisons builded by its malice stand along the pathway of man's progress; no men demand their martyrs of its channels; no nations demand their liberty of its usurping power. Drawing its inspiration from the Holy Bible, formulating in its creed the essentials of human growth, and safety, and freedom, encroaching on no reserved ground of church or state, it lays its foundations in the human heart, and fortifies itself in human affections. The father of the country knew whereon to lean in the midnight of revolution, and the children of the land believe that its designs are still patriotic, still ennobling, still elevating.

#### THE FUTURE DUTY OF MASONRY.

Even if the Masonic Order did for humanity in the past all that I have claimed for it, the question remains, what can it accomplish now? In this pushing period it is capability and not sentiment that determines the usefulness of institutions. What can one do, not what has one been, is the vital test. Look through and under the surface of our magnificence. Are there men to be elevated, great

purposes to be accomplished? Are there still slaves of injustice, still toilers to be aided, still right principles to be inculcated, still need for inviolable union of brothers in the cause of brothers and of all the world, still need for a sanctuary for the weak and a confidence unbreakable for those who strive? Is man anywhere in bonds, do vast oppressions still survive? Then there is need for Masonry, and the great order of mankind. And this is the judgment of the people. Today in America alone we number three-fourths of a million.

Our younger brothers, the Odd-Fellows, molded in part on our ancient fashions, number even more; and near a half million Pythians, in their way, tell the story of fraternity and power; and besides these are other aids and allies in the cause, which in degree inculcate the solemn rights of man and the power of organization. And whatever may be the excellence of these multitudinous associations, they will all acknowledge that before they were formed a vast and solemn host marched before them, making their paths straight and leading the blind by ways they knew not: which taught organization, practiced order, afforded asylum, and made confidences inviolable. And in this age, the age of gigantic philanthropies, look where, like angels whose shining feet are on the mountain top all radiant with the dawn, stand art and science and invention. See how the light steals down the crags into the valleys of oppression and wrong. Listen to the far voice of the trumpets blown at the head of the hosts of advancing men as they overcome resistance and strive to make the world a habitation of righteousness. See how the forms of all civilization move on to conquer. Yes, great is the glory of the age, great its accomplishments, great the peace it will bring and is bringing; but, as in peace and war, throughout all our national life, from Valley Forge to today, Masonry has taught patriotism, true democracy, a broad republicanism, so through the coming years it will practically assist in solving national and social problems. It will teach that on the American trestle-board all the designs displayed for the guidance of the workman, howsoever intricate their tracings, must begin and end in the ballot-box. For it is all powerful and stays violence. It accomplishes in due season and order all reforms and all needed changes.

#### MASONIC POLICY.

Yet these things it will do without departing from its policy of strict adhesion to Masonic duty. So we know that as it never has been so, it will not be a participant in party strifes. So may it ever be! Outside the storm, within the calm! One place in all this troublous world where all may meet in fraternity as wide as the race!

Masonry does not seek to supplant nor to antagonize the church. "To Cæsar, Cæsar's, and to God, God's own," is its motto. On these

lines, and teaching the creed of brotherly love, it has outlived all opposition, and is greater today than ever before since Solomon sat in the East.

#### THE COMPLETED TEMPLE.

There came a time when the completed temple was devoted to its sacred uses, and those who builded it went forth throughout the world, carrying with them the fame of their achievements, the knowledge of their practical arts, and greater and more useful still, the lessons of organization and obedience to rightful law. Who can fancy the wide and dispersed wanderings of them and their successors? Around all the wide world, amongst all nations and kindreds, and speaking all tongues, Masonry has journeyed on its silent, shining way. The lodges of the wilderness, set up with far watchmen at their borders, have still their uses, but amongst us they have given place to the stately piles rising splendid amidst the city's din. Wherever they are, humanity is alert to its duties and awake to its rights. Wherever they are, there abides neither tyrant nor anarchist, but God has an altar and man a resting place.

The visitors to the World's Fair, that majestic aggregation of the beautiful and useful, prepared by the generations, always came, in the course of their curious inspection, to that pavilion where the Krupp guns were placed. The world is familiar with the history of that exhibit. There is a striving village in the Prussian hills where the gloomy shadows fall, over which hangs by day the heavy smoke, and where at night the furnace fires roar ceaselessly in forging the awful engines of death, while far removed the Hartz mountains up-rear their ragged heights and seem to have yielded their gigantic phantoms, long the terror of the peasant, from the forest depths, to have become the genii of the death-preparing piles—the spirits of the Brocken turned to the laborers of the cannon factory! And when the hands of hateful genius had fashioned the masterpieces of death the groaning trains and shivering ships bore them to the world's great congress of the loving arts. There they were set up and fancy poured about their metal bases and solid mechanism the torrents of red, warm blood, the ruin and havoc they were prepared to inflict! My soul grew sad as I pondered the horrible anachronism. Yet I had but to traverse a few spaces to stand in front of the sewing-machine, where sat a beautiful American girl, light of foot and hand, dainty in person, who trod the flying pedal and set at work the little curving needle, making neat clothing for the poor and the many, blessing all homes with the work of divine and multiplied toil; and listening to its cheerful click and hum, I knew that that curved needle was more powerful in the hand of human labor than the warrior's sword, more blessed than a scepter; and that the vast and ponderous machine of

death would soon be but a monument to the terrors of the past, while peace and its victorious inventions would sway and bless the world.

So it yet may be that liberty and law, twin and universal, shall dominate the globe; that freedom shall be each man's accredited possession; that equality shall be exercised by all in all legal rights; that brotherhood shall sway all breasts: and peace, happy and profound peace, with all its vassal arts and blessings, shall rule all shores. In that event, Masonry, its mission accomplished, its work all done, will be absorbed in the higher and greater religion and own the creed of the universal church. Then the sinewy hand of our Order, which so long has uplifted the flag of fraternity, shall hang it like a knightly banneret over our idle altars and in our silent fanes, the glory and the pall of a past all spent and giving place to a broadening future. Then the wardens shall leave the lodges untyled, the guards shall hang up their useless arms, for humanity will not longer require the most noble of its organizations, and the Grand Master shall open and govern the Grand Lodge of a world—

“Redeemed, regenerate, and disenthralled.”

#### VOTE OF THANKS—To Grand Orator.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley.

*M. W. Grand Master:* I move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be returned to R. W. Bro. Black for his excellent oration, and that it be published in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge. Motion carried unanimously.

#### DONATION—Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Extends Thanks.

R. W. Bro. George W. Warvelle.

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:* I shall detain you just one moment. I am not going to make an oration this time. But I feel that I would be derelict in my duty as an officer of the only organized Masonic charity of the state if I allowed this occasion to pass without some notice on our part. Therefore, in the name and on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, I desire to express to this Grand Lodge our deep sense of appreciation of the munificent gift that you have this day bestowed upon us. I also want to convey to you, brethren, as fully as my words can express, the thanks of those helpless children, who, bereft of their natural protectors, have found in Masonry a real home, where they can be protected from contact with the world.

But, brethren, there are things in this life that cannot be paid with praise; things that cannot be measured by any standard of pecuniary value, and it seems to me that one of these is the love and affection that flows from the hearts of those we have befriended; it comes from a consciousness of an act or deed well performed.

Cast your bread upon the waters, and it will come back to you after many days, and come back to you a thousand fold, affording consolation for your souls, including our dead in the boundless realms of the hereafter.

#### REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. John A. Ladd, for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, members of Committees, and Representatives, members of this Grand Lodge, are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

JOHN A. LADD,  
WM. B. WRIGHT,  
EDWARD S. MULLINER,  
Committee.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4, 1894.

## GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total .....	RESIDENCE.
Leroy A. Goddard .....	Grand Master .....		\$6	\$6	\$6	Chicago.
Owen Scott.....	Dep. Grand Master..	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
Edward Cook.....	Senior Gr. Warden..			6	6 00	Chicago.
Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Junior Gr. Warden..	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
W. M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....					Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	Grand Secretary.....	126	12 60		12 60	Bloomington.
Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D.	Grand Chaplain.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
John C. Black.....	Grand Orator.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
G. H. B. Tolle.....	Dep. Gr. Secretary..	172	17 20	6	23 20	Mattoon.
Pleas. L. Chapman.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	339	33 90	6	39 90	Vienna.
Haswell C. Clarke.....	Grand Marshal.....	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee.
J. S. McClellan.....	Gr. Sword Bearer.....	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
Geo. M. Moulton.....	Senior Gr. Deacon..			6	6 00	Chicago.
Andrew J. Benson.....	Junior Gr. Deacon..			6	6 00	Chicago.
A. M. Boring.....	Grand Steward.....	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
W. H. Johnson.....	Grand Steward.....	25	2 50	6	8 50	Wheaton.
W. H. Peake.....	Grand Steward.....	330	33 00	6	39 00	Jonesboro.
Robert R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Thos. M. Crossman.....	Grand Steward.....	266	26 60	6	32 60	Edwardsville.

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Wm. K. Forsyth.....	1st District.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Daniel J. Avery.....	2d ".....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Joseph H. Dixon.....	3d ".....			6	6 00	Chicago.
E. T. E. Becker.....	6th ".....	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
J. B. Fithian.....	8th ".....	37	3 70	6	9 70	Joliet.
M. U. Trimble.....	10th ".....	105	10 50	6	16 50	Princeton.
F. G. Welton.....	11th ".....	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge.
J. V. Harris.....	12th ".....	182	18 20	6	24 20	Canton.
C. E. Allen.....	13th ".....	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
John Lingo.....	14th ".....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
D. D. Darrah.....	15th ".....	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
G. S. Hummer.....	16th ".....	85	8 50	6	14 50	Sheldon.
R. L. McKinlay.....	17th ".....	160	16 00	6	22 00	Paris.
C. F. Tenney.....	18th ".....	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
R. D. Lawrence.....	19th ".....	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
W. O. Butler.....	21st ".....	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe.
A. H. Bell.....	22d ".....	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
Wm. T. Vandervort.....	23d ".....	194	19 40	6	25 40	Taylorville.
H. Gassaway.....	24th ".....	176	17 60	6	23 60	Marshall.
C. Rohrbaugh.....	25th ".....	229	22 90	6	28 90	Kinmundy.
H. T. Burnap.....	26th ".....	259	25 90	6	31 90	Upper Alton.
James Douglas.....	27th ".....	331	33 10	4	37 10	Chester.
J. R. Ennis.....	29th ".....	272	27 20	6	33 20	Burnt Prairie.
J. M. Jones.....	30th ".....	353	35 30	6	41 30	New Gr. Chain.

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles .....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total .....	RESIDENCE.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Monroe C. Crawford .....	330	\$33 00	\$30	\$ 63 00	Jonesboro.
Joseph E. Dyas .....	160	16 00	30	46 00	Paris.
Wm. S. Cantrell .....	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
Geo. W. Hill.....	316	31 60	30	61 60	Murphysboro
Eugene L. Stoker .....	12	1 20	30	31 20	Evanston.
CHARTERED LODGES.					
Loyal L. Munn ... ..	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
Harry Todd.....	280	28 00	20	48 00	E. St. Louis.
T. H. Humphrey.....	288	28 80	20	48 80	DuQuoin.
A. P. Grout.....	235	23 50	20	43 50	Winchester.
Geo. W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	20	44 20	Camp Point.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins.....	263	26 30	15	41 30	Quincy.
CREDENTIALS.					
James I. McClintock .....	286	28 60	20	48 60	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay.....	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
Ed. L. Wahl.....	231	23 10	20	43 10	Vandalia.
FINANCE.					
E. C. Pace.....	266	26 60	30	56 60	Ashley.
S. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	30	42 60	Bloomington.
Gil. W. Barnard.....	.....	.....	30	30 00	Chicago.
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.					
Chas. H. Patton.....	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
W. F. Beck.....	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
W. R. Ward.....	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Henry E. Hamilton.....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
F. W. Havill.....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
W. H. Curtin.....	261	26 10	20	46 10	Carlyle.
J. M. Burkhard.....	326	32 62	20	52 60	Marion.
Adolph Hansing.....	295	29 50	20	49 50	Belleville.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
DeWitt C. Cregier.....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
James A. Hawley.....	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
John C. Smith.....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
John M. Pearson.....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
Jerome R. Gorin.....	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
John A. Ladd .....	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
Ed. S. Mulliner.....	263	26 30	30	56 30	Quincy.
W. B. Wright.....	199	19 90	30	49 90	Effingham.
OBITUARIES.					
Geo. W. Warvelle.....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
H. G. Goddard .....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
J. W. Hutchinson.....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Greentfield.

COMMITTEES—Continued.

NAMES.	Miles .....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total .....	RESIDENCE.
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman.....	277	27 70	20	47 70	Nashville.
A. N. Yancey.....	252	25 00	20	45 00	Bunker Hill.
W. E. Ginther.....	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.					
Wm. Jenkins.....	98	9 80	30	39 80	Dixon.
Chas. H. Morrell.....	226	22 60	30	52 60	Augusta.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
Wm. B. Grimes.....	246	24 60	15	39 60	Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley.....	15	1 50	15	16 50	La Grange.
James John.....			15	15 00	Chicago.
J. E. Evans.....	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.
J. W. Rose.....	231	23 10	15	38 10	Litchfield.

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles .....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total .....
Bodley.....	1	P. C. Hayden.....	263	\$ 26 30	\$ 6	\$ 32 30
Equality.....	2	G. A. Bourland.....	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony.....	3	E. W. Crawford.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	Louis M. Myers.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	J. H. Williams.....	98	9 80	4	13 80
Macon.....	8	W. R. Buckmaster.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	Henry Craske.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. John's.....	13	Herman Struever, jr.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	Thos. B. Allen.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	John J. Crowder.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance.....	16	Eugene Stapp.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb.....	17	Wm. C. Johnson.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	Frank E. Blane.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock.....	20	W. C. Hamilton.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	T. L. Smith.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	Alfred Mayer.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	Wm. F. Sinclair.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	John Young.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa.....	27	Adam W. Reed.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	Louis Zinger.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon.....	31	J. H. Mitchell.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental.....	33	H. D. Beam.....			6	6 00
Barry.....	34	W. W. Watson.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	Thos. T. Shoemaker.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	John Hagie.....	138	13 80	4	17 80
Monmouth.....	37	F. C. Tapping.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	Charles E. Olmsted.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Hernon.....	39	E. E. Hollister.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	W. H. Barnard.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	F. Munch.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington.....	43	A. M. Kitchell.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	Geo. H. Lee.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	T. M. Watson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	Wm. G. Hank.....	145	14 50	4	18 50

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles .....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total .....
Caledonia .....	47	G. W. Bagby.....	368	\$ 36 80	\$ 6	\$ 42 80
Unity.....	48	E. C. Cook.....	31	3 10	6	9 10
Cambridge.....	49	R. H. Hinman.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	Geo. W. Davis.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	John Greene.....	239	24 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	Francis A. Nevill.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	A. F. Allen.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	F. S. Bach.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio.....	57	J. R. Johnson.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	H. F. Ward.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	Frank Ives.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	F. I. Thomas.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	H. E. Rowley.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	L. C. Waters.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	W. D. Jackson.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	J. T. Royce.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville.....	66	W. I. Peckenpaugh.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	L. F. Grube.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka.....	69	Wm. F. Lenges.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central.....	71	A. Huntington.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	Wm. Hartzell.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	John Howard.....	102	10 20	4	14 20
Roscoe.....	75	J. McDowell.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	S. W. Tappen.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie.....	77	D. G. Burr.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan.....	78	J. L. Brewster.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	P. P. Bacon.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	Robt. Dickson.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	C. C. Miller.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	James M. Kirk.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	Wm. Dwyer.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia.....	86	H. E. Seymour.....	334	33 40	6	39 40
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	F. L. Tomlinson.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana.....	88	F. M. Coppel.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fellowship.....	89	H. C. Purdy.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	G. Wideman.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	J. L. Elliott.....	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart.....	92	C. Brown.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	W. F. Young.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	John E. Morton.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	T. C. Williams.....	96	9 60	4	13 60
Excelsior.....	97	C. J. Wells.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor.....	98	B. O. Goodman.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	Thos. W. Springer.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria.....	100	J. B. Srudeker.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	T. D. Reber.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia.....	103	Wm. T. Brenn.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	M. A. Grafton.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lancaster.....	106	C. N. Kuykendall.....	164	16 40	4	20 40
Versailles.....	108	E. E. McCoy.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	J. C. Padfield.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	C. J. Reuter.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	James A. Peak.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	Geo. W. Bird.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	R. C. Humbert.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	John W. Woodruff.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun.....	115	D. C. Ames.....	46	4 60	4	8 60
Vermont.....	116	T. M. Jeffords.....	213	21 30	4	25 30
Elgin.....	117	R. T. Chapman.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly.....	118	Geo. L. Kimber.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	C. C. Slygh.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	123	J. C. McBride.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	Lewis H. Hand.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	H. C. Claypool.....	62	6 20	4	10 20
Greenup.....	125	Park C. Morgan.....	202	20 20	6	26 20

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LOGDES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles .....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total .....
Empire.....	126	J. N. Hoffman.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch.....	127	Henry P. Miller.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	Lafe Farmer.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	R. L. Metcalf.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	John W. Larimer.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	J. H. Benham.....	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw.....	132	Daniel Berkley.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	Robt. E. Hamill.....	176	17 60	2	19 60
Sycamore.....	134	C. B. Brown.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima.....	135	Jas. I. Frazer.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	W. L. Bishop.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	Sam. M. Schoeman.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	Geo. A. Bennett.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	C. W. Grant.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	N. L. Crout.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	Chas. E. Hempstead.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	Clayton C. Pervier.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
DeKalb.....	144	D. D. Hunt.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	J. A. Provoost.....	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Centre.....	146	Thomas Nicholson.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	A. F. Jones.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	W. E. Holden.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham.....	149	W. P. Surrells.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	D. W. Whittenburg.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill.....	151	N. P. Frost.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	Henry C. Kemper.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	H. C. Peeck.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell.....	154	Buford Taylor.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha.....	155	H. C. Yetter.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan.....	156	J. W. Crabb.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	D. E. Bruffett.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry.....	158	W. A. Cristy.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	Alex. McLean.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia.....	160	H. C. Gellatly.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden.....	161	R. F. Morrow.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope.....	162	J. B. Jordan.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield.....	163	M. L. Huey.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins.....	164	Frank C. Meserve.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta.....	165	W. J. Horrom.....	146	14 60	4	18 60
Star in the East.....	166	M. B. Little.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford.....	168	E. W. Scott.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	D. M. Brown.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	George W. Graham.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Girard.....	171	W. W. Bristow.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne.....	172	E. E. Cantrell.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	C. W. Buck.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	O. J. Wilsey.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson.....	175	Charles A. Frederick.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Stauton.....	177	C. W. Lillie.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	W. B. Vaughn.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	A. L. Green.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweagua.....	180	B. F. Ribelin.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania.....	182	Wm. Zellermann.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian.....	183	F. A. Wiley.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon.....	185	F. M. Williamson.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	Shuman S. Rogers.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus.....	188	J. M. Landis.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City.....	189	R. E. Moon.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	M. Quackenbush.....	42	4 20	4	8 20
Farmington.....	192	William H. Miller.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	John Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	C. McClure.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
La Harpe.....	195	J. R. Booth.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	T. T. Lauchner.....	228	22 80	6	28 80

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
King Solomon's	197	H. H. Close	257	\$25 70	\$6	\$31 70
Homer	199	M. J. Spencer	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba	200	W. H. Gilbert	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia	201	J. L. Davis	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly	203	C. C. VanMeter	173	17 30	4	21 30
Flora	204	W. A. Moore	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian	205	L. W. Wheeler	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield	206	Henry Sessel	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa	207	F. L. Williams	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	A. S. Hadsall	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	D. S. O'Connell	...	...	6	6 00
Logan	210	C. E. Clarke	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland	211	C. F. Freund	...	...	6	6 00
Shipman	212	F. R. Kahl	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	J. W. Quillin	206	20 60	4	24 60
Gillespie	214	L. M. Cruson	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	D. R. Love	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason	217	W. F. Rankin	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	B. O. Manker	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	T. O. Mofitt	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet	220	F. O. Jahr	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy	221	C. A. Barley	135	13 50	4	17 50
Geo. Washington	222	A. Jones	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana	226	J. Broehl	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	D. P. Lawless	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	C. H. McCay	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester	229	J. A. McKeene	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	W. P. Aldridge	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyaret	231	W. E. Sapp	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers	232	F. M. Jones	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville	233	O. F. Kirkpatrick	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	J. E. Wooters	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	W. N. Byler	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak	236	S. A. Varner	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo	237	J. W. Morris	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	A. D. Barber	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel	239	Jacob Zimmerman	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star	240	E. A. Kratz	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	W. B. Hayden	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	O. P. Staddard	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon	244	F. Barker	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	C. J. Lindley	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso	246	David Dunn	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris	247	Edwin Harris	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	E. E. James	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard	249	F. W. Frolich	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	J. P. Emmons	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	J. T. Shannon	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo	252	W. S. Welsh	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony	253	G. E. Simmons	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora	254	H. M. Grant	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnellson	255	J. B. Cary	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw	256	J. F. Crawford	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	O. B. Weber	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon	261	E. M. Taylor	139	13 90	4	17 90
Channahon	262	A. T. Randall	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	J. M. Cutright	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove	264	G. D. Black	88	8 80	4	12 80
Vermilion	265	J. M. Baldwin	140	14 00	4	18 00
Kingston	266	L. M. Morrison	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	J. C. Jones	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris	268	C. H. Hodge	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton	269	James O. Clifford	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	S. P. Prescott	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney	271	H. F. Kett	...	...	4	4 00

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Carmi.....	272	M. W. Spencer.....	286	\$28 60	\$6	\$34 60
Miners.....	273	W. W. Stillman.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron.....	274	J. S. Kosier.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton.....	275	N. D. McEvers.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	H. M. Weiders.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia.....	277	F. E. Gasch.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	W. F. Conyne.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga.....	279	J. F. Jarvis.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas.....	280	W. S. Brown.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Brooklyn.....	282	A. Bradshaw.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor.....	283	V. R. David.....	57	5 70	4	9 70
Catlin.....	285	A. C. Olmstead.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	J. T. Malcolm.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	J. A. Helm.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	M. S. Campbell.....	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga.....	291	J. H. Merrill.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	A. H. Copeland.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	S. E. Sims.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	R. F. Laughlin.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy.....	296	E. H. Osborne.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	G. W. Francis.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Wauconda.....	298	C. R. Wells.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	J. T. Fullenwider.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hinckley.....	301	D. H. Brown.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand.....	302	W. E. Fyler.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven.....	303	E. Minard.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga.....	305	I. B. Johnson.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
T. J. Pickett.....	307	J. W. Haynes.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Dearborn.....	310	A. M. Eager.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	A. R. Pollock.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	J. H. Culver.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
York.....	313	John A. Keller.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Palatine.....	314	C. DeWitt Taylor.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	F. W. Joesting.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	Frank F. Butzow.....	99	9 90	4	13 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	James A. Robertson.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric.....	319	M. R. McKinley.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Creston.....	320	R. M. Hevenor.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap.....	321	L. T. Stocking.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	I. H. Gilpin.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	Wm. N. Hanna.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg.....	325	A. G. Abney.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	E. D. Goble.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	L. K. Byers.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	John W. Hedrick.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	R. J. N. Johnson.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	J. T. Townsley.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	Wm. Dunphy.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	335	John T. Heschong.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	W. F. Cummins.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida.....	337	J. T. Smith.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Kedron.....	340	R. Kimball.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	C. P. Stafford.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield.....	342	S. R. Whitaker.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona.....	344	Mark N. Tisdale.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	Henry J. Durstine.....	121	12 10	4	16 10
N. D. Morse.....	346	Abner Wenger.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	Frank Thompson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	Fred Fox.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette.....	349	Charles H. Ingals.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview.....	350	John W. Gaddis.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton.....	351	John Zimmerman.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland.....	352	Joel T. O'Brien.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	George W. Lawrence.....	270	27 00	6	33 00

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Total.....
Ark and Anchor.....	354	F. C. McInnes.....	201	\$20 10	\$6	\$26 10
Marine.....	355	John Stevenson.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	Nathan E. Smith.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	H. J. Bright.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Princeville.....	360	J. Y. Mendenhal.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas.....	361	Peter W. Lill.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble.....	362	John S. C. Nichols.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb.....	363	G. W. Hamerbacker.....	163	16 30	6	22 50
Tonica.....	364	J. E. Hartenbower.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	Thomas J. Tucker.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	T. L. Vradenberg.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	R. V. Petrie.....	161	16 10	4	20 10
Jefferson.....	368	M. V. B. Montgomery.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Livingston.....	371	Frank W. Ford.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	S. J. Hobbs.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	Wm. Husk.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Payson.....	379	J. T. Carr.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	Joe Clark.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill.....	382	Thomas Gibbs.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	John Igon.....	93	9 30	4	13 30
Waltham.....	384	Wm. Mitchell.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi.....	385	G. W. Johnson.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	W. S. Buchanan.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	W. R. Landrum.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	Fayette S. Hatch.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	C. R. Mitchell.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono.....	391	C. M. Craig.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair.....	393	M. H. Buzzell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	R. S. Beatty.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	Henry McPherson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	Albert Krausse.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy.....	398	B. W. Blakslee.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	G. R. Brainard.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific.....	400	Lyman A. Jackson.....	168	16 80	6	22 50
Odell.....	401	Charles Finefield.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	Aaron H. Clark.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	J. F. Culp.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	E. A. Titcomb.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	W. B. McKnight.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	Wm. Montgomery.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	S. E. Lamb.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Mithra.....	410	John Daub.....	.....	.....	4	4 00
Hesperia.....	411	E. B. Thompson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Bollen.....	412	W. C. Graham.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	Thos. H. Briggs.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Lester Lamoree.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton.....	416	E. A. Gardner.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	M. E. Blanchard.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg.....	418	W. H. Wilderman.....	303	30 30	6	36 20
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Thomas H. Taylor.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	George M. Dwight.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn.....	421	Charles H. Ireland.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	Alexander Spence.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	H. F. Tallman.....	121	12 10	2	14 10
Exeter.....	434	Franklin C. Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	J. A. Turner.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	N. G. Ziebold.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Sunbeam.....	428	J. E. Turpin.....	53	5 30	4	9 30
Chebanse.....	429	Robert Blaney.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	Harvey Williams.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	George F. Towne.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	M. V. B. Wyatt.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan.....	433	Daniel Porter.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda.....	434	J. F. Blessing.....	316	31 60	6	37 60

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Total.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Philo.....	436	E. B. Stone.....	152	\$15 20	\$6	\$21 20
Chicago.....	437	Nathan Heffer.....	...	...	6	6 00
Camargo.....	440	D. A. Ward.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	T. VanAntwerp.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey.....	442	W. W. Bruce.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	James Millikan.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	J. J. Leach.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Wateka.....	446	A. H. South.....	77	7 70	4	11 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	L. C. Conover.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City.....	448	C. D. North.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	G. G. Lohr.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami.....	450	Joseph Jones.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell.....	451	I. L. Long.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford.....	453	James F. Shelton.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	David Rainey.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving.....	455	Joseph Platt.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	A. J. Williford.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow.....	457	John M. Bradley.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star.....	458	C. A. Furlong.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	Thos. M. Scott.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview.....	461	T. H. Taylor.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	L. E. Roelofson.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	Robt. R. Richie.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	E. E. Mock.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville.....	465	C. H. Phelps.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Cobden.....	466	E. D. Lawrence.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	J. S. Edmunson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	J. W. Riggs.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean.....	469	John M. Yates.....	141	14 10	4	18 10
Rantoul.....	470	J. M. Beard.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	Geo. F. Hoadley.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity.....	472	C. E. Norris.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	Joseph W. Hunter.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	M. G. Nixon.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	J. A. McComas.....	164	16 40	4	20 40
Pleiades.....	478	W. F. Smart.....	...	...	6	6 00
Wyoming.....	479	W. E. Nixon.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Momence.....	481	C. F. Hamilton.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington.....	482	J. E. Covey.....	110	11 00	4	15 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia.....	485	Jas. W. Tincher.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	Chas. C. Marsh.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	W. W. Weaver.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	W. F. Dransfield.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper.....	489	Charles Thompson.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon.....	490	W. W. Booth.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin.....	491	M. J. Platt.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Libertyville.....	492	J. G. Lee.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Tower Hill.....	493	A. L. Leighty.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Bath.....	494	H. C. Allen.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Stone Fort.....	495	W. A. Wood.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aikin.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma.....	497	S. J. Steele.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	John M. Herbert.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	Philip J. Slenker.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	J. H. White.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	L. W. Turner.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin.....	503	Ira W. Love.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	Frank J. Curtis.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	O. S. Deutler.....	74	7 40	4	11 40
O. H. Miner.....	506	A. L. Whitman.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Parkersburg.....	509	Wm. Parker.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	Walter C. Irwin.....	258	25 80	4	29 80
Clintonville.....	511	E. C. Hawley.....	39	3 90	6	9 90

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles...	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Wade-Barney.....	512	J. B. Holmes .....	126	\$12 60	26	\$18 60
Bradford.....	514	James E. Noyes.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Andalusia.....	516	John Mounts.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield.....	517	J. K. Milnor.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	J. C. Ackerman.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	W. H. Carr.....	191	19 10	4	23 10
Anna.....	520	John Spire.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis.....	521	B. J. Dorrell.....	186	18 60	6	24 90
Monitor.....	522	C. A. Kimball.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham.....	523	Wm. J. Smith.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	Ferd. J. Allen.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	Foster J. Davis.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	H. H. Decker.....	...	...	4	4 00
Rossville.....	527	J. S. Christman.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka.....	528	Wm. Bedford.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams.....	529	M. W. Bowker.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon.....	530	Wm. Burkhalter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton.....	531	Wm. Vaughan.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	W. F. Renz.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont.....	533	Irvin A. Sprinkle.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba.....	534	F. M. Mosher, jr.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	W. J. Blodgett.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield.....	536	A. E. Motlinger.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	H. J. Robinson.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport.....	538	Francis S. Hutton.....	33	3 30	4	7 30
Harlem.....	540	E. B. Bartlett.....	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel.....	541	T. P. Mautz.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda.....	542	F. M. Moats.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova.....	543	Wm. R. Freek.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia.....	544	John L. Elkin.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley.....	547	Wm. H. H. Dow.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River.....	548	E. M. Maynard.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sharon.....	550	G. E. Welsh.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point.....	552	B. F. Colehower.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River.....	554	J. L. Tyrrell.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt.....	555	Philip Leiner.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	W. R. Constant.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	A. Arnold.....	...	...	4	4 00
Leland.....	558	Wm. Julian.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson.....	559	John A. Gaar.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	Robert Alsop.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Villa Ridge.....	562	S. H. Graves.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Pleasant Hill.....	565	L. D. Webster.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany.....	566	J. W. Langford.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	J. A. Jones.....	314	31 40	4	35 40
Time.....	569	W. H. Pringle.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville.....	570	John Rottger.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	N. H. Jackson.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	W. S. Allison.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera.....	574	G. C. Walker.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	A. Vance.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	Andrew Moore.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	F. H. Schram.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City.....	578	George B. Willan.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hazel Dell.....	580	J. N. Kelly.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola.....	581	James F. Richardson.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	J. L. Douglass.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	Henry Riniker.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	J. A. Burkhalter.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher.....	585	A. C. Porter.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton.....	587	D. H. Dean.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Elias Burk.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount.....	590	J. W. Wright.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman.....	591	Charles Meyer.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	F. F. Loelke.....	272	27 20	6	33 20

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Miles Hart.....	595	E. L. McLain.....	182	\$18 20	\$	\$24 20
Cerro Gordo.....	600	J. S. Ater.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Farina.....	601	J. W. Lackey.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Watson.....	602	F. Mesnard.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	H. Gamble.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator.....	607	S. McFeely.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper.....	668	J. F. Earl.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	John Fleming.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	E. E. Rath.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	H. R. Ritchie.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	E. K. Jerkins.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	J. I. Buss.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forest.....	614	L. Bullard.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	C. H. Tietsort.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope.....	617	G. A. Lacksen.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	Wm. Priessman.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	F. M. Devoss.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope.....	620	W. G. McCann.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale.....	622	B. H. Schulte.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust.....	623	M. L. Danford.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Norton.....	631	G. W. Lowden.....	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	J. C. Watson.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	G. W. Billings.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Rochester.....	635	J. M. Bell.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	James Barnhart.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	L. Kurzka.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	R. C. Cribfield.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	N. G. Conybear.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	M. Wolf.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	Clinton Claywood.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	M. Bolla.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	H. F. Hess.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	S. J. Swick.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	M. E. Cady.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Atwood.....	651	W. E. Carroll.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview.....	653	T. J. Robinson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown.....	655	W. A. Hein.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	W. B. Carlock.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	C. D. Gardiner.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	E. Beck.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	F. Thuman.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	C. M. Gaunt.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park.....	662	C. S. Austin.....	6	6 00	6	6 60
Phoenix.....	663	J. Jones.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	R. H. Shamhart.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	G. W. Tipsword.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	G. W. Smith.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie.....	667	Wm. Smith.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	L. W. Hendershot.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Fillmore.....	670	G. W. Miller.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	J. S. Barger.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	R. L. Fleming.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	Wm. Dudenbostel.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	J. F. Clayton.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	W. H. Willnot.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	I. N. Wilson.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City.....	679	Joseph Ryan.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement.....	680	J. H. Stafford.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville.....	681	R. W. Reasoner.....	211	21 10	4	25 10
Blue Mound.....	682	I. N. Brownback.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	Peter Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia.....	684	H. N. Ryan.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	A. F. Howard.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	J. B. French.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

## REPRESENTATIVES--Continued.

LODGES.	No.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Orangeville .....	687	James Musser .....	126	\$12 60	\$6	\$18 60
Clifton .....	688	Peter Wright .....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	James H. Winn .....	7	70	4	4 70
Iola .....	691	S. Marshall .....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	J. A. Bradley .....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	G. H. Harrison.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill.....	695	T. J. Cross.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive.....	696	W. R. Ross.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	R. D. Pugh .....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	J. V. Hosney.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Temple Hill.....	701	Thomas C. King.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria.....	702	M. A. Henderson.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	John Ray .....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	James B. Hill .....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	O. A. Moore .....	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle.....	707	W. M. Thornberry.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Star.....	709	W. W. Abbott.....	99	9 90	4	13 90
Farmer City.....	710	Henry Funk.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	Lafayette Hopkins.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	W. C. Hadley.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	E. M. Turner.....	252	25 20	4	29 20
Newton.....	714	A. J. Davis.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston.....	715	N. M. Wetzel.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Arcana.....	717	George F. Leighton.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May.....	718	Ed. S. Boyd.....	284	28 40	4	32 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	L. L. Gallemore.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	721	F. M. Purcell.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut.....	722	George F. Clayton.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Chandlerville.....	724	Moses D. Skaggs.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	B. R. Cole.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule.....	726	John W. White.....	.....	.....	4	4 00
Raritan.....	727	John D. Piper.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Waterman.....	728	H. A. Schermerhorn.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	I. W. Duncan.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	S. A. Whitley.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	Harmon S. Burke.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman.....	732	Andrew Kisley.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	Amos Ball.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	C. N. Henkle.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Arrowsmith.....	737	A. G. Barnes.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lakeside.....	739	Buchanan Currie.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Grant Park.....	749	E. H. Buck.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
New Holland.....	741	Theodore Evans.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	John W. Vance.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	Warren Newcomb.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Winnebago.....	745	J. L. McLain.....	94	9 40	4	13 40
Weldon.....	746	Isham Cornwell.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial.....	747	G. D. Hess.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	W. E. Dickson.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	E. Summers.....	316	31 60	4	35 60
Lyndon.....	750	John Roberts.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Loundsbury.....	751	Frank B. Sadt.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale.....	752	Edward Smith.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden.....	754	Simon Holmes.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	J. H. Seyler.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Verona.....	757	J. R. Bedford.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star.....	758	F. L. Lymburner.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orel.....	759	A. G. Scudamore.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sibley.....	761	W. A. Bicket.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter.....	762	L. M. Taylor.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	W. C. Trowbridge.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	A. K. Campbell.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Littleton.....	766	P. M. Powell.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Triluminar.....	767	M. Schmidt.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah.....	768	Herman R. Myers.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
St. Elmo.....	769	J. L. Magraw.....	217	\$21 70	6	\$27 70
LaGrange.....	770	P. G. Gardner.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	Wm. S. Moseley.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside.....	772	T. C. Wise.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	Hiram A. Steel.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View.....	774	F. W. Taylor.....	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing.....	776	Wm. E. Klee.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood.....	777	Richard P. Hagan.....	6	60	6	6 60
Gurney.....	778	A. T. Hazel.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove.....	779	E. L. Mason.....	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam.....	780	Hosea W. Wells.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Colchester.....	781	Thomas J. Richards.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac.....	782	L. D. Oberling.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia.....	783	George Herwig*.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Beacon Light.....	784	Fred A. Rich.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Stanford.....	785	Christian Leibfritz.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union.....	786	J. A. Agee.....	191	19 10	4	23 10
Morris.....	787	H. C. Voris.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Lerna.....	788	John A. Shortess.....	178	17 80	4	21 80
Auburn Park.....	789	J. S. Wheeler, jr.....	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield.....	790	H. F. McKnight.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Broadlands.....	791	W. H. Towne.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Calhoun.....	792	C. Lee Wood.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah.....	793	S. G. Jarvis.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Tadmor.....	794	James W. Hale.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Myrtle.....	795	M. Thomas.....	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted.....	796	John H. Wolfe.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Normal Park.....	797	Charles A. Buell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Sidell.....	798	W. T. Butler.....	147	14 70	4	18 70
Colfax.....	799	E. H. Corpe.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Kenwood.....	800	John Cheshire.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Sangamon.....	801	J. Odell.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Williamson.....	802	Eli D. Roach.....	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset.....	803	A. B. Avery.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Kensington.....	804	Alex. McLachlan.....	.....	.....	4	4 00
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	E. G. Moore.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Nebo.....	806	A. Hatch.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Royal.....	807	John B. McGuyer.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Cornland.....	808	E. Alvin Day.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Gillham.....	809	Delbert Guile.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Tracy.....	810	E. D. Petrie.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
De Land.....	812	E. J. Hamma.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Sigwalt.....	813	W. Frank Sigwalt.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lawn.....	815	J. R. Hayden.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ridgway.....	816	B. G. Brooks.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs.....	817	J. W. Burnett.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur.....	818	Frank C. Kuhn.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Columbian.....	819	J. H. Porter.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Henderson.....	820	J. F. McDonald.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
New Canton.....	821	Geo. W. Buffington.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap.....	822	S. D. Peeler.....	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl.....	823	S. H. Aurand.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Downers Grove.....	824	E. L. Godfrey.....	21	2 10	6	8 10
Arthur.....	825	J. E. Carlson.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Mazon.....	826	George P. Thomas.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoit.....	827	F. M. Simmons.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Trinity.....	828	Simon Willard.....	360	36 00	4	40 00
Edgar.....	829	W. Brock Jones.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport.....	830	James Brown.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Pindlay.....	831	W. B. Wallace.....	204	20 40	6	26 40

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-laws.**

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins offered the following amendments to the Grand Lodge By-laws, which, being seconded by more than twenty Representatives, lies over until the next annual communication.

Amend Article XI, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding to Section 2 the following:

Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the Grand Master to deprive a brother disciplined under its provisions, of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a longer period than during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

And further amend the same article by adding to Section 3 the following:

This provision shall not be construed to prevent the infliction of such deprivation by the Lodge, for unmasonic conduct (as distinguished from official misconduct) whereof the party has been duly convicted, upon a Master who has been deposed from his office and thus brought again within the disciplinary powers of the Lodge.

**REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.**

R.W. Bro. L. L. Munn presented the following report from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:*

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges, having examined the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1894, would report that all but five lodges have forwarded their returns to the Grand Secretary. The five failing to make returns are Lodges No. 75, 158, 627, 630, and 649.

Six lodges have not paid their Grand Lodge dues, to-wit: Nos. 339, 378, 627, 630, 649, and 744.

We are pleased to submit the following summary of the tabulated statement, showing the continued prosperity and growth of Freemasonry in Illinois:

INCREASE 1893-4.

Number raised.....	2,608	
Number reinstated.....	247	
Number admitted.....	952	
Number added for error.....	40	
		3,847
Total increase.....		

## DECREASE 1893-4.

Number suspended.....	725
Number expelled.....	29
Number dimitted.....	1,103
Number died.....	696
Number deducted for error.....	28
Total decrease.....	2,581
Net gain.....	1,266
Total membership June 30, 1894.....	49,236
Resident membership.....	45,758
Non-resident membership.....	3,478
Number initiated.....	2,678
Number passed.....	2,589
Number rejected.....	537
Total amount received for dues.....	\$36,504.75
Contributed by lodges to their own needy mem- bers, their widows and orphans.....	\$20,494.05
Contributed to those not members.....	6,312.12
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	985.00
Total contributions for charity.....	\$27,791.17

All of which is fraternally submitted.

L. L. MUNN,  
I. H. TODD,  
T. H. HUMPHREY,  
A. P. GRANT,  
GEO. W. CYRUS,  
Committee.

## AMENDMENT—To By-laws, Lost.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook called up Amendment No. III to Grand Lodge By-laws, for consideration, and moved its adoption, which was lost.

Said amendment was to Article XXVIII, Section 1, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, and as proposed to be amended would have read as follows:

SECTION 1. Any two or more lodges may consolidate their membership into one lodge; *Provided*, That the proposition for such consolidation shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodges interested, and shall not be acted upon until a subsequent stated meeting, of which all the resident members shall have due notice; and such consolidation shall only be effected when there are not more than five negative votes.

### ADDITIONAL REPORT—Lodges U. D.

The Grand Secretary read the following special report from the Committee on Lodges U. D., which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.:*

Additional returns from Hindsboro Lodge U. D., located at Hindsboro, Douglas county, having been received by your committee, we beg leave to report that we have examined the records and returns of said lodge and find them to be correct.

Petitions received .....	8
Elected.....	8
Initiated .....	7
Passed.....	7
Raised .....	7
Number named in dispensation .....	15
Number raised.....	7
	—
Total membership.....	22

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as Hindsboro Lodge No. 837.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

H. E. HAMILTON,  
J. M. BURKHART,  
FRANK W. HAVILL,  
W. H. CURTIN,  
ADOLPH HAUSING,  
Committee.

The M. W. Grand Master-elect announced that he had appointed the following Grand Officers:

R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. JOHN C. BLACK.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. WILLIAM HARTZELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY ..	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ANDREW J. BENSON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. HENRY C. MITCHELL.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WM. H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. M. BORING.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. HARRY C. PURDY.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

### REPORT GRAND EXAMINERS.

The Grand Secretary read the following report from the Committee to Examine Visitors, which, on motion, was adopted and ordered to be published in proceedings:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:*

Your Committee appointed to Examine Visitors at this session of Grand Lodge would beg leave to report that we have examined the following named applicants, and find them to be Master Masons in good standing and entitled to admission, to-wit:

G. W. Johnson, W.M. Mississippi Lodge No. 385, Illinois.  
 J. A. Gaar, Thompson Lodge No. 559, Illinois.  
 Gus. Wilderman, W.M. Jerusalem Temple Lodge No. 90, Illinois.  
 L. D. O'Berling, W.M. Potomac Lodge No. 782, Illinois.  
 H. C. Allen, W.M. Bath Lodge No. 494, Illinois.  
 W. W. Abbott, S.W. Starr Lodge No. 709, Illinois.  
 R. E. Moore, Fulton City Lodge No. 189, Illinois.  
 A. M. Levy, Denver Lodge No. 5, Colorado.  
 H. G. Cilley, Past Grand Treasurer Iowa.  
 Charles Roem, Voloe Lodge No. 27, Montana.

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. GRIMES,  
 A. B. ASHLEY,  
 JAMES JOHN,  
 J. E. EVANS,  
 JNO. W. ROSE,  
 Committee.

The M.W. Grand Master announced that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary had been received and approved.

### INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M.W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, assisted by M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers:

M.W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Grand Master*.....Chicago.  
 R.W. OWEN SCOTT.....*Deputy Grand Master*..Bloomington.  
 R.W. EDWARD COOK....*Senior Grand Warden*..Chicago.  
 R.W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK....*Junior Grand Warden*..Peoria.  
 R.W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.  
 R.W. J. H. C. DILL.....*Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington.  
 R.W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D.D...*Grand Chaplain*.....Chicago.  
 R.W. J. C. BLACK.....*Grand Orator*.....Chicago.  
 W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....*Deputy Grand Secretary* Mattoon.

W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN. . . . . *Grand Pursivant*. . . . . Vienna.  
 W. WILLIAM HARTZELL. . . . . *Grand Marshal*. . . . . Chester.  
 W. CICERO J. LINDLEY . . . . . *Grand Sword Bearer* . . Greenville.  
 W. GEORGE M. MOULTON. . . . . *Senior Grand Deacon* . . Chicago.  
 W. ANDREW J. BENSON . . . . . *Junior Grand Deacon* . . Chicago.  
 W. A. M. BORING. . . . . *Grand Steward*. . . . . Carlinville  
 W. HARRY C. PURDY. . . . . *Grand Steward*. . . . . Marion.  
 BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS. . . . . *Grand Tyler*. . . . . Chicago.

### COMMITTEES.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master announced the following appointments:

#### MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

DeWitt C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John C. Smith, John M. Pearson.

#### APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, William S. Cantrell, George W. Hill, Eugene L. Stoker.

#### CHARTERED LODGES.

Loyal L. Munn, Jerome R. Gorin, Frank W. Havill, James W. Mills-  
 paugh, Wm. J. Elwell.

#### LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Charles H. Patton, W. H. Curtin, I. Harry Todd, Thomas W. Hall,  
 L. J. Forth.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

#### MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, Wm. B. Wright, Ed. L. Wahl.

#### FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil W. Barnard, John H. Witbeck.

CLOSED.

At 1:45 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, the M.W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.

*L. A. Goodand*  
GRAND MASTER.



ATTEST:

*J. A. Dell*  
GRAND SECRETARY.



## Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters

FOR THE YEARS 1894-5.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. K. Forsyth .....	3100 State St., Chicago.....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago River, and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery....	Home Ins. Bldg., Chicago.	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R.R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
3	Joseph H. Dixon...	240 Chestnut St., Chicago.	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R.R.
4	C. A. Kimball.....	Elgin, Kane county.....	Kane, McHenry, and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson Co.	Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson.
6	Chas. E. Grove.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county	Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Whiteside.
7	Frank Barker.....	Rochelle, Ogle county .....	Ogle, Lee, and DeKalb.
8	John B. Fithian....	Joliet, Will county .....	Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Grundy
9	William L. Milligan	Ottawa, La Salle county..	La Salle and Livingston.
10	T. Van Antwerp...	Sparland, Marshall Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton...	Cambridge, Henry county	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	Joseph V. Harris...	Canton, Fulton county...	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler.
13	Chester E. Allen...	Galesburg, Knox county..	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	J. W. Crabb .....	Delavan, Tazewell county	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	Delmar D. Darrah..	Bloomington, McLean Co.	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	Haswell C. Clarke..	Kankakee, Kankakee Co..	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
17	Robt. L. McKinlay.	Paris, Edgar county .....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar, and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney ...	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon, and Logan.
19	R. D. Lawrence....	Springfield, Sangamon Co.	Mason, Menard, Sangamon, and Cass.
20	Albert P. Grout ...	Winchester, Scott county.	Brown, Morgan, Scott, and Pike.
21	Ed. S. Mulliner ...	Quincy, Adams county...	Adams and Hancock.
22	Alex. H. Bell .....	Carlinville, Macoupin Co..	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	W. T. Vanderveer ..	Taylorville, Christian Co..	Montgomery, Christian, and Shelby
24	H. Gasaway.....	Marshall, Clark county....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland, and Lawrence.
25	C. Rohrbaugh.....	Kinmundy, Marion county	Clay, Effingham, Fayette, and Marion.
26	H. T. Burnap.....	Upper Alton, Madison Co.	Bond, Clinton, and Madison.
27	James Douglas...	Chester, Randolph county	St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.
28	J. M. Burkhart....	Marion, Williamson Co....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson, and Williamson.
29	James R. Ennis....	Burnt Prairie, White Co..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline, and Gallatin.
30	J. M. Jones.....	New Grand Chain, Pulaski county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski, and Alexander.

## OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	*Meredith Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Phillip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	Abraham Jonas.....	*Alexander Helm.....	Levi Lusk.....	Harrison Dills.....	Phillip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	Meredith Helm.....	*Levi Lusk.....	William Hodge.....	*Joseph N. Ralston.....	Phillip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	Alexander Dunlap.....	*David Allen.....	Edgar R. Bogardus.....	*Henry Prather.....	Phillip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson.....	John R. Crandall.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	James L. Anderson.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1845	Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	John R. Crandall.....	*John R. Crandall.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1846	Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	William Lavelly.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Adam Brewer.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1847	William Lavelly.....	Edward R. Roe.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthew Taylor.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1848	William Lavelly.....	John H. Holton.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1849	William C. Hobbs.....	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	Wm. W. Bennett.....	*William E. Russell.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1850	C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNeil.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	Thomas J. Pickett.....	Benjamin L. Wiley.....	Eli B. Ames.....	*Carleton Drake.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1852	Eli B. Ames.....	*James L. Anderson.....	Isaac R. Diller.....	*James L. Anderson.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1853	William B. Warren.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	James L. Anderson.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	James H. Hibbard.....	Elijah M. Haines.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	William B. Herrick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	William A. Dickey.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1856	James H. Hibbard.....	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Harrison Dills.....	*Fergus M. Matheny.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1858	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1860	Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Asa W. Blakesley.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1861	F. M. Blair.....	John C. Baker.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	John C. Baker.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	F. M. Blair.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*James C. Luckey.....	*J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	Thomas J. Turner.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	*Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....

1868*	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*James C. Luckey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1872	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1873	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1874	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1877	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1878*	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler	Daniel M. Browning	*Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1879	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1882	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrab	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1883	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrab	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrab	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1885*	Alex. T. Darrab	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1886	Alex. T. Darrab	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1889	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1890	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1891	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1892	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1893	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1894	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill

\* Expelled.

\* Deceased.

## REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	W. W. Daffin	Jackson.
Arizona	Artemus Louden Grow	Victoria.
Arkansas	R. J. Laughlin	Bentonville.
British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
California	John McMurry	Weaverville.
Canada	Geo. C. Davis	London.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central City.
Connecticut	John W. Mix	Yalesville.
Delaware	Geo. M. Jones	Dover.
District of Columbia	L. Cabel Williamson	Washington.
England	Walter Henry Harris	London.
Florida	James C. Craver	Sutherland.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrenton.
Idaho	Thomas C. Maupin	Boise City.
Indiana	B. M. Wiloughby	Vincennes.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	J. C. Dunlavy	Sioux City.
Ireland	Wm. F. Black	
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller	Clay Center.
Kentucky	John H. Leathers	Louisville.
Louisiana	Chas. F. Buck	New Orleans.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Winnipeg.
Maine	Joseph A. Locke	Portland.
Maryland	John S. Berry	Baltimore.
Michigan	A. M. Seymour	Detroit.
Minnesota	Alcinous Y. Davidson	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Grand Island.
New Brunswick	J. Henry Leonard	Saint John.
New Hampshire	Sewell W. Abbott	Wolfeborough.
New Jersey	J. A. Dix	Elizabeth.
New Mexico	Harvey Huston	Albuquerque.
New York	Wm. D. Critcherson	New York.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Virginia.
North Carolina	Hezekiah A. Gudger	Asheville.
North Dakota	James C. Gill	Cassleton.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	J. W. Iredell, jr.	Cincinnati.
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	Alexander Chrisholm	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Providence.
Scotland	Colonel Patrick Stirling	Kippenross.
South Australia	John Trail McLean	Adelaide.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Charleston.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Canton.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Kossville.
Texas	Geo. Lopas, jr.	Houston.
Utah	A. Scott Chapman	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, jr.	Richmond.
Washington	Louis Ziegler	Spokane.
West Virginia	S. D. Engle	Middleway.
Wisconsin	John W. Ladin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Frank W. Mondell	New Castle.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	Wm. Bernhardt	Berlin.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.	Edward Edwards	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales.	Rev. W. S. Frackelton	Randwick

## REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Arizona.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Jonesboro.
Arkansas.....	Joseph H. Dixon.....	Chicago.
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	John McLaren.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
England.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	Philip Maas.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	George M. Moulton.....	Chicago.
Kentucky.....		
Louisiana.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Charles H. Brennan.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport.
Maryland.....	M. B. Iott.....	Evanston.
Michigan.....	Joseph E. Dyas.....	Paris.
Minnesota.....	Eugene L. Stoker.....	Evanston.
Mississippi.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	A. B. Ashley.....	LaGrange.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Brunswick.....	Malachi Maynard.....	Apple River.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	W. B. Grimes.....	Pittsfield.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	Walter A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
North Carolina.....	Edward C. Pace.....	Ashley.
Nova Scotia.....	L. B. Dixon.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salem.
Oregon.....	Frank W. Havill.....	Mt. Carmel.
Prince Edward Island.....	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Scotland.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
South Australia.....	William L. Milligan.....	Ottawa.
South Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington.
Vermont.....	John L. McCullough.....	Olney.
Virginia.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Benton.
Washington.....	John R. Thomas.....	Metropolis.
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Wyoming.....	John C. Bagby.....	Rushville.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Thos. S. Simpson.....	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales.....	Wm. Jenkins.....	Mendota.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	Wm. Jenkins.....	Mendota.

## LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with names and addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Henry C. Armstrong.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George J. Roskruege.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	W. J. Quinlan.....	Victoria.
California.....	George Johnson.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Delaware.....	Benj. F. Bartram.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Edward Letchworth.....	London.
Florida.....	Albert J. Russell.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Andrew M. Wolihin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	James H. Wickersham.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	J. H. C. Dill.....	Bloomington.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland.....	Archibald St. George, D.G.Sec.	Dublin.
Kansas.....	Albert K. Wilson.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Henry B. Grant.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Richard Lambert.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Stephen Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	William G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Seren D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	J. S. Conover.....	Coldwater.
Minnesota.....	Thomas Montgomery.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Chauncey N. Noteware.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	T. N. Robertson.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Thos. H. R. Redway.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Alpheus A. Keene.....	Albuquerque.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	W. H. Bain.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Frank J. Thompson.....	Fargo.
Nova Scotia.....	William Ross.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	J. H. Bromwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma.....	Jas. S. Hunt.....	Stillwater.
Oregon.....	Stephen F. Chadwick.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	B. Wilson Higgs.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
Scotland.....	D. Murray Lyon.....	Edinburg.
South Australia.....	J. H. Cunningham.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
South Dakota.....	George A. Pettigrew.....	Flandreau.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	William F. Swain.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
United Gr. Lodge of Victoria..	T. H. Lempriere.....	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.....	Arthur H. Bray.....	Sidney.
Vermont.....	William G. Reynolds.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	Wm. M. Kuykendall.....	Saratoga.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	C. W. Linde.....	Berlin.

## Permanent Members.

---

- M.W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P.G.M., Bodley No. 1.  
M.W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P.G.M., Macon No. 8.  
M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P.G.M., Blaney No. 271.  
M.W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P.G.M., Friendship No. 7.  
M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P.G.M., Quincy No. 296.  
M.W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P.G.M., Metropolis No. 91.  
M.W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P.G.M., Benton No. 64.  
M.W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P.G.M., Metropolis No. 91.  
M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, P.G.M., Miners No. 273.  
M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson, P.G.M., Piasa No. 27.  
M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, P.G.M., Jonesboro No. 111.  
M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, G.M., Fellowship No. 89.  
R.W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P.D.G.M., Central No. 71.  
R.W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P.D.G.M., Centralia No. 201.  
R.W. Bro. Owen Scott, D.G.M., Wade-Barney No. 512.  
R.W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P.S.G.W., Bodley No. 1.  
R.W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P.S.G.W., Lincoln Park No. 611.  
R.W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P.S.G.W., Trio No. 57.  
R.W. Bro. Edward Cook, S.G.W., Blaney No. 271.  
R.W. Bro. William H. Turner, P.J.G.W., Oriental No. 33.  
R.W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, J.G.W., Temple No. 46.

## CIRCULAR.

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DENVER, COLORADO, September 20, 1893.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:*

The Standing Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the suggestions and recommendations of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, respectfully reports that it has considered that part relating to a proper memorial observance of the centennial of the death of

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER GEORGE WASHINGTON,

which took place on the 14th day of December, 1799.

The committee believes that public recognition of the services and characters of the great and good has a salutary influence upon the lives of others, particularly the young, stimulating them to emulation, exalting their own efforts and ennobling their characters. A due observance of the centennial of Washington's death would revive public interest in, and disseminate knowledge of, his virtues, and in the pioneer work of the fathers of the republic who laid the foundations of our national government.

We are taught, as Masons, to be true to the government of the country under which we live: and in a broader sense than mere loyalty, we should be true to the principles which underlie its system. These principles were instilled into the American heart by fortitude, prudence, justice, hardship, adversity, perseverance, unselfishness, and toil, and the best manhood today comes from the same sources of strength. As citizens, we cannot too often present this truth to those who are striving for fame and influence through paths which are less noble; and we cannot present it through a grander character than that Master Mason on whom was bestowed the loving title of, "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

Tens of thousands of good men have had their favorable attention directed to Masonry because it embraced principles and truths which were deemed worthy of the loyalty of George Washington, and we are proud that it was so in his day, and is so still.

We believe the Grand Lodges of the United States will like to unite for the purpose of doing honor to his memory, and that the

proposition thereto will be especially appropriate from the Grand Lodge of the state which was admitted to the American union on the hundredth anniversary of the independence of the colonies, which Washington did so much to secure.

We therefore approve the Grand Master's suggestion, and recommend the following, viz.:

That a committee of three be appointed to present the subject to the several Grand Masters and Grand Lodges of the United States, and request:

*First.* The appointment of a committee of one from each Grand Jurisdiction, with one alternate, to serve through all the arrangements, in order to save confusion by annual changes.

*Second.* That the committee from this Grand Lodge arrange by correspondence with the committees from sister Grand Lodges for a place of meeting of said committee at some early day subsequent to the next annual Grand Communication of each of said Grand Lodges.

*Third.* That the committee from this Grand Lodge be recommended to suggest memorial services and suitable addresses at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, at which all the Grand Masters of the United States be present, with their subordinate officers and other members.

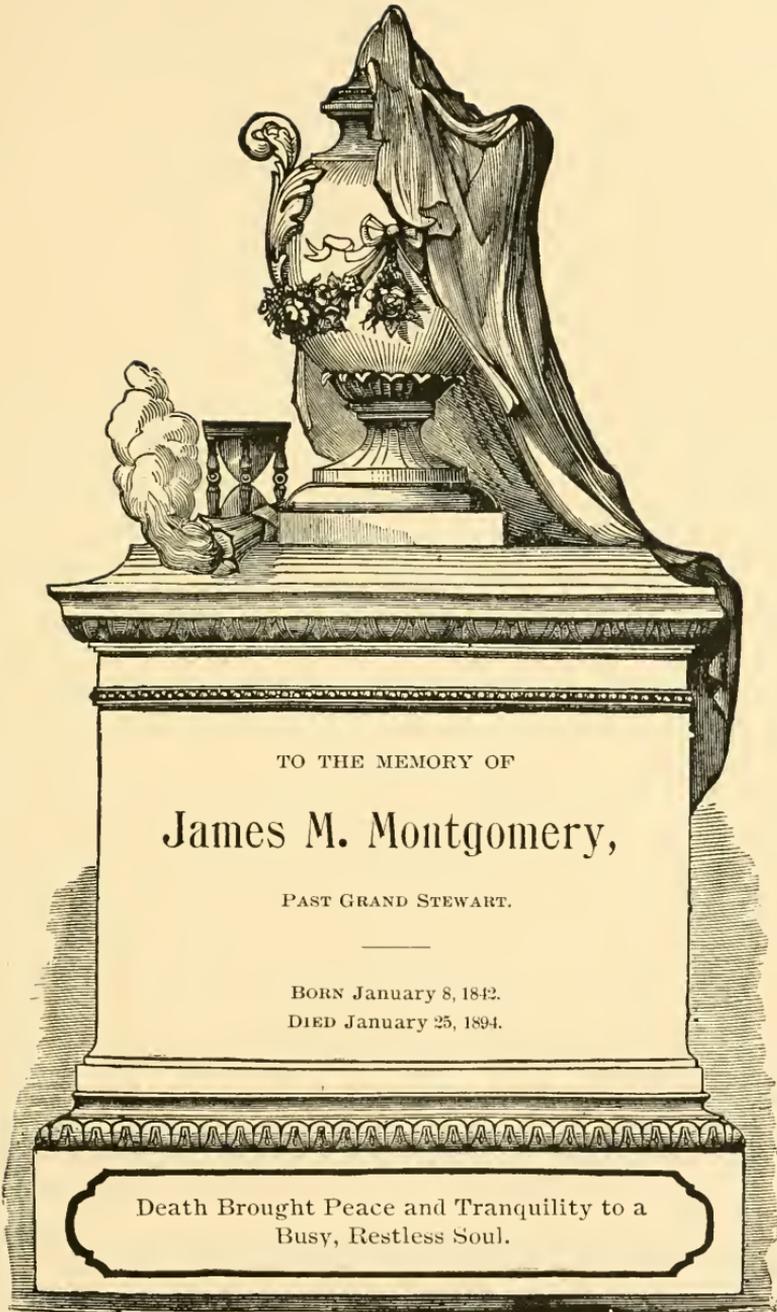
*Fourth.* That the committee representing the Grand Lodges report in detail their recommendations for the memorial to their respective Grand Lodges for approval before the same be actually undertaken.

Because of the number of Grand Lodges, and the irregular periods of their annual communications, this process will consume three or four years at least, which will leave barely two years in which to perfect the final arrangements.

Fraternally submitted,

R. W. WOODBURY,  
W. D. TODD,  
J. H. PEABODY,  
Committee on Jurisprudence.





TO THE MEMORY OF

James M. Montgomery,

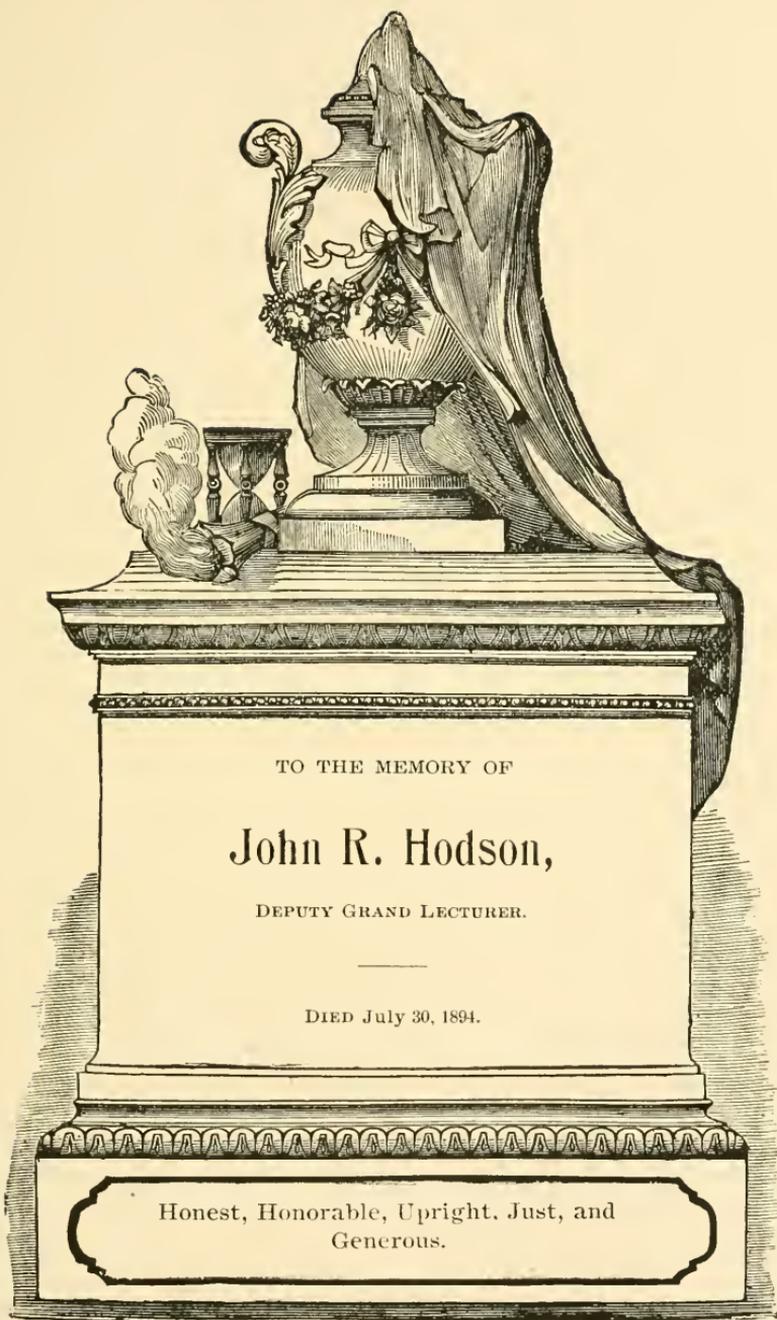
PAST GRAND STEWART.

BORN January 8, 1842.

DIED January 25, 1894.

Death Brought Peace and Tranquility to a  
Busy, Restless Soul.





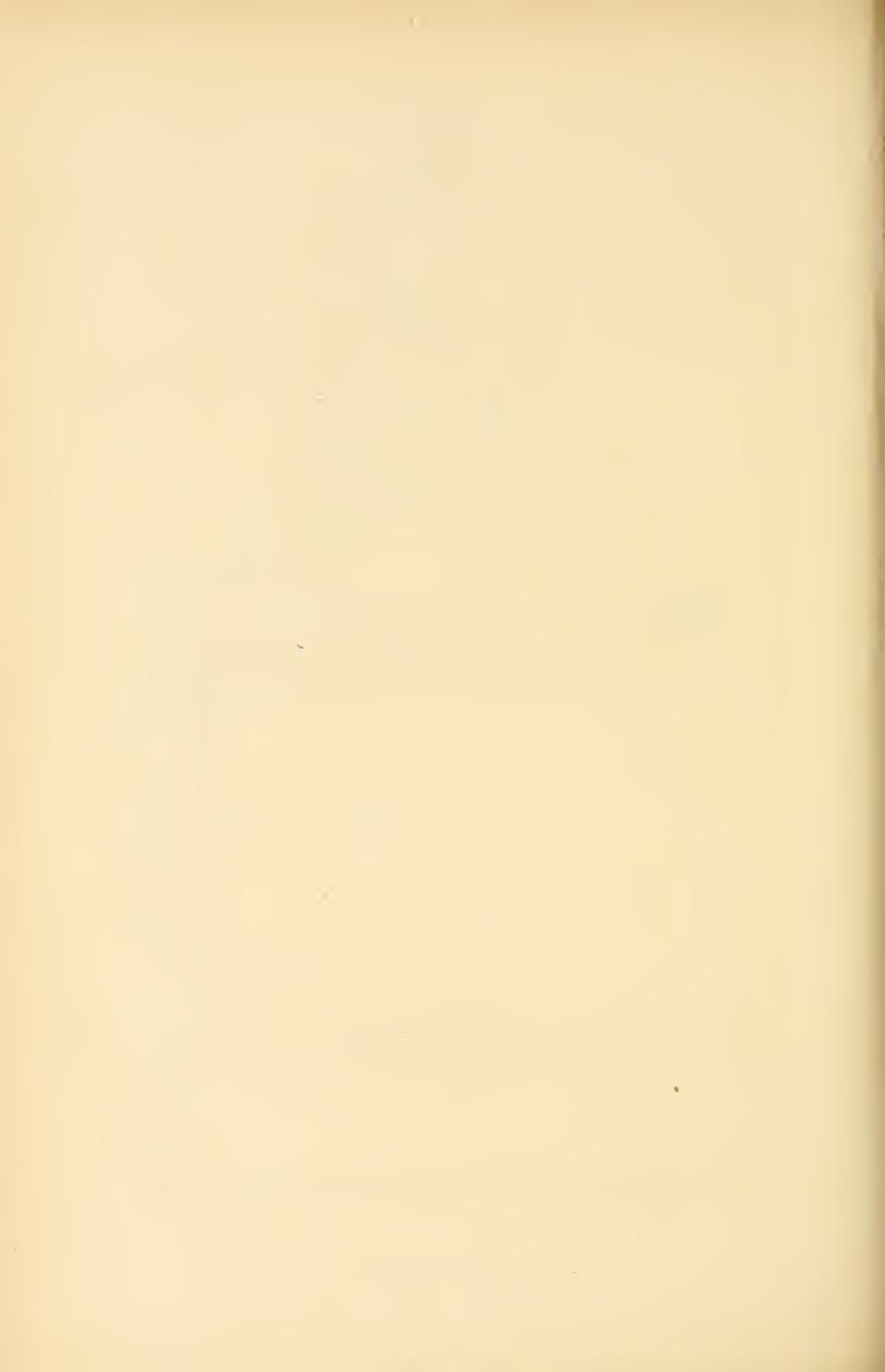
TO THE MEMORY OF

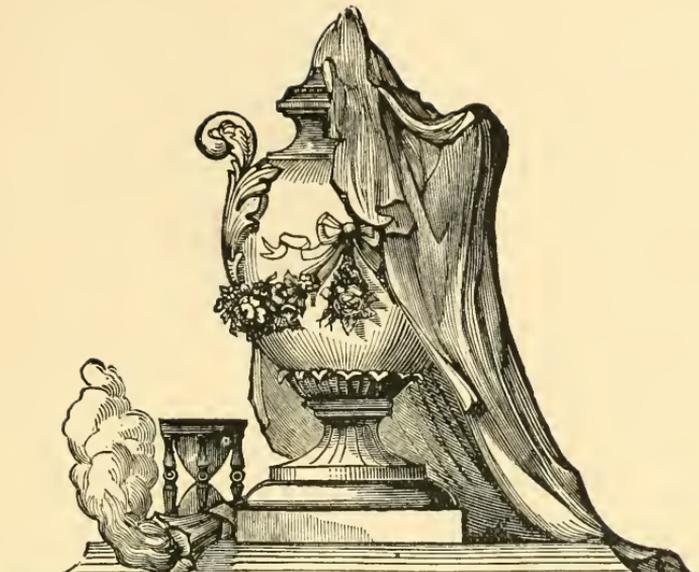
**John R. Hodson,**

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURER.

DIED July 30, 1894.

Honest, Honorable, Upright, Just, and  
Generous.





TO THE MEMORY OF

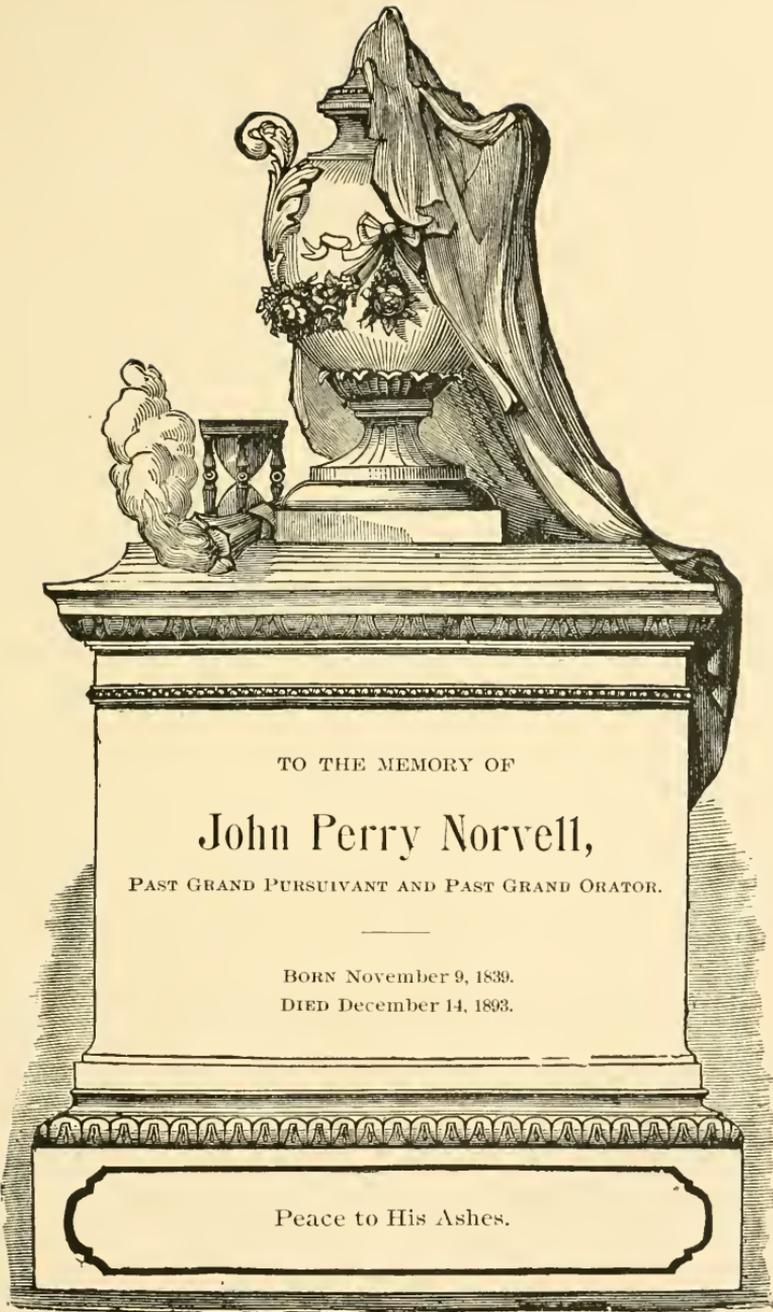
A. C. Dickson,

PAST GRAND TYLER.

DIED February 15, 1894.

Like a Shadow thrown from a Passing Cloud  
Death Fell upon Him.





TO THE MEMORY OF

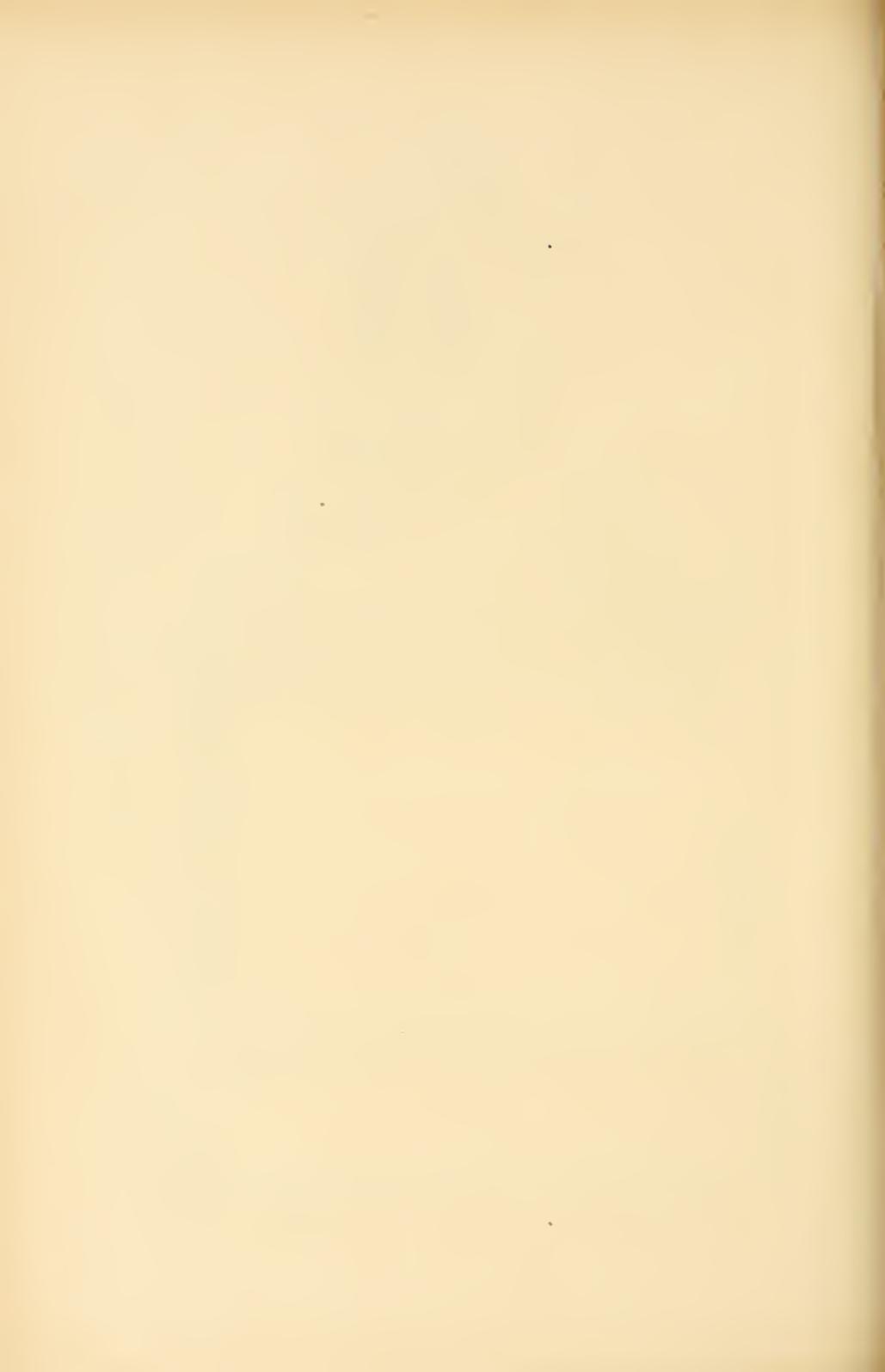
John Perry Norvell,

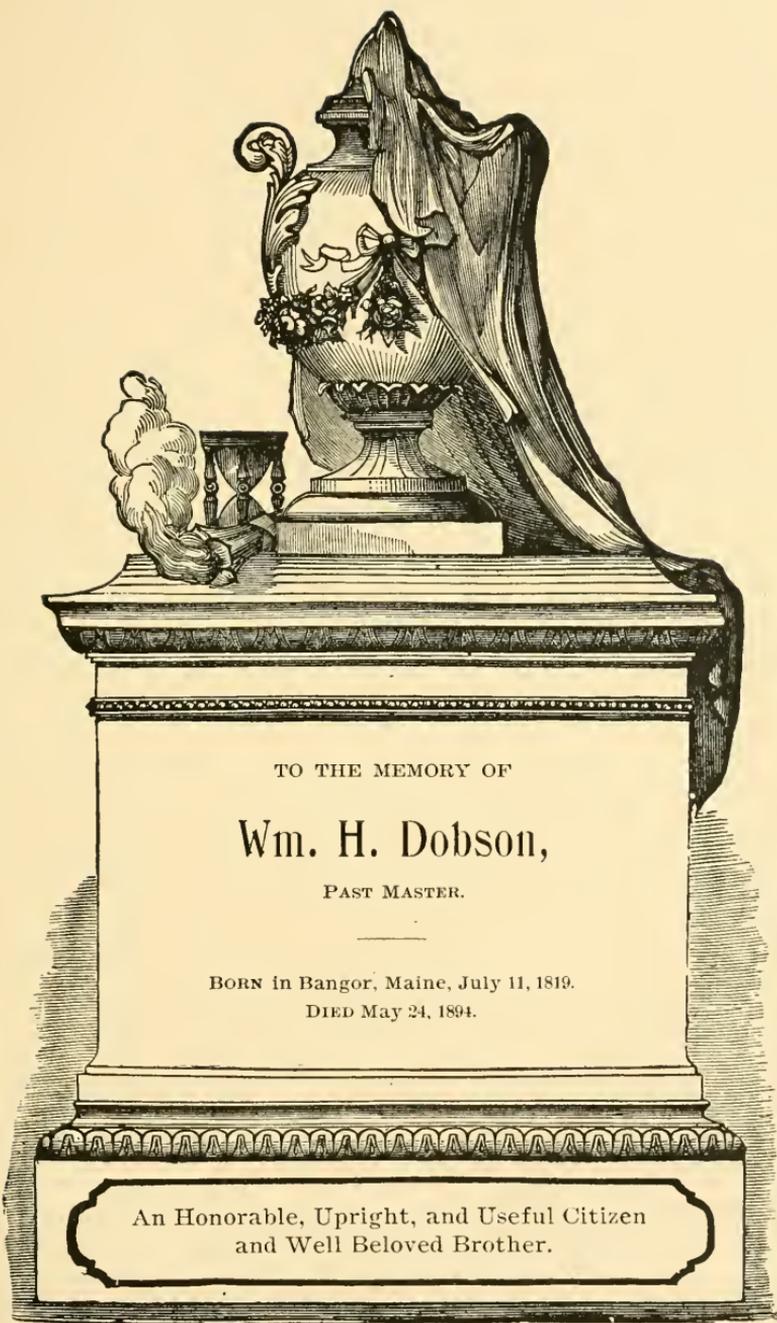
PAST GRAND PURSUIVANT AND PAST GRAND ORATOR.

BORN November 9, 1839.

DIED December 14, 1893.

Peace to His Ashes.





TO THE MEMORY OF

Wm. H. Dobson,

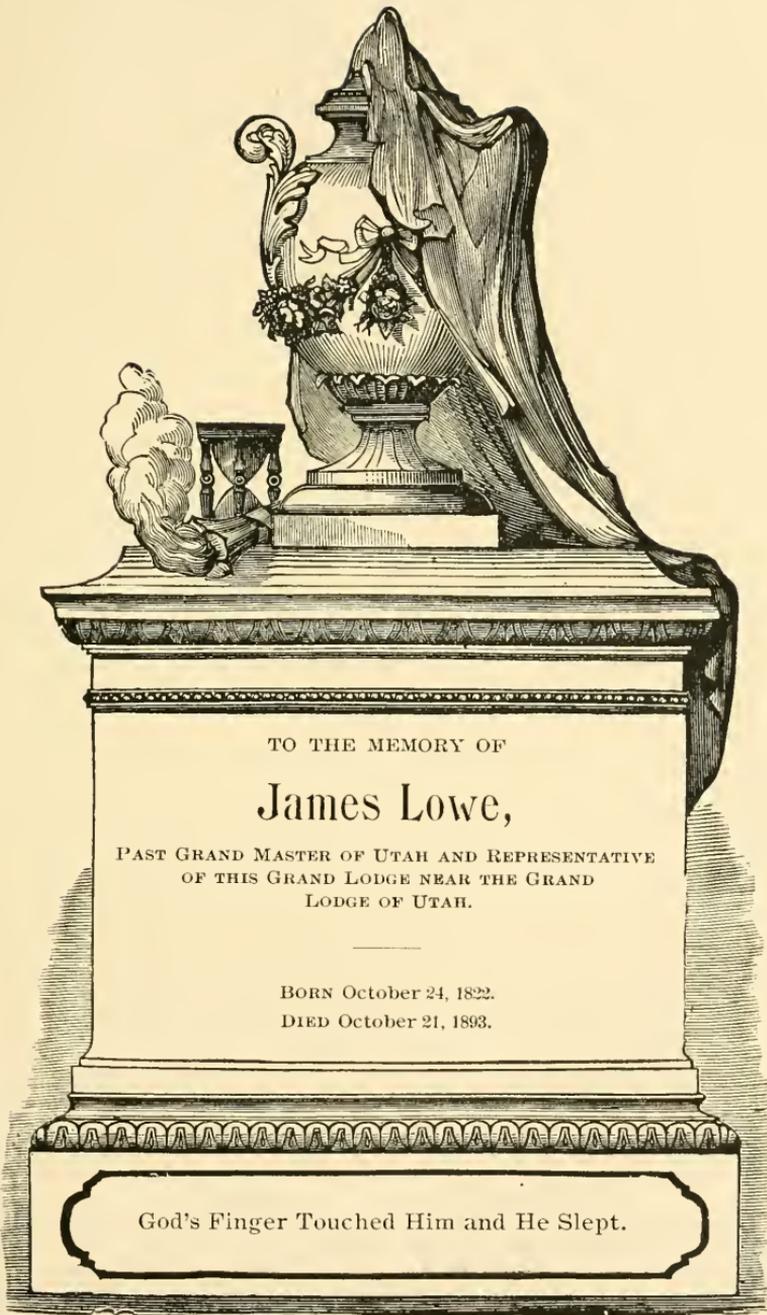
PAST MASTER.

BORN in Bangor, Maine, July 11, 1819.

DIED May 24, 1894.

An Honorable, Upright, and Useful Citizen  
and Well Beloved Brother.





TO THE MEMORY OF

James Lowe,

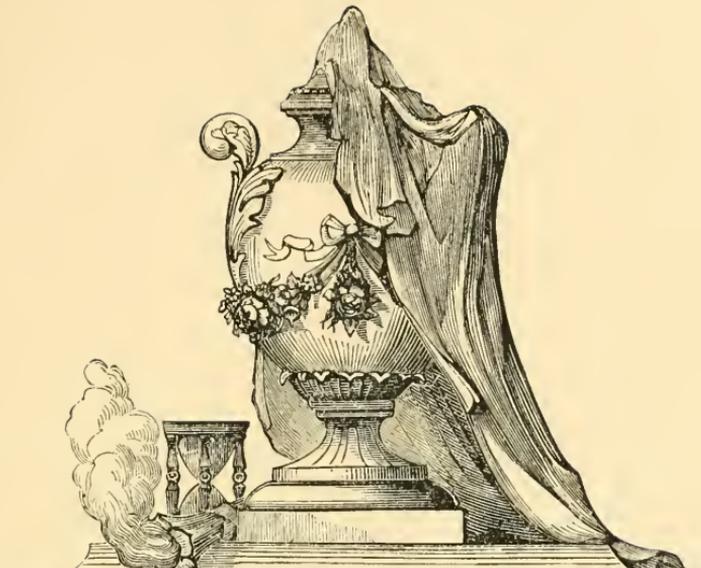
PAST GRAND MASTER OF UTAH AND REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THIS GRAND LODGE NEAR THE GRAND  
LODGE OF UTAH.

BORN October 24, 1822.

DIED October 21, 1893.

God's Finger Touched Him and He Slept.





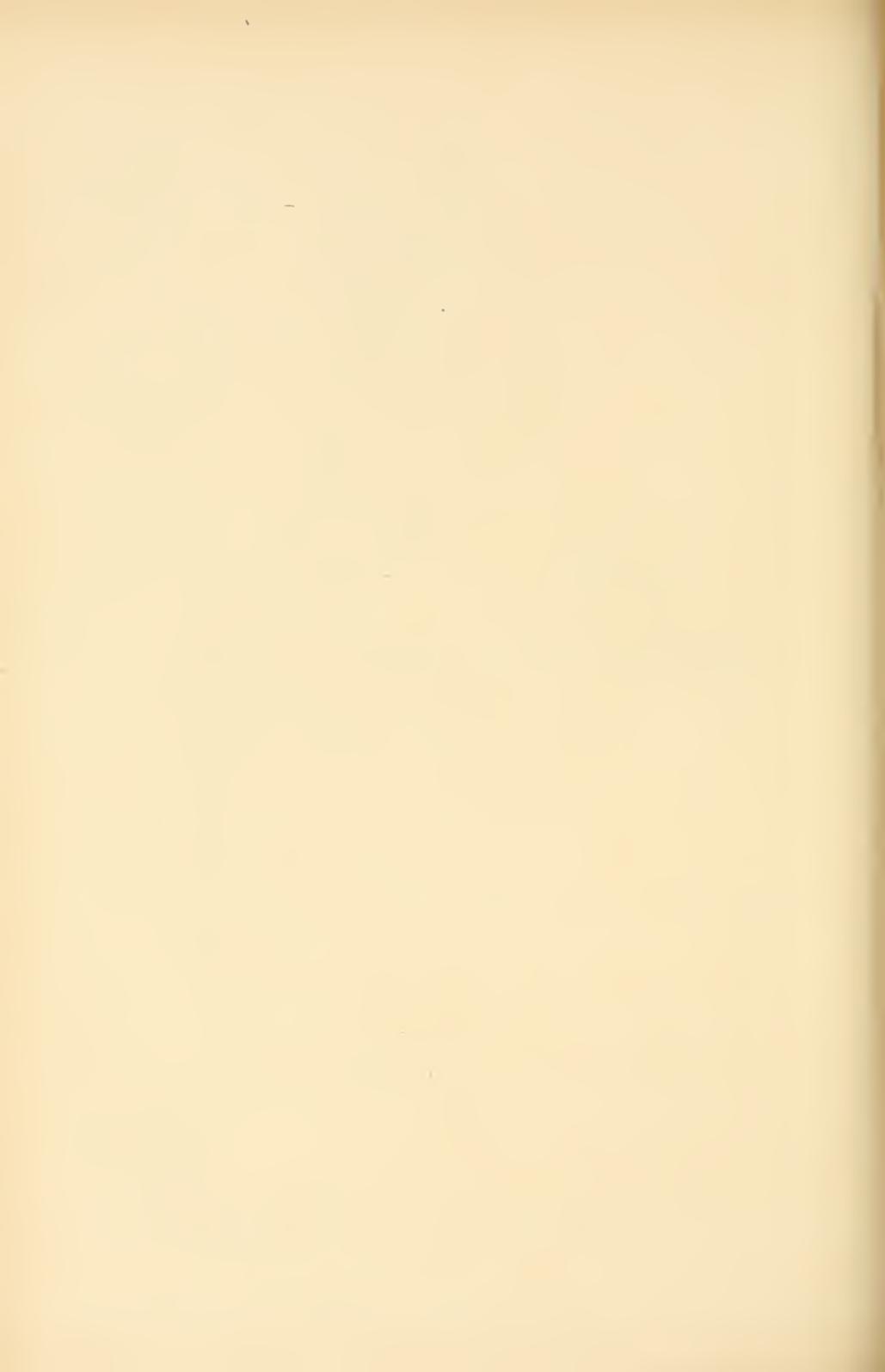
TO THE MEMORY OF

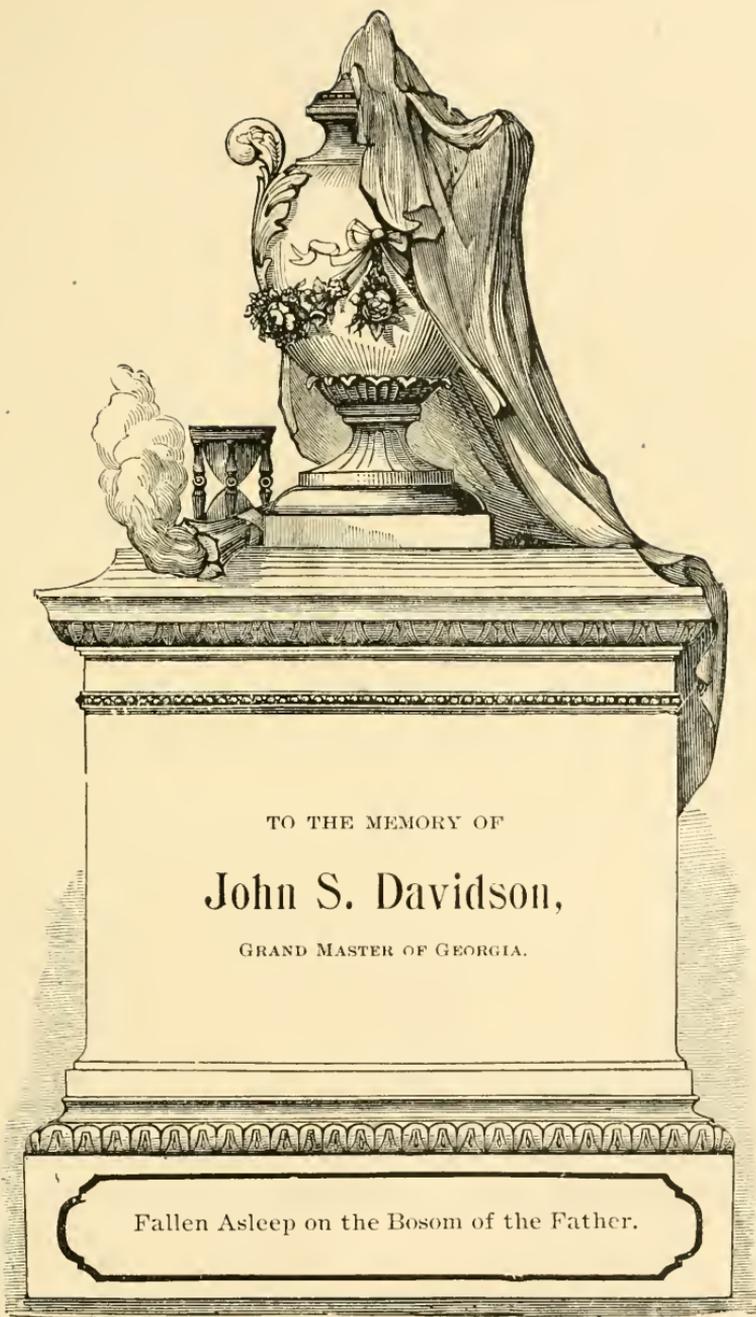
Philip C. Tucker,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF TEXAS.

DIED July 9, 1894.

The Ripened Sheaf has been Gathered.





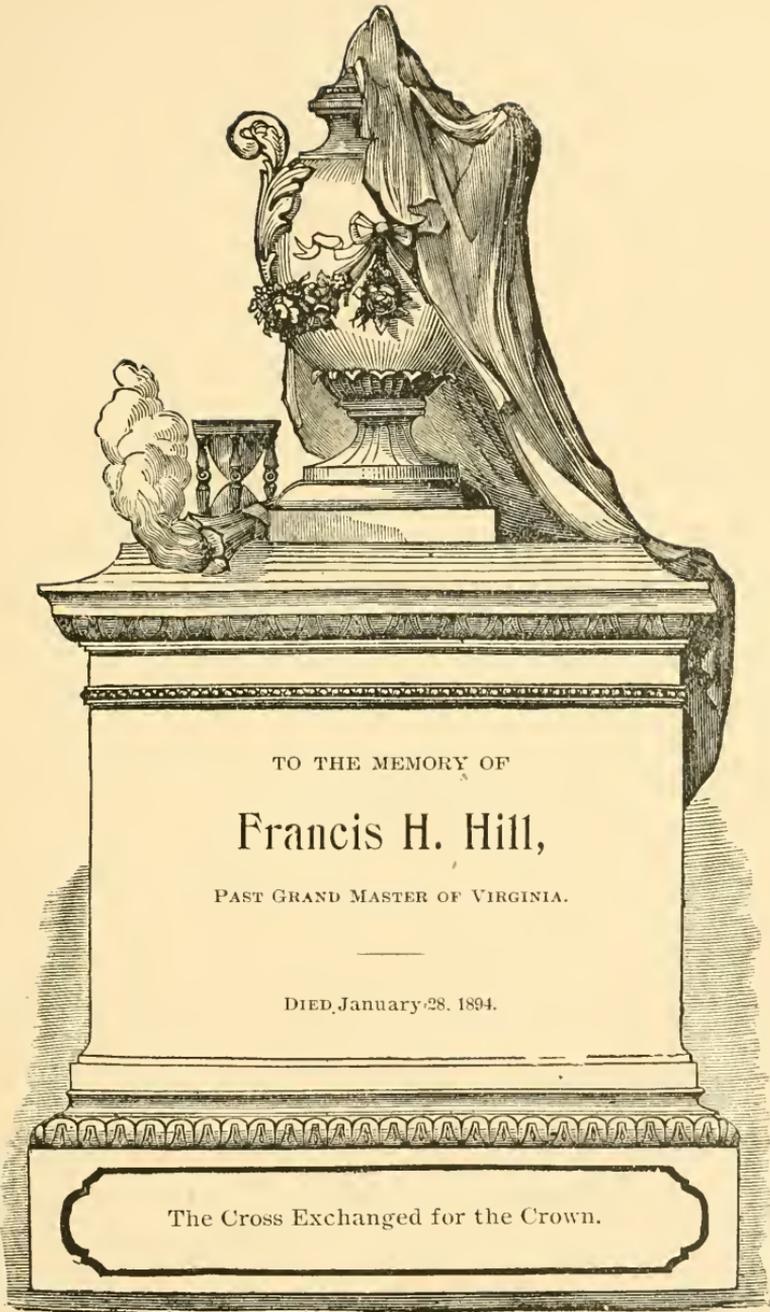
TO THE MEMORY OF

**John S. Davidson,**

GRAND MASTER OF GEORGIA.

Fallen Asleep on the Bosom of the Father.





TO THE MEMORY OF

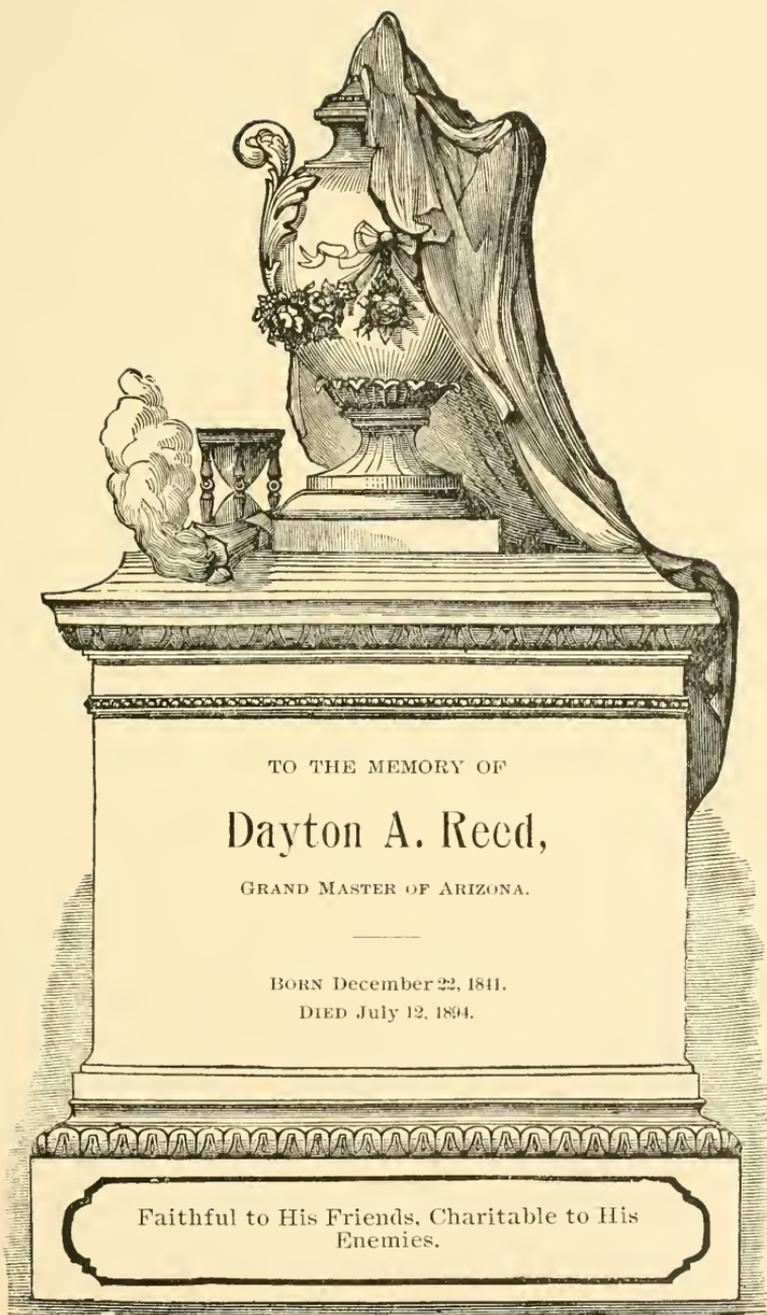
Francis H. Hill,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF VIRGINIA.

DIED, January 28. 1894.

The Cross Exchanged for the Crown.





TO THE MEMORY OF

Dayton A. Reed,

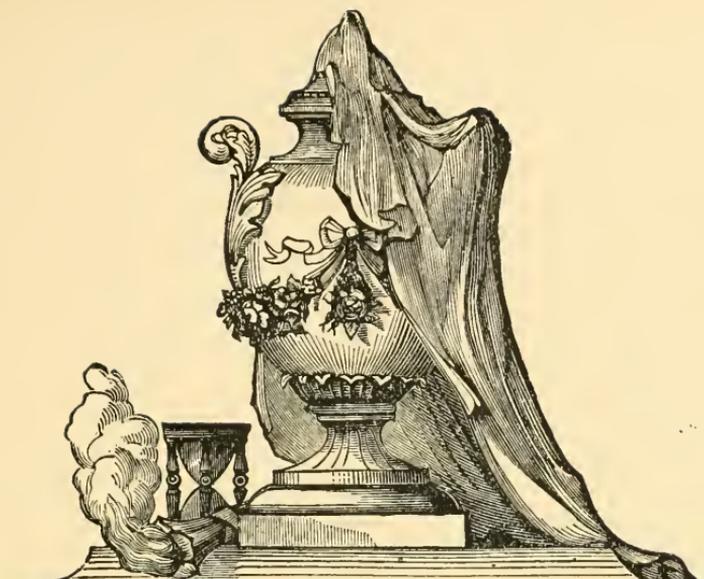
GRAND MASTER OF ARIZONA.

BORN December 22, 1841.

DIED July 12, 1894.

Faithful to His Friends, Charitable to His  
Enemies.





TO THE MEMORY OF

George C. Conner,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF TENNESSEE.

DIED March 9, 1894.

Peacefully He Sleeps with all our Rights  
Adorned,  
Forever Honored and Forever Mourned.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications, and papers having a Masonic department :

VOICE of MASONRY—182 South Clark street, Chicago.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.

MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.

THE TRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN—Plainfield, N. J.

THE TYLER—Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FREEMASON—Adelaide.

MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Me.

THE SIGNET, Decatur, Ill.

THE MASONIC CONSTELLATION—St. Louis, Mo.

THE KNIGHT TEMPLAR—Marion, Iowa.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRAFTSMAN—Dunedin.

SQUARE AND COMPASS—Denver, Colo.

THE TEXAS FREEMASON—San Antonio, Texas.

THE AMERICAN TYLER—Detroit—Chicago.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN  
CORRESPONDENCE.

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# Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

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*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:*

In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of forty-nine American grand lodges, one of them for two years, and the grand lodges of England and South Australia. Of the North American grand lodges we have to regret the absence of British Columbia, Manitoba, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Prince Edward Island, and Vermont. Nebraska reached us the day after we had concluded our review, and we worked down to the last moment which a well-equipped printing office and an indulgent printer could give us without being able to take up Maine for 1894, which reached us too late to follow immediately after Maine for 1893. Of the grand lodges of Great Britain we are unfortunately without Ireland and Scotland; and of the Australian group we have to lament the absence of New South Wales, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Victoria.

Besides the perennial questions which crop out somewhere over the field in every year, and which claim attention because every year there is in part a new generation of masters coming on to be perplexed by them, several matters have claimed unusual attention.

Among these the Masonic congress, held in Chicago in August, 1893, has been the subject of general mention, and to some extent, in a desultory way, its work has passed under review. Only two grand lodges—if we remember correctly, for our advance sheets are not all before us to verify the statement—have sent the conclusions of the congress to their jurisprudence committees for consideration. In one of these instances no opinion was expressed. In the other they were on the report of the committee adopted by the grand lodge—the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

This action is of value in estimating the trend of Masonic opinion respecting the congress, chiefly because after an able committee had considered its conclusions during the recess, they were able to say that they found in them nothing very new or startling, but that they were all very good and had for many years been almost universally accepted as being in accordance with the law and usage of grand lodges generally and with the spirit of Masonry. This is in accord

with the general expression of reviewers so far as they have touched upon the matter, and with few exceptions the results of the meeting are recognized as likely to be beneficial. There is manifestly a growing recognition of the value of having it demonstrated that in spite of the noisy zeal of doctrinaires within the Fraternity and the recognized danger of influences reflected upon it from without by modern societies wherein fellowship is subsidiary to the beneficiary feature, and wherein too many initiates are first prepared to be made Masons, the Craft as a whole is standing so steadfastly by the old ways.

It is true of any body of men that what it does not do is quite as important and often quite as significant as what it does. This is peculiarly true of a Masonic body; and when in a body of Masons as large and as representative as the Masonic congress of 1893, doctrines are advanced or propositions submitted, possibly reflecting the action of grand lodges who affect to recognize no limitations upon their sovereign will and no higher law than the law of present expediency, it is reassuring to find the constraint of the ancient law so profoundly and generally felt that it needs no other expression than non-action. This must be taken into account before we admit the justice of the most frequent criticism of the congress—that it accomplished so little. It is yet too early to estimate its results. It would be strange indeed if it should contribute nothing towards a more inclusive consensus of expression, when, after supplementing long years of discussion by correspondence committees and others, in print, by a comparison of views at the short range of oral debate, it is found that its formulated conclusions are in harmony with the original plan of Masonry.

What it is contributing to this will become more apparent as time goes by. One thing is already apparent to those who have learned to look at Masonry in a large way, and have got past the fear that without some new departure the institution must find itself out of joint with this modern, altruistic age. To them the recasting of the best thought of so large a body of representative men, as well as representative Masons, in accord with formula that are frosty with age, is cumulative proof of the truth they have already grasped—that Masonry was the prophet of modern altruism as well as of free government and equal rights, and that within its fixed laws there was and is and will be room for the widening thought that comes with the process of the suns.

The grand representative system has been brought to the front as a topic of discussion by the announcement of two jurisdictions that they had abandoned it as superfluous, useless, and a possible source of misunderstanding. The fact that in spite of the anomaly of a grand lodge devolving ambassadorial duties upon a member of another grand lodge with whom it sought to establish diplomatic rela-

tions, the system had been generally adopted, shows that in some measure it was felt to answer the original design of fostering a closer and more cordial connection. The radical change in the manner of making such appointments has given the system an entirely new phase, so that in reality it is a question whether it is the system or the abuse of the system that is now on trial. If it is of sufficient value in itself to slough off these abuses, it may be worth preserving. If it is not, and it becomes a settled fact that it exists only to furnish patronage for grand masters, then for reasons stronger than those assigned by the jurisdictions that have already abandoned it, the system should be utterly cast out. That it is not essential to the maintenance of fraternal relations, is true, but this truth is no new discovery. It has been apparent through the half century or more during which it has existed, it having never to any appreciable extent displaced the ordinary methods of communication between grand lodges: that is, by grand masters either directly or through their grand secretaries. But there are many things that go to make life the better worth living that are not absolutely essential to existence: and there are many things that help to make Masonry richer and fuller, which might be dispensed with and not materially cripple the institution. It is better to have them if the price is not too high, and among these we place the grand representative system.

The records of the year show the most prolific cause of serious friction between grand lodges to be the want of uniformity in their regulations respecting rejected candidates. The majority of grand lodges forbid the making of a rejected candidate save in the lodge in which rejected him, without a waiver of the jurisdiction to which he subjected himself when he put his petition in their hands. Other grand lodges provide that after a stated period such jurisdiction shall cease, leaving any other lodge within whose territory he has resided for the prescribed length of time, free to entertain his petition. This period is generally fixed at one year from the time of rejection and usually, perhaps in all instances, so far, corresponds to the time during which the rejecting lodge is itself forbidden to again receive his petition. A person rejected in a state where jurisdiction over rejected candidates is perpetual, removing into another state where the regulations make such jurisdiction temporary and being made a Mason there, complaint naturally follows from the grand lodge of his former home that the rights of its constituent lodge have been disregarded. The reply naturally comes back that he has fully complied with the requirements of the law in his new home, and that therefore the lodge there was the sole judge in the matter, and having made him he is a lawful Mason, standing upon an equal footing with all other Masons. Both grand lodges are right according to their own laws, and each claims to be right according to the law of Masonry. Both are equally

sovereign bodies, and each with a show of truth accuses the other of attempting to give its own regulations extra-territorial force: the one by making a Mason of a man who has been pronounced unfit by authority whose competency to decide the other does not and cannot gainsay: the other by denying—if, as is probable, it does deny it—the validity of his making when it knows him to have been made by a lodge whose Masonic acts must be given full faith and credit so long as the Masonic competency of the grand lodge of which it is a constituent part, is recognized.

When relations between grand lodges becomes thus strained, each must sullenly bear what it feels to have been an outrage on the part of the other, which is intolerable: or open rupture or fraternal relations and estrangement must follow, which is too intolerable to be contemplated as a permanent possibility: or comity must suggest some *modus vivendi* by which peace and good will may be preserved. To this object Mississippi, under the lead of Past Grand Master SPEED, has addressed herself by the adoption of uniform rules, so called because designed to bring about a uniform practice, if not among all grand lodges, at least among such as may give their adhesion to them. The subject is one of such importance that it should have the most careful and deliberate consideration before it is determined that jealousy of their own sovereignty absolutely forbids concession on either hand.

The most startling event of the year is the recognition by the Grand Lodge of New York of the "Gran Dieta Simbolica" of Mexico, in the face of disclosures as to what passes for Masonry in that republic, that, to say the least, are yet far from having been wholly discredited by proof, and which if true ought to insure the repudiation of the body or aggregation of which they found to be true, not only by the Grand Lodge of New York, but by even the most careless and least informed grand lodges.

In our review of New York, we called attention to one of these alleged disclosures only—the admission of women to the lodges owing allegiance to one of the constituents of the Mexican gran dieta, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico: in which body, also, women were among the officers. We purposely passed over the allegations respecting the exclusion of the Bible, the taking of the obligations upon honor only, and the recognition by the gran dieta of the Grand Orient of France, and confined our remarks to the allegation wherein the bill of particulars was circumstantial and definite. We there referred to "Clio," the master of Lodge No. 27, whom Bro. CHISM says (to the grand secretary of Missouri) is in private life Doctor MATILDA MONTOYA, the only female physician ever graduated by a Mexican college. Since our review of New York was written, Bro. R. F. GOULD has called our

attention to a passage in a letter from Bro. ALBERT PIKE to IGNACIO POMBO, sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council of Mexico, strongly corroborative of Bro. CHISM'S statement, as showing the initiation of women into Masonry, in Mexico, certainly as early as 1889. Bro. PIKE'S letter, found on p. 110, Vol. X. of the Official Bulletin of the Supreme Council, 33d Southern Jurisdiction, was written August 6, 1889. In answer to a question quoted in Spanish, in which his Mexican querist refers to the subject of it as "a la primera Doctora Medicina," he says: "If this means can a lodge of perfection confer its degrees on a *woman*, who has obtained the blue degrees in a symbolic lodge, then the answer ought to be that a woman cannot lawfully receive the blue degrees anywhere. \* \* \* She cannot be recognized as a Mason in a lodge of perfection." This points so strongly to the identity of the subject of the question and Doctor or Doctress MONTOYA as to fully warrant Bro. GOULD'S remark: "This plainly refers to Clio," and points very clearly the bearing and significance of the further fact noted by him, that nearly four years after this exposition of the law by Bro. PIKE, viz., in *Official Boletin* of the gran dieta for March and April, 1893, the same doctress (Clio) is approvingly referred to as the W.M. of Lodge No. 27.

It did not need these facts to justify us in saying that the recognition of the Mexican aggregation by the Grand Lodge of New York, was the most startling event of the year. But that they were in print, accessible, and undiscovered by the New York committee, is strongly confirmatory of the internal evidence furnished by their report that no such first-hand inquiry was had as the gravity of the situation demanded.

The nearly identical language of the reports of the Missouri, Texas, and New York committees, indicate the extent of the investigation made by the latter, while the absence of reference to those portions of Missouri report adverse to the claim of established regularity on the part of the gran dieta, emphasize an apparent disinclination to find anything that would forbid a recommendation for recognition. Whether accidental or designed, the contrast in the attitude of New York towards grand lodges whose constituent lodges are known to be composed of lawful Free and Accepted Masons, and the regularity of whose organization is conceded, and so-called grand lodges of Scottish Rite parentage, whose constituents of questionable legitimacy rest under the added suspicion of disregarding the conceded landmarks of the institution, is too striking to escape notice. The former are kept knocking for admission for years upon the plea of courtesy towards parent bodies; while the latter, with less scrutiny than would be given to a visitor to a lodge, are admitted with little delay. It is inevitable, under such circumstances, that the composition of the committee should attract attention; and

in view of the widespread feeling that an active propaganda exists which loses no opportunity to further the pretension of some of the imperialists that Scottish Rite "Masonry" has, under certain conditions, the same right to establish symbolic lodges as the Masonry from whose original plan it is a dissenter, and that the lodges in so establishes can form grand lodges recognizable as governing bodies of Free and Accepted Masonry. It is an unfortunate coincidence that the chairman of the New York committee, and presumably the author of its whitewashing report, is the grand secretary general of the Holy Empire.

We again avail ourselves of the statistical tables of Past Grand Master JESSE A. ANTHONY, chairman of the correspondence committee of the Grand Lodge of New York, and beg to acknowledge our great indebtedness for his patient and comprehensive labor.

We tender our fraternal acknowledgements to our brethren of the guild, whose generous words make up so large a part of the wages of a reviewer, and most gratefully and cordially reciprocate their kind wishes.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.  
Committee.

QUINCY, ILL., September 24, 1894.

# REPORT

OF THE

## Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

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ALABAMA, 1893.

73RD ANNUAL.

MONTGOMERY.

DECEMBER 5.

Past Grand Master JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, now the representative of Illinois, was absent, compelled by an attack of la grippe to miss an annual communication for the first time in twenty-six years.

In his exordium the grand master (FRANCIS L. PETTUS) said that while the year had been one of general adversity, new lodges had been formed, and they had gained in members. He announced the death of Past Grand Master JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, in his sixty-first year. Eminent as a Mason, he acquired his chief fame as superintendent of the state institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, at Talledega, which was under his charge from the beginning. During the session the death of another past grand master was announced, WILLIAM H. NORRIS, who occupied the grand east in 1861-1862. He emigrated to Brazil immediately after the close of the civil war, and died at Santa Barbara, State of San Paulo, aged ninety-three years.

The grand master also announced the death of Past Master HENRY CLAY WILEY, at the early age of fifty-three; a zealous Mason, widely known and greatly beloved.

Last year under the stimulus of an exhortation from Past Grand Master LEATHERS, of Kentucky, the grand lodge adopted a plan for pushing the widows' and orphans' home enterprise, to which it had previously committed itself. The grand master reported that nothing had been accomplished during the year. In this connection he says:

Speaking for myself individually, I do not think that this grand lodge ought to relieve the subordinate lodges from the solemn duty resting upon each of them to care for and support the widows and orphans of their deceased members. It may be that an orphans' home may be practicable, but there are few lodges within this jurisdiction which have not had cases of widows to whom it would be a brutality to propose that they be sent as paupers to a Masonic poor house. It is our privilege and our duty, as Masons, tenderly, reverently, and respectfully to care for the wants of the widows and orphans of our dead brethren, and not one of us would contemplate, with any satisfaction, the idea of our own dear ones being cared for in this way.

The grand lodge agreed with him that an attempt to build and maintain such an institution as their previous action contemplated, with the funds at their command, would bring failure and consequent reproach, and also apparently agreed with him that a more practicable and desirable method of charity would be to help in cases where the local fraternity had exhausted its means, and in cases where orphans of tender years needed provision, to make arrangements with existing orphan asylums for their care: at all events a resolution setting forth that the appointment of a committee to locate the home was premature, and directing that it be discontinued, was adopted, and companion resolutions doubling the maximum limit of grand lodge dues with a view to create a fund for the ultimate building of such an institution were adversely reported upon and failed.

The grand master submitted twenty-five decisions: five of which, involving questions of considerable interest, failed of approval by the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge. In No. 3, referring to a case wherein, pending the trial of charges preferred by one member against another of the same lodge, both had been suspended for non-payment of dues, the grand master decided that the defendant had a right to be present at the trial because he had been summoned to appear and answer, but that the accuser could not be present, as being under suspension he could not lawfully be allowed to enter the lodge during its sessions. The grand lodge properly held that it was not lawful for other members to sit in a lodge with either. No. 9 is as follows:

(9) A dimitted Mason must be tried in the lodge from which he is dimitted, if his residence has not been changed. If he has become a member of any other lodge, the lodge of which he has so become a member alone has the right to try him.

The committee held in accord with their own precedents and with the view most generally prevailing, that for an offence committed by an unaffiliated Mason residing in a district where two or more lodges possess concurrent jurisdiction, he may be tried in any one of them.

In No. 19 the grand master decided that a lodge could not try a master after the expiration of his official term for a Masonic offence

(not official misconduct) committed during his mastership, assigning as a reason that as a lodge cannot try its master, the principle applies that it cannot subsequently try him for offences committed while he was master, and that therefore he should be tried by a jury of his peers—the grand lodge. The committee, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, properly held that the fact that the accused was once a master does not make the other members of the lodge any the less his peers after he retires from that office, than they would be had he never been master, and in conformity with abundant precedents, the ruling was reversed.

At the instance of the grand master a rehearing was had in a case which was before the grand lodge last year, and in which an appeal from the action of a lodge in acquitting two brethren charged with unmasonic conduct was sustained, the action of the lodge reversed, and the brethren indefinitely suspended. On the report of the committee on appeals, who examined the case on its merits, the action of last year was reconsidered and the original judgment of the lodge affirmed. The grand master and the committee were both in doubt as to the nature of the remedy admissible in a case of this kind, but the conclusion reached and the method of reaching it were both in accord with the judgment of the Illinois committee on jurisprudence in 1875. "that the grand lodge has the power and authority, upon a proper showing that injustice has been done, to reconsider the action had in approving the report of the committee on appeals and grievances."

The grand lodge granted five charters, continued one dispensation, and granted one: recognized the grand lodge of Oklahoma; improved an opportunity offered by the question coming up in a concrete form, to decide that a lodge cannot go into a committee of the whole, and adopted as a whole a new code containing the constitution, landmarks(?), ancient charges, and a complete set of forms and instructions.

FRANCIS LEIGH PETTUS, of Selma, grand master, and HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG, of Montgomery, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (79 pp.) is from the accomplished hand of Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS, and is marked by his usual ability and courtesy. Unfortunately, Illinois appears not to have been received in time for review.

## ARIZONA, 1893.

12TH ANNUAL.

PHOENIX.

NOVEMBER 14.

The representative of Illinois, ARTEMUS L. GROW, was present.

The grand master (JOHN M. ORMSBY) announced the death of WILLIAM ELLIOTT GOULD, senior grand deacon, aged forty-two, and NATHAN LEWIS GUTHRIE, grand chaplain, at fifty-two. He reported that he had decided that there was no bar to making a Mason of one who could not speak and write the English language, except the inability of the lodge to confer the degrees in Spanish: the grand lodge thereupon decided that the degrees could only be conferred in English. His decision that an objection to the initiation of a candidate made by a member of another lodge should be taken cognizance of and duly weighed, which is in accord with the principles of our Illinois law, was approved. In reply to an official inquiry, he stated that he knew of nothing in their constitution that would prevent a man becoming a Mason simply because he was a saloon-keeper, but among his recommendations was one that the grand lodge should legislate to prevent the admission of those engaged in the liquor traffic. The committee on jurisprudence wisely took the conservative view that no further legislation was necessary. The committee say:

We hold that it is evident that Masonry inculcates the doctrine of temperance and that Masons should not be engaged in pursuits subversive of the moral law; that both drunkenness and the making of drunkards are offences against Masonry: but we would respectfully refer to the addresses of the grand masters of 1887 and 1889, as said addresses contain observations on the subject of temperance, which, in our opinion, while being in strict conformity with the spirit and teachings of Masonry, sufficiently set forth the duty and practice of Masons in the matter.

The lodge, by the investigating committee and the ballot, can exclude those who, by their use of or traffic in intoxicating drinks, are offenders against the moral law; and in case the actions of any brother in the use of or trafficking in liquors becomes an offence against Masonry, the lodge is competent to take all necessary action in the matter.

Deeming Masonry as sufficiently pronounced in its teachings on the subject of temperance, and that lodges already have the right and power to admonish and discipline offenders, we therefore recommend the adoption of that part of the report of the committee on the grand master's address relating to temperance.

The report on address here referred to is adverse to the proposed legislation, and closes with the remark that "It has long been the rule and has become an unwritten law to reject applicants for the degrees of Masonry who sell liquor." The grand lodge chose Phoenix

for its next place of meeting; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma; seconded the Colorado proposition for the observance of the centennial anniversary of Washington's death; declared the use in any form or publication of any printed or written ritual or cypher of the esoteric work prohibited as a Masonic offense; declined to concur in the recommendation of the grand master that the grand representative system be abolished, the largest jurisdictions in the United States seeming to find it beneficial; observed the rite of refreshment with Arizona Lodge No. 2, who gave a reception and banquet in their honor on the evening of the second day; and while declining to follow the suggestion of the grand master and adopt the New York law forbidding a member to dimit from a lodge until after his election to membership in another, did adopt the California law, by which a Mason holding a dimit, who resides within the jurisdiction of Arizona for six months without making an effort to join an Arizona lodge, automatically deprives himself of all the rights, privileges, and charities of the fraternity.

DAYTON A. REED, of Phoenix, was elected grand master; GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE, of Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

## ARKANSAS, 1893.

54TH ANNUAL.

LITTLE ROCK.

NOVEMBER 21.

Ten past grand masters graced the grand lodge with their presence, but LOGAN H. ROOTS, the representative of Illinois, was not there; he had gone over to the majority, at the early age of fifty-two. His portrait, on steel, forms the frontispiece of the Arkansas volume—a fine likeness of a face with which many Illinois Masons are familiar, for Bro. ROOTS was a frequent visitor to our grand lodge. He was a native of Illinois, but had long been a resident of his adopted state. His character fully warranted what the memorial committee say of him, that “he was a man of marked individuality; one of those strong, self-reliant characters, on whom nature had set her seal to give the world assurance of a man.” Progressive, just, and charitable in his dealings with all the world, and always among the foremost in

everything that might benefit the Craft, his death leaves a vacancy in our ranks which we will find it indeed hard to fill."

The grand master (R. J. LAUGHLIN) also announced the death of Past Grand Master MARCUS L. BELL, at sixty-four; RODERICK L. DODGE, past grand treasurer, at seventy-five; and JOHN D. ADAMS, president of the trustees of St. John's College, aged sixty-six.

Referring to the Masonic congress, the grand master pays a merited tribute to the ability of the Arkansas delegates, and says the conclusions arrived at on the various topics discussed are in exact conformity with the customs and practices of their grand lodge. He embodies the conclusions in his address in the imperfect form in which they first got into print.

He submits twelve decisions, some of which we transfer to our pages, as follows:

2. A brother in good standing "who desires to pay his dues, get a dimit, and quit the lodge honorably," giving as a reason "that he wanted to sever his connection with all secret societies," is entitled to a dimit upon the payment of all dues, there being no charges against him.

3. Can a man with one eye be made a Mason if found worthy in other respects? Yes.

8. Section 351, Digest 1889, requires the lights to be burning during the conferring of degrees, and is not meant to apply absolutely to all lodge meetings. (Burial of the dead is lodge labor.)

9. JACKSON CASE.—That sections 9 and 10, Law of Trials, apply only in case of personal differences, and should not exclude all wronged brethren where the charge was gross un-masonic conduct, and the offense was against Masonry and society in general.

10. While the plan seems to possess some merit and proposes to get even with the brethren who fail to attend the lodge meetings, it would not be lawful for a lodge to set its dues at \$6 per year and then allow every member credit for 50 cents for each regular meeting he shall attend during the year.

Three of these did not receive unqualified approval. No. 2 was modified by a proviso, as follows: "Provided, That the reason given be sincere, and not for the purpose of evading the duties and obligations resting upon him as a Mason." No. 8 was disapproved, without comment to show whether the parenthetical clause is included in the condemnation, and of No. 9 the committee on law and usage speak in a manner to indicate that the Arkansas regulations perhaps go further than those of most jurisdictions in the effort to secure an unbiased jury. They say:

Concerning decision No. 9, they think that members of the lodge of near relationship to the prosecutor should not vote in the case, but

that the decision of the case should be left to the members whose minds are as free as possible from bias.

No. 3 we copy with reiterated approval, because in some jurisdictions its correctness is still denied. No. 10 is interesting as disclosing the first attempt, so far as we have observed, to engraft the rebate system upon speculative Masonry.

Another decision whose common sense received merited approval is as follows:

12. A trial was begun on Saturday evening, and continued until one o'clock before reaching a vote, which resulted in expulsion.

Question.—Was this legal, the work having been done on Sunday?

Answer.—Decision No. 6, proceedings of 1890, page 9 (approved page 53), does not contemplate such a case. And while it is not advisable to hold a lodge meeting until after midnight any day in the week, much less on Saturday, and while all good Masons should cheerfully conform to the laws of the land in which they live, and the civil law establishes Sunday as a Sabbath, which should be literally observed, there is not in this case sufficient cause to disturb the judgment of the lodge, and the expelled brother's redress lies in an appeal to the grand lodge.

The following, also from the grand master's address, shows that suspension for non-payment of dues does not in Arkansas, as it does with us, affect the general Masonic standing of the subject of it:

The question has been frequently asked, has a brother who has been suspended for N.P.D. a right to visit a lodge or converse on Masonic subjects? In each case the parties have been referred to section 570 of Digest, and the principle clearly stated that suspension for non-payment of dues does not carry with it conviction of any offense, but rather presumptive evidence of the brother's misfortune, and deprives the brother of lodge privileges only.

The grand master does not believe that the time has come to attempt the building of a widows' and orphans' home, but hopes to see the day when the revenues from their temple may enable them to do something in that direction. The report of the trustees of St. John's College—whose trust had become a temple instead of a college, and who this year resigned for the purpose of placing the temple under the direct management of the grand lodge—shows that the finances of the temple enterprise are likely to engross the attention of the brethren until the anxiety to build homes, in small jurisdictions, will have spent itself.

The grand lodge listened to an eloquent oration of the practical sort by the grand orator, Past Grand Master C. A. BRIDEWELL; seconded the Colorado proposition for a general observance of the centennial of the death of WASHINGTON, on the 14th of December, 1899; negatived a proposition to levy a tax of twenty-five cents per capita

for the creation of a widows' and orphans' fund; chartered three new lodges and granted one dispensation; and recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, the committee on correspondence finding that the new body was not only in all respects regularly organized, but bore upon its left arm the strawberry mark which proved it to be, by direct descent, the granddaughter of Arkansas.

JAMES M. HARKEY, of Russellville, was elected grand master; FAY HEMPSTEAD, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (114 pp.), by Bro. SAM. H. DAVIDSON, in its freshness, strong common sense, and fraternal courtesy, is fully up to his efforts of the two previous years. The Illinois proceedings for 1892 receive extended and careful notice. With just discrimination, he says of the address of the Rev. Bro. H. W. THOMAS at the completion of the Chicago temple:

It was not filled with fulsome adulation of the Order, as is frequently the case with productions of this character. It was elegant without ostentation, and just such an address as the occasion called for. Asserting that the Masonic fraternity is a great fact today, he proceeded to show forth its greatness. He was somewhat inaccurate, perhaps, on one point. In saying that the Masonic fraternity is older than Mohammedanism, older than Christianity, and that it was old when the soldiers of Cæsar landed on the shores of Britain, when Alexander carried the civilization of Asia to Europe, and that it antedates Rome, Athens, the years of Confucius, Buddha, David, and Solomon, he did not of course mean the *fraternity* as it now exists, but that the great underlying principles of right action and brotherly love upon which the institution is founded are older, and it is so. The institution of Masonry has brought to their highest perfection these principles.

In his very kind notice of our report, he says:

The report of the committee on correspondence, which postponed the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, did not meet his approval, and in commenting on the action of the committee, he asserts that "the reasons assigned for not doing so do not touch the generally recognized tests of regularity." The report did not assume to touch the recognized tests of regularity. The postponement was solely on the ground of a lack of unanimity in the movement. At the time the report was presented, this committee had not received and read the "History of the Movement," which was sent out generally to the grand lodges, but at the last annual communication, on other sufficient grounds, the Grand Lodge of Arkansas did recognize New Zealand, a fact, however, which was omitted from our printed proceedings of 1892.

We are glad to have the fact thus get into the records of the fraternity that Arkansas has recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The reasons assigned for non-recognition, and which we said did not touch the generally recognized tests of regularity, were that some fifty out of one hundred and forty-five lodges had not joined the

new body, and that it had not been recognized by either of the mother grand lodges. These reasons were assigned, and for the time being were regarded by the grand lodge as sufficient to warrant withholding recognition. We criticised them because in the face of the conceded fact that a majority of the lodges in the colony had joined the movement, we did not think they were entitled to any consideration. We note with great pleasure the evidence afforded by the extending of recognition, notwithstanding these reasons remained as true as before, that upon mature consideration the Grand Lodge of Arkansas deems it inexpedient and unnecessary to add any tests of regularity to those generally recognized.

Briefly summarizing some of the strictures in which we indulged on discovering that the Arkansas Masonic Mutual Benefit Association was created and is fostered by the grand lodge, Bro. DAVIDSON says:

With all due deference to our good brother's superior knowledge and experience, and we say it in that same fraternal spirit which we are sure possessed Bro. Robbins in making his objections, we see no application, no force whatever in what he says. The organization of a life benefit association by Master Masons for the benefit of their families after death has no greater tendency towards changing the institution from a fellowship to an investment than does the creation of any of the grand charity funds now so common and popular in many grand lodges. They are more closely connected with their grand lodges than the Mutual Benefit Association can ever possibly be.

That individuals get up Masonic insurance companies to make money has no application here, for no one is allowed to make it under the organization of the Mutual Benefit Association: and as to a repudiation of the time-honored disclaimer of mercenary motives by candidates, we are unable to see how it can possibly be affected.

None but Master Masons can belong to the Mutual Benefit Association, and there is no sort of compulsion from any quarter requiring them to do so. It does not compete with insurance fraternities, for while they take into membership all qualified persons, the Mutual Benefit Association takes Masons only.

We recognize the fact that the creation of charity funds by equal per capita taxation is in a measure a departure from the true principle of Masonic charity, because it does not take into account the relative ability of the brethren to contribute; but discounting whatever we must on this account, we think a little reflection will convince Bro. DAVIDSON that an insurance fund whose benefits are open to every brother who has money wherewith to pay premiums, and open only to such, has the qualities of an investment not possessed by a charity fund whose benefits are available only to those who have *no* money; only to those who being brothers and fellows can also plead the coincidence of indigence and distress.

Our allusion to the fact that individuals get up "Masonic" insurance companies was for the purpose of saying that when a grand

lodge, as in the case of Arkansas, organizes such an enterprise, it cannot be—as in the case of individuals—for the purpose of financial gain: and if not for profit, it can only be because the tacking on to Masonry of a system of fixed benefits contingent upon stated payments, whereby the institution becomes assimilated to the numberless modern insurance orders around it, is expected to give it a better footing than it can possess in the form in which it comes down to us from the fathers. That is why we said that such action by a grand lodge is practically a confession that it is either impossible or undesirable that a true fraternity should exist wherein human fellowship is sought and cultivated for its own sake, independent of any commercial consideration.

We should be glad to summarize many points in Bro. DAVIDSON'S interesting report, but he has already beguiled us of all the space we can spare.

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### CALIFORNIA, 1893.

44TH ANNUAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCTOBER 10.

A diligent search through the report of the committee on credentials is rewarded by the discovery of the name of W. Bro. JOHN MCMURRY, the representative of Illinois, among the past masters present.

The grand master (CHARLES RAY GRITMAN) reported that ill health had prevented his making the visits among his brethren which his inclination and his sense of duty dictated. The Craft was prosperous, and peace prevailed. After authorizing the payment of assessments Nos. 2 and 3 (\$1,000 each) of the subscription made by the grand lodge in 1891 towards the erection of a new Masonic temple in San Francisco, the misgivings caused by his knowledge that much objection existed because the site selected was so far from the business center, and the probability of realizing any revenue on the investment very remote, led him to meet the directors, when it was agreed that further assessments should be suspended pending the meeting of the grand lodge, and of the stockholders to be held soon thereafter, to decide whether the enterprise should proceed or the association go into liquidation. The grand lodge approved his action. The grand

master reported encouraging progress in the widows' and orphans' home enterprise, the trustees having subscriptions (including the \$10,000 by the grand lodge) amounting to \$60,000, and assured bequests amounting to about \$25,000 more. A site, comprising 270 acres, had been selected at Decoto, Alameda county, twenty-seven miles from San Francisco, and plans had been adopted for a building to cost \$60,000. The trustees have this to say of the situation of affairs:

Owing to the fact, that a large number of the members of the fraternity were absent from the state in attendance at the World's Fair, and also to the disturbances in the financial affairs of the country, the board has deemed it inexpedient, during the present year, to make a general effort to enlarge our subscription list; but we confidently hope that, with the return of prosperity during the ensuing year, large additions will be made to the funds placed at our disposal for the furtherance of this grand Masonic charity.

At the beginning of the present year we had confidently hoped that sufficient progress might have been made with the work to enable us to lay the corner-stone during the present communication of this grand lodge, but circumstances beyond our control have prevented the consummation of this hope.

A close study of the California law respecting the application of non-affiliates for affiliation, made necessary by a request for its interpretation, leads the grand master to the opinion that the law is lame—giving the non-affiliate the advantage over the lodges. Under their law, if the dimit of a non-affiliate is more than six months old, he has ceased to be in good standing; and not being in good standing, cannot be affiliated. He can, however, restore himself to good standing by paying a sum equivalent to six months' dues of the lodge which he petitions for affiliation. If his petition is rejected he can renew it before another six months has gone by, and before his good standing has again lapsed; and by repeating this process, the grand master points out, he can keep himself in good standing without paying a cent. The jurisprudence committee recognize his "advantage" over the lodge to that extent, but say so it ought to be because he is striving to do what the law requires of him, and the lodge or lodges rejecting are not doing what they ought to do, which is to receive him if he is worthy to be received, and to prefer charges against him if he be unworthy. The committee further say that it might quite as properly be said that the lodges have "the advantage" over the non-affiliate, because they may thus keep him many years struggling to secure the recognition to which he is presumptively entitled, and the means of enjoying all the privileges of a Mason, as well as performing all his duties. So the law stands unamended, and the argument of the committee stands as an illustration of the dilemma into which whoever invokes the equities in support of compulsory affiliation is inevitably driven. The brother having striven to obey the law

which requires him to be affiliated upon pain of losing all his Masonic rights, the committee is driven to the alternative of condemning the lodge for not receiving him, when the law makes the lodge, and not the committee (or the grand lodge which approved its scolding), the sole judge in the matter.

The grand master reported twenty decisions. No. 2 is as follows:

2. That, when a ballot is to be taken upon an application for membership or for the degrees, the senior deacon should, when directed to prepare the ballot-box, present it to the junior and senior wardens and to the worshipful master for inspection, after which the master should announce the purpose for which the ballot is to be taken, and the balloting shall then begin.

The jurisprudence committee proceed to discuss this with as much solemnity as they might a question involving the foundations of the institution. They say:

The question calling for the decision came from the master of Fresno lodge, No. 247, who stated that the custom had been in most California lodges as the grand master ruled it should be, but that he had departed from the custom by directing the deacon to prepare the box in plain view of all the members by placing the balls and cubes in their proper place and then removing the drawer, inverting it and tapping it on the back so as to satisfy all present that it was empty, and thereupon to place it on the master's pedestal. When this had been done he directed the balloting to proceed. His inquiry was if, with such preparations, the ballots were legal. The grand master replied that the ballots were entirely legal, and, though there was no express law on the subject, the custom should be accepted as the law. We agree with the grand master that the ballots reported were legal, and that, if in the absence of express law, a custom in respect to the preparation of the box prevailed generally, and particularly if it had been previously the rule in his lodge, the master of Fresno lodge should have conformed to it. The reason he assigns is, that the old rule or custom took too much time, therefore he adopted another rule. So far as results are concerned one rule or method may be as good as the other and both may be good, but we especially dislike the spirit of innovation indicated by our Fresno brother—the disposition to take matters into his own hands and to make such improvements as in his judgment ought to be made. He should have been taught by the Inspector of his district as to all the details of the work, and should have followed his instructions strictly. It was not for him to make any innovations or changes because he could thereby save time, or for any reason whatever.

As to the procedure we agree with the grand master that when a custom prevails generally in respect to a matter like that under consideration it should be observed as the law and should be modified only by express law.

We are so accustomed to this sort of deliverance upon matters of ritual, that it attracts no attention even when it is invoked to enforce the awful sanctities of inconsequential, ungrammatical and slipshod speech, with which somebody has set customs prevailing gen-

erally over wide areas. It is only when it assumes the same oracular form and grandly talks of the "spirit of innovation" because a master manifests a superior aptitude for dispatching business promptly, and in a matter which is properly within his control saves time without sacrificing ought of dignity or impressiveness, that it strikes us at once as a perfect illustration of that conservatism which Emerson defines as "A prehensile tail."

The committee further say:

As to the method of procedure in case of an election, we think some details should be added to what the grand master stated, and that in such cases the senior deacon should, when directed by the master so to do, approach the altar and then prepare the box for the ballot; and that having prepared it, he should then present it to the junior and senior wardens and then to the master, and that they should severally inspect it, and if found to be properly prepared, that the master should, before handing the box to the deacon, deposit his ballot, and, after having done that, should direct the deacon to again present the box to the senior and junior wardens that they might, without leaving their stations, also cast their ballots, and then place the box upon the altar, and that each member present should then be required to approach the altar and there deposit his ballot. Such we believe to be the general custom and that it ought to be the law.

Within our own experience and observation, there has been anything but uniformity in the form of balloting; but we have never anywhere seen the ballot-box, prior to voting, submitted to other scrutiny than the master's. We judge from what we have seen, that the most widely prevailing method of taking the ballot, is for the senior deacon to pass the box about the room and collect the ballots from the sitting brethren. In our own practice, the master always receives the box from the senior deacon, satisfies himself that it is empty, announces the applicant's name, and gives the usual caution, deposits his own ballot, and then directs the box to be placed upon the altar. Each member, in regular order, beginning with the senior warden, advances to the altar, salutes, and deposits his ballot. This, not because by prescription or usage it had become the orthodox method, but because being the most important business done by a lodge it has seemed to us wise to conduct it under such formalities as would secure deliberation and care.

Other approved decisions are, that if at the time fixed for installation the master is sick and unable to be present, the other officers may be installed, and the master installed at a later day—a practice which does not obtain in Illinois, the law here requiring the installation to begin with the master, on the ground that it is his right to install his subordinates if he so elects: that "the funds of a lodge, no matter from what source derived, cannot be used for the purpose of providing refreshments or entertainments for the members or their

friends," a decision called out by the inquiry of a lodge whether some extra income derived from renting its hall two nights in a month might not be used for social purposes, and one which reiterates a rule we believe to be erroneous when tried by any other test than their local statute: and that it is competent and proper for the master, without a vote of his lodge, to order the payment of grand lodge dues.

In connection with the decision relative to the use of lodge funds for social purposes, the grand master reported that he had been informed that a circular letter emanating from one of the lodges had been circulated throughout the jurisdiction evidently with the hope of influencing legislation in the grand lodge to permit the setting apart of a small percentage of the revenue of a lodge to this end. This having gone to the committee on jurisprudence, the committee, in reporting thereon, prefer to consider it in connection with electioneering for office, with which subject Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON had linked it, in a new regulation offered by him. The first section of his proposed amendment is substantially the same as one offered by us and now pending before the Grand Lodge of Illinois, rendering ineligible for office any member found guilty of electioneering for himself either in lodge or grand lodge. His second section is as follows:

No lodge, or any member of a lodge, shall be permitted to send electioneering circulars favoring or opposing any proposition until such proposition shall first have been presented in grand lodge.

The committee sanction this ingenious if not ingenuous linking together of subjects that are in no wise related, by assuming that both are intolerable evils that must be abated. With reference to the first—electioneering for office—there is no question but that the committee have properly characterized it. Whether offenders in this regard attempt to justify their conduct to themselves we do not know, but we do know that there is everywhere but one expression of opinion: the consensus is universal that electioneering for office in Masonry is unmasonic.

The question of the right or propriety of lodges sending out communications designed to influence legislation in the grand lodge, stands on quite a different footing. Such an act is neither unlawful nor scandalous. It is the exercise of a right that is the equivalent of the political right to peaceably assemble and petition for the redress of grievances: and so long as it is publicly exercised—that is, so long as the circulars are sent to all the lodges—and proposes only lawful means of securing the end desired, there is no colorable pretext upon which the grand lodge may properly interfere with it.

The grand master reported the receipt of the Pennsylvania communication recalling the representatives of that grand lodge, leaving comment and reply to the grand lodge. The jurisprudence committee

to whom the matter went, traverse to some extent the reasons given by the grand master of Pennsylvania for regarding the system as "superfluous and unnecessary," and say:

In reply to the communication, we would say our Bro. ATKINSON was received by us as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with which we have maintained, and hope ever to maintain, the closest relations of amity. While we recognize the fact that communication is well secured and reasonably prompt by railroad, post, and telegraph, and that official communication between grand lodges are and have been very largely carried on by the grand masters and transmitted directly, we are of opinion that there are appropriate duties to be performed by the representatives of each grand lodge near other grand lodges. If the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania shall conclude to recall its representative near this grand lodge and not to appoint another, we shall hope that no complications will arise between the grand lodges that will require the intervention of such an officer, and that the relations may continue to be as they have been, fraternal and cordial.

From the reports of the various boards of relief, we find that the San Francisco board assisted seven cases from Illinois to the amount of \$648, and was reimbursed in the sums of \$420 by Covenant Lodge No. 526, and \$5 by Dearborn, No. 310, of this jurisdiction. Oakland aided three Illinoisans to the amount of \$80; Sacramento, one, \$5; San Diego, one, \$2.20. The Stockton board were reimbursed by Evergreen Lodge No. 178, of Freeport, by \$3. The grand lodge appropriated an aggregate of \$7,300 to six boards—the five above named, and Los Angeles.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges: listened to an interesting practical oration by the grand orator, Bro. EUGENE NELSON DEUPREY, who laid, among others, the oration of Grand Orator WARVELLE, on the "Antiquity of Masonry" under contribution: went to Alameda on the afternoon of the second day, and laid the corner-stone of the First Unitarian church at that place: reprov'd a lodge for not doing their duty who had pleaded its financial inability to assist an indigent member, and recommended that the grand master remind them that they should increase their dues until they were able, which, if it does deny the right of each brother to judge of his own ability to contribute, will give the poorer members the flattering privilege of paying as much for charity as their richer neighbors: recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma: made the customary generous appropriation for the support of Past Grand Masters STEVENSON and TUTT: refused to concur in the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence on the proposition to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees from fifty to thirty dollars, but failed to give the necessary five-sixths vote to carry the proposed amendment, and sent to that committee at an hour too late for report, the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this grand lodge that no Master Mason engaged in the liquor traffic, either as principal or employe, shall be eligible to hold any office, elective or appointive, in this grand lodge, or in any subordinate lodge in this Masonic jurisdiction.

HENRY SAYRE ORME, of Los Angeles, was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (136 pp.) is again by Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON, who returns to the reporter's table after a year's rest. Its interesting pages do not bear out the feeling expressed at its conclusion, that he had wronged the grand lodge by assuming the labor amid his pressing duties as a public officer.

Illinois receives careful and fraternal notice. Grand Master CRAWFORD'S address is complimented as an able business paper, and its concluding sentences are quoted. He thinks the general dispensation of the grand master permitting all lodges to participate in the dedication of the World's Fair buildings was justified by the purpose of the celebration: and the decision that a blank is neither a ballot nor a vote, is approved by his judgment and in accord with California law. The skeleton report of the Illinois committee on appeals is copied as a unique document, and the reasons given by Illinois for declining to recognize the "Grand Lodge of Italy," are given without comment.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives appreciative notice. Bro. ANDERSON devotes himself chiefly to our strictures on the California regulation concerning non-affiliated Masons—a regulation which he considers as "in strict conformity to common law, common equity, and common sense, as well as Masonic law and duty." He argues as follows to show that a brother may properly be deprived of his standing as a Mason without any judicial determination of his unworthiness:

In civil polity, the individual deprives himself of privileges by non-compliance with law. We read in our statutes that to entitle one to the right of the elective franchise—one of the most sacred rights of a citizen—he must have his name upon the great register of his county. Should he neglect to comply with this requirement of the law, he thereby deprives himself of the privilege of voting. The party neglecting is still a citizen, but a citizen without the right of which he has deprived himself. So in the case of the non-affiliated Mason: he is still a Mason, but without the right to the privileges of which, by his non-compliance with the Masonic law under which he lives, he has deprived himself. Under the statute of the state it is not necessary judicially to declare him unworthy of the right to vote: his own act forfeits the right. So in Masonry. It is not necessary to institute proceedings and judicially declare the non-affiliate of six months' continuance unworthy of Masonic consideration; his own act of non-compliance with the law of the jurisdiction in which he resides forfeits his right to Masonic consideration.

Common equity demands that a Mason who fails or neglects or refuses to comply with the laws of the grand lodge under which he lives, and by obedience to which he entitles himself to Masonic consideration thereunder, should be deprived of such consideration. It is manifestly unjust that those who bear the heat and burden should be compelled to give consideration to those who by their own laches have deprived themselves of any right thereto.

This argument would apply if in civil polity the state placed non-compliance with the conditions upon which the elective franchise can be enjoyed in the same category with violations of the criminal law. This the state does not do. The deprivation which follows non-compliance with the law regulating the elective franchise affects no other right of the citizen. It does not even render him liable to be deprived of those rights by any legal process. But the essence of the California regulation respecting non-affiliates, is that the brother who does not pay the poll tax necessary to keep his name on the "great registry" of his lodge, and who thereby justly suffers the loss of the Masonic elective franchise, shall also, without any process, suffer the equivalent of being stripped under the civil polity of the right of peaceful domicile and the ordinary protection of the laws. Bro. ANDERSON expresses the opinion that "it will not be gainsaid that the grand lodge has the right to determine and to specify what shall constitute unworthiness on the part of those subject to its jurisdiction." The right of the grand lodge to specify what shall constitute unworthiness is not denied, but its right to make the relinquishment of lodge privileges for which lodge dues are an equivalent the pretext for robbing a brother of his general rights as a Mason, for which he has already given full consideration in the fee fixed by law, is gainsaid; and even if we could be satisfied that such relinquishment merited the infliction of the death penalty, we should insist that he be executed as a convict—not lynched as an outlaw.

Our brother dissents to our proposition that a Master Mason is "absolutely free of the guild world over," and says the doctrine that a brother may affiliate with a lodge elsewhere than in the state of his residence is opposed by the law of self-preservation. For this opinion, however, he gives no reason that does not apply equally well to sojourners from other grand jurisdictions who retain their original affiliations: and until California discovers that these are an equally dangerous class, and decides to compel them to become affiliated in that jurisdiction during their sojourn, it is hardly worth the while to discuss the menace.

We are pleased to find ourself in accord, for the most part, with the opinions always gracefully expressed in Bro. ANDERSON'S able report, and especially gratified to find that he does not approve of so-called treaties of recognition between grand lodges, like that between

the Grand-Lodge of Texas and the Mexican hybrid, but holds that the merits of the case alone should determine the question. There is no occasion for bargaining where both bodies are legitimate: no justification for it where one of them is not.

### CANADA, 1893.

38TH ANNUAL.

OTTAWA.

JULY 19.

Eight past grand masters were present, among them J. K. KERR, the representative of Illinois. Distinguished visitors were the Rev. JOHN A. LLOYD, past grand chaplain of England; E. B. EDDY, ALEX. MURRAY, JAMES MITCHELL, of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and Bro. ROWLANDS, of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

The address of the grand master (The Hon. J. M. GIBSON, Q.C.) gives abundant evidence of the possession as well as the appreciation of the qualities which realize the ideal occupant of the grand east, and a keen insight into the causes of prosperity or its opposite in the lodges.

We should be glad, did space permit, to copy his clear expositions of several subjects, notably Physical Qualifications and Residence, but must content ourself with taking a portion of his instructive and sensible remarks upon the right of burial and the cost of funerals:

The right to Masonic burial does not imply that a lodge is called upon to pay the funeral expenses of a deceased brother. This so-called landmark has been strained in its meaning, and has found its way into by-laws of lodges, which provide for the expenses of burial. I am advised that, in some lodges, the expenditure on this account is very heavy, and, while it is in the highest sense commendable to aid those who are in circumstances of distress, yet there may be cases where lodges are asked to do what families and relatives of deceased are perfectly able and competent to do. \* \* \* \* Some years ago a city lodge was asked by a family, who were well able to bear the expense, to expend \$125 for the funeral of a brother, the father of the household. When it was pointed out that such a large expenditure was unnecessary, the family replied that they had always understood that it was one of the rights of a Mason to have Masonic burial, and to have all expenses paid. It is needless to say that the order was countermanded by the secretary of the board of relief, and the expense reduced one-half. In many jurisdictions Masonic funerals are the exception. In England they are rare: on the continent of Europe

they are only occasional, while in the United States they prevail to a greater or less extent. In Canada there are a larger number of funeral ceremonies held, in proportion to the membership, than in any other jurisdiction, and the attendance at many of them is not at all in proportion to the amount of respect we are presumed to have for those who have passed away. Pecuniary benefits are not an essential feature of Masonry as is the case with societies specially formed and organized with that end in view—societies which have done and are doing a great deal of good—and it accordingly behoves lodges to exercise a prudent economy in their expenditures along this line. It has been suggested, and I think with much reason, that the form of summoning and holding emergent lodge meetings an hour or two before funerals, for the purpose of marching in procession from the lodge-room to the residence of the deceased brother, might, at the discretion of the W.M., be dispensed with, the brethren being notified to assemble at the house, and there, at the call of the W.M., assuming their Masonic clothing and forming into procession. At the grave, after the service, they might be called aside by the W.M., and the members dismissed. The regalia of the lodge officers could very well be entrusted to an officer of the lodge. In these busy days, many brethren could devote an hour or two to attendance at a funeral who cannot afford to lose a whole afternoon.

It will be remembered that the preceding year the then grand master, Bro. J. ROSS ROBERTSON, was led by the large preponderance of past masters over masters of lodges in the grand lodge, to inquire whether the grand lodge was a representative body, having a membership that knew the wants of the Craft and expressed the current thought of the lodges on the register. Bro. GIBSON is not prepared to admit that the time is even nigh when there should be any interference with the status of past masters in grand lodge. He says:

In the vast majority of cases the past masters, who devote the time and expense necessary in attendance at grand lodge meetings, are men of ripe experience, of much more than ordinary skill in the Craft, and of ability to contribute to our deliberations valuable expressions of independent judgment. Though technically they may not be fresh from the electorate, they nevertheless owe their rank and position to their brethren, and naturally represent local opinion on subjects of Masonic interest and importance. While the newly-elected master who attends grand lodge, it may be for the first time, feels a little diffidence, or is restrained by excess of modesty from urging his views on matters which, in his opinion, should be discussed, we all know from observation, how readily and how forcibly the more experienced past master will air a grievance, ventilate a fad, or criticise the administration of the business of grand lodge.

So strong is his predilection in favor of maintaining the privileges of those who have done the work and acquired the experience implied by the rank, that he suggests whether lodges whose officers cannot attend the annual communications should not have their choice of proxies restricted to their past masters. He does not, however, touch upon the fact adduced by Grand Master ROBERTSON that the attendance of past masters in their lodges was very meager, and only

by implication controverts his position that "any system which allows a man's influence in the general assembly of the Craft to survive his interest in the subordinate work of the Craft is an abuse."

Of the propriety of publishing their proceedings in larger type, he says:

Not to say anything of our own convenience, we should have some regard for the opinions of others, and when we are told by one sister grand lodge that "the typographical work of the volume is hardly worthy of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that it is not creditable to any craft," and the suggestion is made by another that we should get out our proceedings on a more liberal basis, "else we may be called upon to furnish spectacles with magnifying glasses to American readers," it certainly seems that we have not been giving proper attention to the matter. The extra cost of printing in larger type would be a mere bagatelle.

This timely suggestion bore fruit, and we congratulate the Grand Lodge of Canada with selfish joy that the journal of its proceedings is printed in excellent type, and upon the generally fine appearance of the volume. The report on correspondence, which was already in print, forms a striking contrast to the journal, its type being as diminutive and eye-ruining as anything issued by the Grand Lodge of Illinois in ante-reform days.

Noting the announcement of the abandonment of the grand representative system by Pennsylvania and Iowa, the grand master says:

In the pioneer days of Masonry this outward expression of fraternity was carried to such an extent that individual lodges in Canada had their representatives at individual lodges in the United States, such representations subsequently being confined to the grand lodges after their organization. The system costs nothing, and circumstances can be imagined, and have occurred, under which representatives abroad have been of practical service and advantage. But apart from any other reason the manifestation to the world of satisfactory relationship between grand lodges, which appears to be implied in these appointments, as well as the opportunity afforded for formal interchange of courtesies and exhibition of the spirit of fraternity, which otherwise might seldom or never present itself, as between sister jurisdictions more or less remote from one another, seem a sufficient justification of the continuance of a custom, which, if not very useful, has, at all events so far as we are concerned, proved most agreeable.

Referring to the Masonic congress then soon to meet in Chicago, and citing the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois as relieving "the rather obvious novelty or anomaly of a meeting of grand lodge representatives from all parts of the world, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, self invited," he says:

With this promise of cordial welcome from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and this carefully guarded definition of the objects of the congress, it is safe to say that whatever may be accomplished of

benefit to the Masonic world by deliberation and action on the lines proposed, fears as to any assumption of power by an assembly constituted as proposed, or of any encroachment upon the independence or sovereignty of the grand lodges represented, seem to be entirely groundless.

(Pursuant to his recommendation and to former favorable action by the grand lodge, Canada was represented in the congress by Grand Master GIBSON, Past Grand Master J. K. KERR, Past Grand Senior Warden J. M. LAUCLAN, and Past Grand Steward R. MCKNIGHT, all elegant gentlemen and strong, broad-minded Masons, who demonstrated their many sided ability both at labor and refreshment.)

The grand Master announced the death of RICHARD BULL, the first senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and district deputy during different years for the Hamilton and Montreal districts. Others dead, whose decease is appropriately noticed in the reports of several district deputies, are JOHN A. WILLIS, past grand senior warden; N. G. BIGELOW, past grand director of ceremonies; JOHN NICHOL, past grand sword bearer; and WM. G. STORM, J. B. FRAYES, J. H. BOTHWELL, and G. M. WILKINSON, district deputy grand masters.

The 190 solid pages of the district deputies' reports fully warrant the compliment paid to those officers in the report of the board of general purposes on the condition of Masonry:

The good work done and the example set by these brethren have not been wanting in results. It is gratifying to again record that grand lodge has every reason to be proud of the brethren who have had charge of the districts during the year. A more careful, efficient, and painstaking body of men cannot be found in any grand lodge. They appear to have been imbued with a keen sense of duty, and nothing has been left undone that might possibly prove beneficial to the lodges and members. The reports are worthy of careful study; they contain advice and suggestions that will be beneficial not only to grand lodge but to the Craft in general.

The grand lodge granted five warrants for new lodges that had wrought their allotted hours under dispensations: emphasized its disapproval of the action of a lodge in unlawfully conferring the third degree out of time, by ordering the lodge to procure and pay for such dispensation as would have permitted the work to be done lawfully, which suggests the reflection that it would have been well to double the emphasis lest some future offender should be encouraged by the precedent to believe that it will be just as cheap to get the marriage license after the ceremony as before; recognized the grand lodges of South Australia and Oklahoma: learned from the committee charged with the duty of procuring the customary testimonial for Past Grand Master J. ROSS ROBERTSON, that he had insisted that the money appropriated for that purpose should be diverted to the Hospital for

Sick Children, whose doors by his previous benefactions had been opened in perpetuity to every sick child of any member of the fraternity in the jurisdiction; expressed its opinion by resolution that without reference to existing appointments it is not expedient that any brother should represent near it more than one foreign grand lodge: indulged in a bull against the comet by resolving that any question once decided affecting the constitution, shall not be open for reconsideration at any time within five years after such decision, except upon an open vote at an annual communication to reconsider, such vote to be taken without debate: negatived a motion reflecting a provision of Illinois law enacted twenty years ago without dissent, that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited at all refreshment tables in connection with Masonic lodges: learned from the report of the committee on credentials that of 348 lodges on the grand register, 153 were represented by their duly qualified officers; 55 by proxy by their own past masters: 70 by proxy by past masters of other lodges; and that 70 lodges, 7 of which had past masters present, were unrepresented for the purpose of voting: and agreed upon Hamilton as the next place of meeting.

The Hon. JOHN M. GIBSON, Q.C., grand master: J. J. MASON, grand secretary, both of Hamilton, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (67 pp.) is again the work of Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, and everywhere reflects his trained thought, clear insight, fine sense of proportion, and his strong and discriminating common sense. The number of pages gives no idea of the amount of matter presented except to one who sees for himself what exceedingly fine type is presumed to be plain to the keen eyed Craftsmen of Ontario.

Bro. ROBERTSON gives Illinois for 1892 very full notice, and thus alludes to a visit which afforded Illinois Craftsmen much pleasure, and which was especially delightful to those who had opportunity to become personally acquainted with Bro. ROBERTSON and his accomplished daughter:

It was our good fortune to be present at this session of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and we take this opportunity of fully acknowledging the great kindness and courtesy with which we were received. The very pleasant evening which we spent with the committee on jurisprudence will long be remembered.

He quotes from the address of Grand Master CRAWFORD, copies in full the special report adopted by the grand lodge in declining to recognize the "Grand Lodge of Italy," and levies generous contribution upon the report on correspondence. With our condemnation of combining the insurance business with Masonry, he expresses himself as in hearty accord.

## COLORADO, 1893.

33RD ANNUAL.

DENVER.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Past Grand Master HENRY M. TELLER, the representative of Illinois, was not present.

The grand master (WILLIAM D. WRIGHT) is quite happy in tracing, in the opening portion of his address, the progress of Masonic ideas and their influence in the evolution of the free undogmatic civil commonwealth of which it was the prophecy and forerunner. Less happy in touching some details of historical fact, he makes Washington lay the corner-stone of the capitol as grand master of Masons, when the grand mastership is a dignity to which the father of his country never arrived.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT A. QUILLIAN, in his fifty-first year, and of Past Deputy Grand Master RICHARD SOPRIS, in his eightieth year, one of the fathers of Masonry in Colorado and one of the pioneer founders of the state.

The grand master submitted twenty-four decisions in which knowledge of Masonic law, clearness of statement, and strong common sense are combined in an unusual degree. We select as follows:

3. A lodge in this jurisdiction can not act upon, or in any way recognize, a dimit from a lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. (See By-law 124.)

6. In a case where defective hearing compelled a candidate to resort to an artificial device to enable him to hear a whisper: Held, that the lodge was better able to judge of his qualifications in that respect.

7. Question.—Is a stockholder in a brewery, a corporation making and selling beer, eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry under our laws, the person not being in any way actively connected with the business of making or selling the beer, but owning the stock only as an investment?

Answer.—No.

9. Any prior arrangement or understanding by which a candidate is to have the fees paid for the degrees in Masonry refunded to him, is unmasonic.

10. In a Masonic trial the lodge is not governed by technical rules of evidence. Anything properly tending to throw light upon the facts and bring out the truth should be admitted in evidence.

14. In the absence of the master, the senior or junior warden being present, may, through courtesy or from any cause in the discretion of the warden, request a P.M. to open as well as preside over the lodge.

15. In case of an applicant who had lost the three first fingers of his left hand, calling attention to grand lodge by-law No. 74, and to the ancient landmarks and regulations of Masonry, left the lodge to be the judge as to the physical qualifications.

23. In the case of a brother who having received a portion of the degrees, and having a waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge which conferred the same, now petitions another lodge for the remainder of the degrees. Held: That grand lodge by-law No. 55, which requires that the applicant should have resided within the jurisdiction of the lodge for the preceding twelve months, should govern as in the case of an original petition.

24. In a case where five brothers signed charges, as grand lodge by-law, section 95, provides, that charges "must be signed by the accuser," and section 97 further provides that at the conclusion of the trial both the accused and accuser shall retire. Held: That if the case submitted should be carried to a conclusion in its present shape, the five brothers who have signed such charges could not be permitted to vote upon the final determination of the case.

No. 23 was properly disapproved, but in dissenting the jurisprudence committee assume a portion of responsibility for the error. They say:

No. 23, which declares that an entered apprentice desiring to take the remaining degrees in a lodge other than the lodge conferring the first degree, must reside in the new jurisdiction twelve months before applying, is disapproved. The committee should report, in this connection, that a part of them had advised the grand master to the contrary at a preceding date and may, therefore, have been instrumental in the rendering of this decision.

Commenting on No. 15 the committee say:

That while it be eminently proper that subordinate lodges determine the eligibility for the degrees of the candidates, that they must, nevertheless, always be governed by the spirit of the by-law which provides that he must not be "incapable of learning the art and becoming perfect in the work.

This we have always insisted was the true position. The individual Mason, the lodge, the master, the grand lodge, and the grand master are all under the constraint of the law as found in the charges of a Freemason and reflected in the grand lodge by-law referred to by the committee. The lodge must primarily exercise the responsibility of deciding whether an alleged defect is such as to render an applicant ineligible for the degrees, a responsibility which it must exercise at its peril. If in the judgment of the master the decision of the lodge is in violation of the law, it is his duty to interpose his authority: and if in the judgment of the grand lodge or grand master the decision of the lodge is in flagrant disregard of the law, it is their duty to call the lodge to account. No. 3 is timely as calling the attention of a new generation of Masons to the fact that the interdict laid upon the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Masons of its obedience

years ago by the grand lodges of this country, for invading the jurisdiction of New York by planting lodges therein, has never been lifted. At the instance of the committee on jurisprudence the committee on correspondence was directed to report whether the causes of the interdiction against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France still exist, and to make recommendations thereon.

We do not think No. 10 merits unqualified approval. Where it is an open question whether the testimony in question is admissible under the technical rules of evidence, we would admit it. But were it clearly inadmissible under those rules, even if we could not readily see the reason for the rule, we should hesitate long before admitting it against the consensus which the experience of ages has established among those who are skilled in the science of justice, as to what does properly tend to "throw light upon the facts and bring out the truth."

Last year we chronicled the introduction of the district deputy grand master system, with emphasis laid upon its value as an agency for the dissemination of the work. After a year of experience with capable deputies the grand master recommended the repeal of the law and the employment of a grand lecturer required to visit each lodge at least once annually, at a fixed compensation. The jurisprudence committee agreed that the deputy system had been disproportionately expensive, and shaped the legislation by which the system was abolished, a grand lecturer appointed to instruct officers and members of lodges when called upon, clothed with the purple authority to convene any lodge at his discretion and require the officers to exemplify the work, his per diem and expenses to be paid by the grand lodge.

The report of Grand Secretary PARMELEE acknowledges the receipt of bound proceedings of Illinois for 1892.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges: decorated twenty-one survivors of the grand east with past grand master's jewels whose elegant design is shown by a half-tone published in the proceedings, the twenty-second going to the widow of Past Grand Master QUILLIAN, who died after they were ordered; unbent to an oration by the grand orator, Bro. T. B. MACDONALD, which we presume was none the less profitable because of its abounding and sometimes cynical humor, many, doubtless, finding the way strangely familiar which he traced apparently by introspection; recognized, on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, the grand lodges of Oklahoma and New Zealand; placed the preparation of a monitor and book of ceremonials in the eminently capable hands of Past Grand Master BROMWELL, and in furtherance of a recommendation of the grand master, took the initiative in a movement for the observation by all American grand lodges of the centennial anniversary of WASHINGTON'S death, on the following suggested lines:

I. The appointment of a committee of one from each grand jurisdiction, with one alternate, to serve through all the arrangements, in order to save confusion by annual changes.

II. That the committee from this grand lodge arrange by correspondence with the committees from sister grand lodges, for a place of meeting of said committee at some early day subsequent to the next annual grand communication of each of said grand lodges.

III. That the committee from this grand lodge be recommended to suggest memorial services and suitable addresses at the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, at which all the grand masters of the United States be present, with their subordinate officers and other members.

IV. That the committee representing the grand lodges report in detail their recommendations for the memorial to their respective grand lodges for approval, before the same be actually undertaken.

The anniversary referred to occurs December 14, 1899.

JETHRO C. SANFORD, of Durango, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Denver (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (168 pp.) is again from the facile pen of Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, a sufficient guarantee of its ability and interest.

Nearly five pages are given to Illinois proceedings for 1892, and the matter presented shows that they had been thoroughly examined. Citing from the report of Grand Secretary MUNN the fact that eleven lodges in Cook county have a membership ranging from 301 to 558, he says that Denver Lodge, No. 5, of that jurisdiction, has a membership of over 600; and Union Lodge, No. 7, of Denver, nearly that number.

He quotes as language which all true Masons will endorse, the strictures of the Illinois committee on lodges under dispensation upon the phenomenal number of degrees conferred by one of the lodges whose work they passed upon, a record of agility equalled only, if at all, by the lodges at Nauvoo in the early Forties.

Referring to matters heretofore discussed between us, he says:

If Brother Robbins will follow us closely in our reports, he will find that we fully agree as to what constitutes Masonry pure and undeiled; possibly we might differ as to the Royal Arch. We refer him to page 135, under North Dakota in our report for 1892 which fully explains our attitude upon this question. As we have before intimated, a serious problem will have to be solved in the near future regarding the definition of what is Masonry. There are countries which know of no other Masonry except that promulgated by a supreme council or a grand orient.

It is unfortunate that so many American grand lodges cannot see their way clear to extend fraternal recognition to lodges and their members governed by other than the York rite.

\* \* \* \* \*

It was a most opportune time for the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1892 to have accorded such recognition. Prominent Masons from countries dominated by the Scottish rite will visit Chicago during the world's fair, but the doors of the lodges of that city will be closed against them as clandestine Masons.

Rejoicing at the prospect of finding that we were after all in perfect accord as to what constitutes Masonry pure and undefiled, we turned to his review of North Dakota, for 1892, to find the following:

In a strict sense there is *no Masonry* beyond the lodge except, possibly, the Royal Arch, which, it is claimed, with some plausibility, was once a part of the master's degree. Other rites with their numerous degrees, have built upon the old foundation and, during the past century, have gained more or less recognition from the ancient craft. In view of the troubles that have arisen between these contending rites over invasion of occupied territory, legitimacy, etc., and which has been the occasion of strife and dissension among their members, and has brought scandal upon the Masonic fraternity itself, many grand lodges have thought it a fitting time, once for all, to determine what shall be recognized as Masonic bodies, and thus have constituted what is sometimes designated as the American rite, consisting of lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and certain Scottish rite organizations. In our discussions we have never contended that the Masonry of these bodies was the *Masonry* of our ancient craft. As we claim that ancient craft Masonry is not a *growth* or *development*, it would be an impossibility for us to advance any such claim. Those who do believe that the *growth theory* is the correct one, are doing all in their power to disintegrate ancient craft Masonry, for if their position is correct, and Masonry originally consisted of but one degree, to which two others have been added, then with the concurrence of grand lodges there is no end to their multiplication. But happily there is no danger of such a deluge of new degrees.

As bearing upon his position, besides this and what we had already quoted showing that he regards it as unfortunate that so many American grand lodges cannot see their way clear to extend fraternal recognition to lodges having no grand lodge parentage, and that he regarded the Columbian year as a most opportune time to have accorded such recognition, he quotes approvingly from Bro. DRUMMOND'S reply to us on the same subject, that "A lodge created by a supreme council in a country where, by the Masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a lodge, and its Masons as regular Masons, as any to be found in Illinois or Maine."

Although Bro. GREENLEAF is apparently still in precisely the same state of bewilderment over the refusal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to recognize as lawful and regular lodges and Masons not sprung from any grand lodge, that the girl was in who couldn't understand why people should make so much talk about her baby, because it was "such a little thing," yet, on the whole, we think his definition of his position, to which he has called our attention, gives additional encouragement to the hope already expressed that we should some

day hold our opinions on this subject in common with him. Our opinions as to what was included in the original plan of Masonry seem to be substantially the same, for we need not stop to discuss a possible disagreement about the Royal Arch so long as the "capitular rite" does not claim the power to create blue lodges, and we confidently expect that the reflex effect of annually reiterating the Fifteen Charges and requiring universal assent thereto by the masters we install, will in time bring us, and Bro. DRUMMOND with us, into substantial accord as to the responsibility which a clear-cut conviction of the scope of the original plan carries with it. Neither of us ever installed a master that we did not require him as a condition precedent and according to formula coeval with the grand lodge system and clearly antedating any departure from the three degrees, to "Promise to respect genuine brethren, and to discountenance impostors and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry;" to "Admit that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry," and "That no new lodge shall be formed without permission from the grand lodge, and that no countenance be given to any irregular lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, being contrary to the ancient charges of Freemasonry." Going on year after year re-affirming, imposing, and accepting these conditions without a hint of mental reservation or self-evasion, as installing officers and masters have done in all ages before us, it would seem impossible that either of us should long continue to maintain towards them the attitude of Ensign Stebbings towards the Maine liquor law—"In favor of the law but agin its execution."

Bro. GREENLEAF includes in his report his usual valuable digest of decisions, and publishes the conclusions of the Chicago Congress—unfortunately from the incomplete first copy, and says of that body:

Colorado unfortunately was not represented. The seven brethren appointed as delegates were prevented by the occurrence of the "unexpected," from discharging the agreeable duty which had been assigned to them, and which they had looked forward to with bright anticipations. Alas! the financial cloud, that cloud without the *silver lining* for Colorado, at least for the present, overspread our fair domain, and compelled one and all of the brethren named to remain at the post of duty to look after their broken fortunes and imperiled interests.

He devotes some space to the antiquity of Masonry, to Mexican Masonry, and to grand orients, and closes with some lines beautifully expressive of his devotion to ancient craft Masonry which he trusts will strike a responsive chord in the breasts of those who are possessed with a multiplicity of degrees. We would be glad to reproduce all of it, but can only find room for the concluding stanza:

O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far,  
 With longings vain possessed,  
 No higher jewel than thy Square  
 Is worn on Mason's breast.  
 No higher badge than thy first gift,  
 The Lambskin pure and white,  
 Thy Pointed Star ascendant is  
 O'er every grade and rite.  
 Between thy Pillars all must pass,  
 Or else must cease to be.  
 O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far,  
 Yet still we cling to thee.

### CONNECTICUT, 1894.

106TH ANNUAL.

HARTFORD.

JANUARY 17.

Connecticut continues her commendable custom of publishing portraits, and this year presents a fine steel engraving of the retiring grand master, SAMUEL BASSETT, who, tried even by the Montana standard, is a good looking man.

Nine past grand masters helped to make the opening ceremonies imposing—among them JOHN W. MIX, the representative of Illinois. The ceremonies were enriched by the singing of an ode written by Grand Secretary WHEELER, and which, like all his occasional pieces of verse, show the possession of the qualities of a true hymn maker. They have simplicity, strength, dignity, and are singable.

The address of Grand Master BASSETT is a brief record of his official acts, embracing also a brief report made to him by Grand Chaplain I. F. STIDHAM, whom he commissioned as a delegate to the Masonic congress. Bro. STIDHAM says of the occasion of the congress:

The wonderful "World's Fair" furnished the occasion for the gathering, which occasion was met by a magnificent exhibition of fraternal courtesy on the part of the local Masons. Everything possible was done, in the way of drives, banquets, and the most enlarged opportunities for elaborate speech-making, which was fully and heartily responded to by the visiting brethren.

And of its work:

A number of Masonic questions were discussed, and views took the form of votes, but no matters were presented which were not a part of the stock questions, upon a part of which grand lodges have

made peremptory decisions, and the remainders belong to the moot questions, which, being matters of pleasure, and not of written law, will only be settled when growing practice enlarges into uniformity. It was a most delightful gathering, and the brethren of Chicago and Illinois will long be gratefully remembered for their large-hearted, generous hospitality.

The grand master submitted but one decision, the following, which was approved:

Question.—Can a person who has been rejected by a lodge in this jurisdiction, who afterwards received the degrees of Masonry in a foreign country, without the consent of the rejecting lodge be recognized as a Mason?

Answer.—No! The lodge rejecting holds personal jurisdiction over him which cannot be annulled or set aside without its unanimous consent. His making might be regular, and in a lodge working under the authority of a regular grand lodge, but his recognition as a Mason depends upon the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, which is the supreme law within its limits.

The closing admonition of his address loses nothing of its force by being uttered in the gentlest spirit:

My brothers, for the sake of my successors, I wish to say a few words. I realize that he who accepts this office should be willing to accept all its responsibilities: should be willing to take the position of father, and not be worried by his children; but, brethren, you should also try to lighten his burdens, to the best of your ability. Study Masonic jurisprudence and the general regulations for yourselves, that you may not cause him unnecessary correspondence: and thereby you will fit yourselves to be shining lights in the cause of Masonry. Freemasonry is a beautiful study and will well repay you for the time and labor it costs.

The report of the grand secretary shows that the contributions from lodges and individuals to the "Masonic Charity Foundation" fall short of those of the preceding year. The aggregate for the year is \$1,449.66.

The grand lodge deferred for future consideration, the Colorado memorial respecting the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death; granted one charter outright for a new lodge: levied a *per capita* tax of twenty cents, estimating that it would yield sufficient revenue to meet the expenses: appropriated fifty dollars to the Masonic Veteran Association, to be used exclusively in publishing its proceedings: and on calling the roll just prior to closing, found every lodge represented.

HENRY O. WARNER, of New Milford, was elected grand master: JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (113 pp.) is—as we had occasion to remark in 1869 and many times since—the work of the grand secretary.

Illinois for 1893 finds a place in his review. The pending amendments to the by-laws, prohibiting electioneering for office, are considered of sufficient importance to copy, and extracts are made from our review of Connecticut for 1893.

Under Kentucky, Bro. WHEELER copies the conclusions of the Chicago congress, perpetuating the errors which we called attention to and corrected in the introduction of our report for 1893.

Under West Virginia, we discover that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, like that of Illinois, recognizes the right of a Master Mason to affiliate with any lodge that will accept him, without regard to jurisdictional lines. We presume he is still waiting for a reply to his request that some one would give him a reason why this rule should not prevail.

## DELAWARE, 1893.

87TH ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

OCTOBER 4.

A handsome phototype of Past Grand Master JAMES S. DOBB graces the fly-leaf of the Delaware proceedings, an ideal, youthful face.

The ambassador of Illinois, Past Grand Junior Warden SAMUEL W. KILVINGTON, was not present.

The address of the grand master (JOHN B. BOOK) is a brief, clear paper. He reports that owing to adverse circumstances the committee on uniform work have made but little progress, but that all the lodges in one of the three districts are working uniformly the revised work.

By one of his decisions, which was approved, it appears that restoration after expulsion is by petition to the lodge, and unanimous ballot and a clear favorable ballot after it has lain over one month. Another approved decision is to the effect that a Master Mason may apply for affiliation and unite himself with any regular lodge no matter how near to or far from his place of residence. This referred to a brother living in Pennsylvania who desired to affiliate with a Delaware lodge, and we hold it to be a correct exposition of the law of Masonry.

The proceedings were entirely of local interest. ELDAD L. CLARKE, of Dover, was elected grand master; BENJAMIN J. BARTRAM, Wilmington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (66 pp.) is again the work of the grand condenser, Past Deputy Grand Master LEWIS H. JACKSON. Bro. JACKSON is so clear-headed and clean-handed a writer that we regret that his grand lodge does not feel financially able to give him an opportunity to do himself justice. Illinois for 1892 receives a fraternal and excellent, but necessarily brief, notice.

Bro. JACKSON seems troubled by the generally adverse criticism of the resolution wherein his grand lodge protested against the exclusion of a Delaware Mason by a Pennsylvania lodge on the ground that he belonged to one instead of another faction of the Scotch Ritters. He says:

The resolution has been criticised and objected to everywhere, as we knew it would. We opposed it with voice and vote, and were sorry to have it pass, as it was not correct and could do no good in the case.

We beg him to amend by inserting the word *almost* before "everywhere." We last year gave our reasons for commending the action of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, and subsequent reflection has strengthened our conviction that the gratitude of the fraternity is due to the "Blue Hen's Chickens" for their protest.

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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1893.

83RD ANNUAL.

WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER 8.

No representative of Illinois was present during the year until the installation communication. December 27, when the retiring grand master, L. CABELL WILLIAMSON, was received, and on motion acknowledged as our representative.

The semi-annual communication was held May 10.

The address of Grand Master WILLIAMSON indicates that he had made it an unvarying rule to grant dispensations to confer degrees out of time only where the beneficiary was going out of the United States, or to some place within the same where there was not a Masonic lodge.

The Masonic board of relief having submitted to the grand master a form of commendatory certificate with identifying marginal description, designed to be issued by the lodges to such members of a deceased brother's family as they in their discretion might deem proper, he sought information from abroad. He says:

The grand secretary, at my request, sent the following question to the grand secretaries of the various grand lodges in the United States: "Does your grand lodge permit the constituent lodges to issue certificates to widows or other female relatives of Masons?" This question was answered "Yes" by Arkansas, Arizona, California, Delaware, Georgia, Indian Territory, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, and Texas (widows only) (12). Those leaving the subject to the lodges are Connecticut and South Carolina (2); those that have no law on the subject: Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming (12); those which forbid the issue are Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia (11). As we have no statutory law on the subject I have thought fit to bring this matter before the grand lodge for its consideration.

The committee on address reported, and the grand lodge adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the grand lodge that the constituent lodges possess the power to issue certificates of identification to such members of a deceased brother's family as they in their discretion may deem proper.

It will be observed that Illinois does not appear in either of the classes as arranged by the grand master. Certificates to widows and orphans are not mentioned in terms in our law, but the inhibition respecting Masons themselves may well be held to cover such cases. It is as follows: "No lodge, officer, or member thereof, shall grant a certificate or recommendation whereby any Mason may in an itinerant manner apply to lodges for relief."

The grand master took a favorable view of the then coming Masonic congress, and the grand lodge to whom the subject was referred back by the committee without recommendation, authorized the grand master, deputy grand master, and grand wardens to attend, with the reservation that the grand lodge was not to be bound by the action of the congress. Grand Master WILLIAMSON attended the congress, took an active part in its deliberations, and at the annual communication reported its conclusions and they were referred to the committee on jurisprudence. The committee reported as follows at the installation communication, and its report was adopted as follows:

In the conclusions arrived at by the "Masonic congress" held at Chicago, your committee find nothing very new or startling. They are all very good, and for many years have been almost universally accepted as being in accordance with the law and usage of grand

lodges generally and with the spirit of Masonry. Your committee find in these conclusions nothing to object to and recommend their adoption.

A special communication was held July 26 to consider an invitation from the general committee having in charge the proposed celebration (centennial) of the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol, of which the following is the essential portion:

It is the desire of the committee to extend to the Masonic fraternity such prominence as was accorded them at the laying of the corner-stone: to be given the right of line in the parade, and space at the capitol for the grand lodge to perform such ceremonies as in your judgment may be appropriate.

Discussion of the subject ran through the evening and through a resumed communication held August 11, when the following substitute, offered by Past Grand Master JOHNSON, prevailed by a vote of 59 to 38 over a resolution looking to acceptance of the invitation provided the proposed celebration should receive the sanction of congress:

WHEREAS, It is the established custom of this jurisdiction that this grand lodge should not be assembled except for the purpose of doing Masonic work: nor to take part in any public ceremonies except those of a purely Masonic character: and that before accepting an invitation to participate in any proper public ceremony the full control and direction of the Masonic work must be tendered and conceded to it by competent and legal authority, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge most respectfully declines to participate in the ceremonies connected with the proposed centennial celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the national capitol building unless invited so to do by congressional authority and under the conditions above mentioned: and when so invited this grand lodge will give the subject respectful consideration.

The last clause of the preamble admirably states the conditions upon which alone, in our judgment, invitations to perform public work ought to be accepted. If, as we presume, the question whether the authority which issued the invitation was competent, entered into the discussion, we think the grand lodge acted wisely in taking the benefit of the doubt.

At the annual meeting the grand master, adverting to the fact that the grand lodge had raised the minimum of fees for the degrees to \$50, called attention to the advisability of considering the repeal of the regulation permitting a resident of the District of Columbia to apply to a Maryland lodge for the degrees if nearer his place of residence. He had found that the fee in adjacent Maryland lodges was \$30.

In presenting the conclusions of the Masonic congress, he thoughtfully says:

I am convinced that the wisdom of that body is shown as much in what it did not attempt to do as in that which it did do. I believe that much good was accomplished by its meeting and in the presentation of various subjects considered. I therefore recommend that the above conclusions be referred to the committee on jurisprudence for their report at a subsequent meeting. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the representative character of the congress and the fraternal spirit which was manifested in all its deliberations and the kind reception and generous entertainment provided by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge: held a special communication December 22 for the burial of the grand tiler, THOMAS J. EDWARDS, who, after ten years' service had just been re-elected: and took favorable action on the Colorado proposition for the observance of the Washington's death centennial.

HENRY S. MERRILL (*No. 478 Maple Avenue, N. W.*) was elected grand master: WM. R. SINGLETON (*909 F Street, N. W., Masonic Temple*) re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (97 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Grand Secretary SINGLETON, and is unusually full of interesting matter. We regret that our proceedings for 1893 did not reach him in time for review.

Bro. SINGLETON vigorously dissents from the dictum of the Arkansas grand master that the demand of a visitor to see the charter should not be complied with, and says:

The reasons assigned by Grand Master Bridewell are too lengthy to quote, but are *not* satisfactory. They declare the visitor to be a *beggar*, soliciting what has always been conceded to be a "*right of visit*," which can only be denied by a stronger right of an individual member. He says "the visitor, before admission, is not upon an equality with the lodge." To such lodge we would pay a visit if the worshipful master, wardens, and all the brethren were to solicit us to come, and not until it was admitted that we were all on a level. This is the *first* time we ever saw such a sentiment from any Mason. We do not like it. It is not the Masonry we were taught in old Missouri in 1840, and we have never seen it exemplified anywhere else since then until the year of grace 1892.

He says Bro. ANTHONY, of New York, mistook the spirit of Grand Master Gibbs' letters in his correspondence with Iowa touching the request of Grand Master PHELPS, of the latter jurisdiction, for the recall of the representative of the District of Columbia near his grand lodge, and thus concludes:

In the remarks made by Bro. Anthony we concur and have never denied or traversed the right of a grand master to ask for the recall of a representative for good cause, but such cause should be assigned, as being an act of *Masonic* justice due every brother whatever may be his position. Masonry is not a political institution, but eminently a *fraternal* one, and no brother, however humble his position in Masonry,

should be put to a disadvantage as was done by the grand master of Iowa *in re* and the grand master of New York towards the representative of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

He includes in his report the conclusions of the Masonic congress, but unfortunately uses the imperfect copy first sent out. The copy submitted by the grand master was the correct one, and it was in this form that they were considered by the committee on jurisprudence and adopted by the grand lodge.

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## FLORIDA, 1894.

65TH ANNUAL.

JACKSONVILLE.

JANUARY 16.

Immediately following the opening the representatives of other jurisdictions were formally received, among them JAMES C. CRAVER, the ambassador from Illinois.

The grand master (MARCUS ENDEL) announced the death of Past Grand Master ZELOTES H. MASON, who occupied the grand east in 1883; Past Deputy Grand Master SAMUEL BOARDMAN, who at the close of his year of service in that office (1854) removed to New Jersey, where he died; and Past Senior Grand Warden ELIAS EARLE, who served the grand lodge in 1866 and 1867. Among the decisions reported are the following:

1. An E. A. Mason of Orange Lodge No. 16, of South Carolina, now a resident of Florida, made application to Tuscan Lodge No. 6, of Florida, for the degree of Fellow-Craft. The matter was referred to Orange Lodge, requesting a waiver of jurisdiction. There being no such procedure recognized in South Carolina, the E. A. was elected in Orange Lodge, and by courtesy and in accordance with instructions from said lodge, the degree of Fellow-Craft and Master Mason was conferred by Tuscan Lodge. The law of South Carolina does not make a newly made M. M. a member of the lodge in which he is raised, but permits him to become a member of the lodge of his choice. Therefore it is ruled that the M. M. in question may apply for affiliation, and if elected, become a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 6, when he becomes a M. M.

2. Question from St. Johns Lodge No. 37: In case of expulsion, after charges and due trial, the member appeals. Under regulation 22 does his appeal, acting as a supersedeas, continue the accused a full member in good standing until the appeal is heard and determined by the grand lodge? Answer—An appeal from the action of a particular lodge in the trial and results, in the case of a brother, acts as a supersedeas only so far as it stays the complete execution of the sentence, but by no means restores the appealing brother to the full

privileges of lodge membership. The expelled member cannot visit the lodge expelling him during the pendency of the appeal, and if the action of the lodge is affirmed, then the brother so expelled ceases to be a member, not only of the lodge ejecting him, but from the Craft at large as well.

South Carolina is one of the few jurisdictions where the right of a lodge to waive jurisdiction is not recognized. Their law is similar to our own, in that it does not make a Master Mason a member of the lodge in which he is raised. Our law makes him a member if he so elects and signalizes his choice to become such by signing the by-laws. The ruling of the grand master was properly approved.

Touching No. 2, the committee on jurisprudence say:

Regulation 22 states that an appeal acts as a supersedeas. This word has been borrowed from legal phraseology where it has a well defined meaning. A supersedeas leaves matters in an unchanged condition, so far as the rights of a person before the superior tribunal are concerned, until the appellate jurisdiction has passed upon the judgment appealed from.

The effect in Masonry would be to allow a brother, charged and convicted by his lodge of a serious crime, to go in and out among his brethren, who believed in his guilt, during the period while he was postponing final sentence by taking an appeal which he himself perhaps knew was wholly without merit. Of course such an obnoxious and discordant element should be excluded from the lodge room and from all fraternal associations while the appeal is pending. The accused person can justly ask no more than that the final entry of judgment and sentence be delayed till he has had full opportunity to clear his character.

The committee recommend that the ruling of the grand master be sustained, and that regulation 22 be modified by striking out "a supersedeas," in line 2, and inserting in place thereof, "stay of the entry of final judgment." It will then state the Masonic law upon this subject correctly.

This brings the Florida regulation into accord with Illinois law under which the judgment of the lodge remains in full effect until reversed or modified by the grand lodge. Other approved decisions are to the effect that waiver of jurisdiction requires a unanimous vote, and that other officers than those named in a dispensation for a new lodge may be named in the charter, the lodge having the privilege of nominating its charter officers.

In the case of a brother seeking admission to a Florida lodge, claiming to have been formerly a member of a lodge in South Carolina, but in which unsuccessful search had been made for proof thereof, the grand master ruled that he must be regarded as a suspended Mason. The grand lodge agreed with the jurisprudence committee that as no record evidence existed of his being a Mason there was no reason why he should be treated as an offending Mason, under

sentence for some supposed neglect of duty. The lodge was therefore instructed to treat him simply as one not entitled to recognition as a Mason while his status remains unchanged.

The grand master says of the Masonic congress:

In consideration of a fraternal call of a World's Masonic Congress, to be held in the city of Chicago, August 14, 1893, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I appointed several of our brethren as delegates to the same, feeling assured that they would neither participate in, or permit any action taken, touching the landmarks of Masonry or trenching upon the reserved rights, powers, or prerogatives of the several grand jurisdictions. None of these brethren were able to attend, various causes preventing them from doing so. The congress met, and it was indeed a congress of Masonic intellect and heart, and a body of grand men. The important subjects considered were many, touching on most important interests, and the result of their labor is proof that Masonry was upon true ground, and the established rules regulating its work were correct, and leaves us to go forward in the recognized pathway of Masonic work unmolested and in peace and harmony.

In this connection we may state that later in the session a brother tested the temper of the grand lodge on the question of a general grand lodge, with the following:

WHEREAS, In annual session 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

“The Grand Lodge of Florida, believing that a confederated union of the various North American grand lodges in a central organization of paramount Masonic power and authority would materially increase the importance, influence, and usefulness of the great Masonic fraternity, will favor any feasible proposition tending to that result:”

Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of five, consisting of the M.W. grand master, and R.W. grand secretary, and three members of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the several grand lodges of North America, and more particularly of the United States, with the view of determining upon a definite time and place of meeting a Most Worshipful General Grand Lodge of North America, or of the United States in particular.

The committee on propositions and grievances reported adversely on the proposition, as an innovation upon Masonry. The grand lodge concurred in their expressed opinion that each jurisdiction should be sovereign in itself, and removed the fulcrum whereon the proposer had rested his lever, by unanimously repealing the resolution of 1870.

The grand master presented the Colorado proposition of the observance of the centennial anniversary of Washington's death, and subsequently the grand lodge agreed to the report of the jurisprudence committee that as the anniversary was yet more than five years distant, no present action was desirable. The committee continue:

Meanwhile, it is most proper and becoming that Washington's home lodge of Old Virginia should have the opportunity to take the lead in such celebration as the grandeur of the occasion requires. The committee, therefore, recommend that the matter be passed over for the present without action.

The same committee reported on a resolution offered for the purpose of validating the election of a brother to the mastership who had never served as a warden—the same being held in abeyance by order of the grand master, on the score of illegality. The committee say, the grand lodge concurring:

Such cases are specially provided for in regulation 173, and in the absence of any allegation and proof to the contrary, it is to be presumed that the lodge complied with the law. The brethren in electing their officers have a clear right to consider and pass upon the qualifications of those whose names are before them, and they ought to select those who are fit for each position, physically and mentally, and by reason of having sufficient time to devote to the business of the offices. In the present case the W. M. is entitled to full recognition without any further action, and the proposed resolution is wholly unnecessary.

This action is not clear to us. We agree that in the absence of allegation or proof to the contrary, it is to be presumed that the lodge complied with the law: but if, as the resolution alleged, the grand master ordered the election held in abeyance as illegal, such order strikes us as presumptive evidence of both allegation and proof of irregularity.

The grand lodge chartered nine new lodges: listened to an excellent practical oration by the grand orator, the Rev. REGINALD H. WELLER, in which he enforced the altruism which waits upon a realization of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man: declined to amend the uniform code of by-laws by establishing a regular order of business for lodges, for the expressed reason that the lodges are the proper and competent judges in such matters: and took the initial steps to so amend their law that members who have had membership in more than one lodge during the year shall only be accounted for by the lodge wherein the membership was earliest in point of time.

WILLIAM FORSYTH BYNUM, of Fort White, was elected grand master: ALBERT J. RUSSELL, Jacksonville, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

## GEORGIA, 1893.

107TH ANNUAL.

MACON.

OCTOBER 31.

The Georgia volume has for a frontispiece a fine steel portrait of Grand Secretary WOLIHIN.

Illinois was not among the thirty-seven grand lodges represented, her representative, Bro. JAMES WHITEHEAD, being absent.

The address of the grand master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) is another—and alas! the last—of those remarkable examples of eloquent thought clad in felicitous speech which gave him a world-wide reputation. Re-elected to the exalted station he had graced so long, he has since passed over to the silent majority. We can only wonder whether there are yet surviving lips so touched with the living fire as to adequately give to his memory the loving service which he gave to the memory of the co-workers who preceded him, or touch the last earthly scene with such grace as suffuses his description of the burial of REUBEN JONES, their lamented senior grand warden, dead at sixty-seven:

In the quiet acre which marks one of the slopes of Atlanta's many hills, we laid him among his sleeping kindred, to be with them a slumberer until called back to life by the touch which shall make his life eternal. About his open grave were gathered his loved ones, the statesmen who were his friends, the brethren who knew his worth, and the multitude who felt a reverence for his memory; and as we waited with troubled hearts and tear-stained eyes to speak the solemn words that committed his body to the earth, "the august and imperial day" which had lighted us to the tomb, passed out of sight as though his rays too strong disclosed our sorrow, and the soft and queenly night came on to keep us company. And as the solemn words of the ritual spoke the benediction and farewell of Masonry for this devoted and beloved Mason, the light of moon and stars fell gently upon the open sepulcher and silvered the gloom with softest radiance. Amid the solemn silence of that hour, with eyes uplifted to the studded sky, we knew at last why he had left his station. To the Temple not made with hands, where the working tools are all the graces of souls redeemed, and where the sun does never pass a western gate, there he had gone. Standing today with gaze directed to his vacant place, and mourning with the emblems of woe which cover it, we who still survive take up the earthly implements he laid down, and as we labor we know that soon or late we shall follow where he has led.

Other dead to whom he paid eloquent tribute were BENJAMIN H. BIGHAM, aged sixty-four, chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence and earlier deputy grand master for nearly twenty years; CHARLES H. FREEMAN, at seventy, grand tiler from 1865 to the time of his death; GEORGE W. ADAMS, at seventy-eight, past deputy grand master, and W. W. GOODMAN, past senior grand deacon.

The grand master submitted no less than seventy-three decisions, all of which passed muster with the committee on jurisprudence. Some of them we copy:

3. If a dimitted Mason lives within the jurisdiction of a lodge at A, and commits an offence within the jurisdiction of a lodge at B, it is the duty of the lodge at B to report him to the lodge at A, within whose jurisdiction he resides. as under our present law, it is the lodge at A that has the right to try him.

9. A Mason is subject to prosecution for a Masonic offense actually committed ten years or more before the date of trial. There is no statute of limitation in Masonry. Under our law time neither *cures* nor satisfies wrong-doing. The object of Masonry is the preservation of right—not within time limitations but *forever*—and from the Masonic stand-point, a crime ten years old is as *young* as if just born.

10. The worshipful master cannot legally, without the usual ceremony, either at length or abbreviated as authorized by this grand lodge, declare a lodge of Master Masons closed and another opened in either the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft degree.

20. If the by-laws of a lodge require that the communication at which the officers are to be elected shall be held at 6 p. m. and the lodge actually meets at 2 p. m. and elects its officers without previous notice to many of the members that the hour had been changed, any member may move to set aside the election thus held by showing that the result would have been different if the lodge had met at the hour named in the by-laws.

21. Where the Grand Lodge of Georgia reverses the decision of a subordinate lodge expelling a member, such reversal does not restore the member to membership in the subordinate lodge, except by unanimous vote of such lodge, expressed by ballot. Said member is entitled to a certificate from the grand secretary showing him to be a Mason in good standing without subordinate lodge membership, and he may use this certificate to acquire membership in any subordinate lodge as though it were a dimit.

22. If the by-laws of a lodge provide that its monthly communications shall be held on a certain day at a certain hour, and further provides that the by-laws shall not be changed except by a two-thirds vote, and that any motion to change them shall lie on the table until the next communication after the motion is made, held that it is illegal to amend said by-laws at the same meeting at which the amendment is introduced, even by unanimous consent, unless every member on the roll of the lodge is present.

31. Under the parliamentary law applicable to the lodges within this jurisdiction, it is in order to reconsider at the next regular meeting what was done at the preceding communication, and while the effect may be to sometimes involve the lodge in debt, yet the right to do it is beyond question.

57. Where the father or brother or near relative of the accused are members of a subordinate lodge, they are not entitled to vote on an accusation pending in said lodge against the accused.

Touching No. 3, this is the first time we have noticed the existence of a law by which the right to try an unaffiliated Mason is vested exclusively in the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, although the offence were committed within the jurisdiction of another lodge. Our own law gives the lodge where the offence is committed full jurisdiction over the offender—if it chooses to take it—even though he be affiliated elsewhere, and this we think to be the better, as it is also the generally prevailing practice. No. 9 correctly says that there is no statute of limitation in Masonry, but we are more and more inclined to the opinion that there ought to be. It is equally true in the state as in Masonry that time does not *cure* crime, and we do not understand the generally prevailing statutes of limitation to be enacted upon the theory that crime is cured after the lapse of a certain number of years, but that they exist because experience has shown that after such time the removal and death of witnesses and the infirmities of the human memory makes it as a rule impossible to get an adequate presentation of the facts requisite to a just judgment. No. 10 we judge to be aimed at a practice which prevails in some jurisdictions for ritualistic purposes only, and to meet a fancied necessity imposed by a certain situation in the work. The conditions stated in No. 20, under which the result of an election *might be* different from that following a compliance with the law, seems to us sufficient to require the setting aside of an election without waiting to inquire whether it actually *was* different. We infer from No. 21 that the Grand Lodge of Georgia assumes to sit as an appellate body, but this seems to us the exercise of something worse than a superfluous function if it is confessed that the wrong-doer is beyond the reach of its decrees—that after all the ultimate appeal lies to the body whose acts it goes through the formality of reviewing. Touching No. 22, we do not see that the presence of every member of the lodge could make a plain violation of the law anything but a violation. We do not think No. 57 should have been approved in its present indefinite form. If the application of the principle involved is practicable, it must also be practicable to specify the degree of consanguinity that can be put up with.

The grand master commends the work of the Masonic congress and particularizes much of it as being in consonance with Georgia usage. He refers to the judgment of the congress on the grand representative system as “halting,” and referring to the recall of representatives by some grand jurisdictions, thus concludes:

Our own experience in connection with the able and distinguished Masons who have filled these honorable positions, has been of so pleasant a character that I feel disposed to hold to the things that are, even though they involve only the fraternal ceremonies of annual greeting, many of which we have witnessed about our altars with emotions of pride and pleasure.

Past Deputy Grand Master WM. ABRAM LOVE submitted a very complete report of the proceedings of the Masonic congress at Chicago, both while at labor and at refreshment, signed by himself and Bro. L. D. CARPENTER, the Georgia delegates present. Unfortunately the "conclusions" are from the imperfect copy first sent out. Bro. LOVE, who was a member of the committee on credentials, says of the work of that committee:

The credentials of the various delegates were examined, and such as came within the purview of the call made by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, were admitted to seats in the congress. Such as did not come within the provisions of the call, or did not present evidence of a clear record as symbolic Masons, under the York Rite system of grand lodge organizations, were rejected.

Bro. LOVE was one of the vice-presidents of the congress, and among those temporarily called to the chair to preside. A tall, dignified, elegant gentleman of the old school, quaint of speech and strong in his convictions, he was an ideal example of the "Old Land-markers" to whom he refers in his report. His society was greatly enjoyed by all who came in contact with him.

The committee on general welfare highly compliment Bro. LOVE's report, and of the congress say:

We believe that this distinguished body of Masons was orthodox in every particular, and great good will result from the interchange of fraternal sentiments concerning the general interests of Masonry throughout the world; looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition, and the fundamental features which characterize our institution the world over.

The grand lodge granted eight charters, refused one, and continued two lodges under dispensation; decided that whether the term of office served after being installed master of a chartered lodge be a year, a month, or an hour, the person so installed is thereafter a full-fledged past master; also that the amount forfeited by a lodge for trespass shall be the fees fixed for the degrees (so unlawfully conferred) by the lodge whose jurisdiction has been invaded; arraigned, tried, convicted, and expelled a master in attendance for being drunk and acting disorderly on the streets; took membership in the general Masonic relief association; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, but wisely hesitated about recognizing the Mexican "Gran Dieta," and requested the committee on foreign correspondence to find out more about it.

JOHN S. DAVIDSON, of Augusta, grand master; ANDREW M. WOLIHIN, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (163 pp.) is the work of the two surviving members of the committee, W.E. MUMFORD and W.S. RAMSAY, each of whom pays loving tribute to the dead chairman, BENJAMIN

H. BIGHAM, with whom they had before shared the work. Bro. MUMFORD reviews the Illinois proceedings for 1892. Referring to the completion of the Masonic Fraternity temple in Chicago, and the celebration incident thereto, he says:

The oration on the occasion was by Rev. Bro. H. W. Thomas, and is superb. It is short, clear, pointed—one of the finest tributes to the dignity, grandeur, and durability of Freemasonry that I have ever read. I only wish I had space in this report for it all.

Extended quotations are made from the address of Grand Master CRAWFORD, who believes in Masonry, says Bro. MUMFORD, “like the old hard-shell brother believed in immersion.” He levies contribution also on the Illinois report on correspondence, but the compositor makes sad work of our comments on Bro. LOVE’S plan for “International Correspondence,” causing the Supreme Sapient Screecher of the Order of Owls to “root” instead of *roost* at the Monumental City.

Bro. MUMFORD says in explanation of their large committees—two of which number twenty-nine members each and a third twenty-five—that they do not believe in encouraging drones, and their grand master pursues the plan of trying to give every brother something to do.

The work both of Bro. MUMFORD and Bro. RAMSAY is like wine, improving with age, and together they make a very interesting report.

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## IDAHO, 1893.

26TH ANNUAL.

BOISE CITY.

SEPTEMBER 12.

The representative of Illinois, Past Senior Grand Warden THOMAS C. MAUPIN, was one of the seventeen members of the diplomatic corps present. The grand master (ISAAC C. HATTABAUGH) announced the death of N. H. MILLARD, grand tiler from 1875 to the time of his decease.

He submitted eight decisions, none of which, save some that are based on local regulations, get out of the beaten path. He reports having waived jurisdiction over material belonging to an Idaho lodge, with its consent, in favor of a lodge in Washington, the papers going through the hands of the grand master of Washington, who preferred the request. This was approved by the grand lodge, including, we presume, the assumption that the grand master or the grand lodge has something to waive in such cases. In Illinois it is held that as

the jurisdiction of the lodge over material in its territory is absolute and exclusive, its right of waiver is equally so.

The grand lodge granted two charters; hobnobbed with the ladies of the Eastern Star on the evening of the second day, and passed resolutions of sympathy with Grand Secretary WICKERSHAM, who had been in ill health for the past six months. We learn from a sketch included with the biographies of other grand and past grand officers, that he is of the Springfield, Illinois, family of WICKERSHAMS. He is a very efficient officer, and prepares and makes up his proceedings in a style equal to the best of the older jurisdictions.

JAMES A. PINNEY was elected grand master; JAMES H. WICKERSHAM re-elected grand secretary, both of Boise City.

The report on correspondence (47 pp.) is again the work of Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON, who gives the Illinois proceedings for 1892 their fair share of space in his condensed review. We sincerely share his regret that circumstances prevented his reaching the "White City" during the sessions of the Masonic congress, but we assure him that he will still find the Illinois latch-string on the outside.

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## INDIAN TERRITORY, 1893.

20TH ANNUAL.

MCALESTER.

AUGUST 8.

Illinois was amply represented by Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW, the grand secretary.

The grand master (ANDREW HARDY) announced the death of W. Bro. WILLIAM C. NORRID, master of Leon Lodge No. 16, and of several brethren not in official station. He reported the case of a master who was suspended at the last annual communication, who went home, told his lodge that the case against him had been thrown out by the jurisprudence committee, and that he was all right; called the lodge together and conferred a degree. As the grand lodge proceedings had not come to hand, his story passed current. Later, the facts came out, of course, and the irregular work was healed, and at this session the offender was expelled.

Deputy Grand Master SELWYN DOUGLAS, of Oklahoma, was received as a visitor, with the grand honors, and the journal says:

Bro. Douglas made an eloquent address. He stated that our little daughter Oklahoma is growing larger and stronger constantly, and that

when the Cherokee strip is opened for settlement, new towns would be springing up and new lodges be rapidly organized. He expressed a conviction that before very long the political autonomy of old Indian Territory will be restored, and Oklahoma and Indian Territories will become one state, then mother and daughter will be reunited in one household again. He thanked the officers of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory for kindnesses shown to Oklahoma.

To this well received address Deputy Grand Master R. W. Hill responded very cordially and fittingly.

The grand lodge granted three charters—one of them over the heads of the proper committee who reported that the lodge presented no minutes, and, as they understood, had done no work: continued one lodge under dispensation: ordered a memorial page set apart to the memory of Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN, the lamented grand secretary of Kansas, and adopted resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which he was held by the Craft in Indian Territory, who had ever found in him a faithful, earnest, and helpful friend: provided for the actual expense of transportation of the delegates to the Masonic congress, and in the same line directed that at the next session of the grand lodge the railroad fare of the members and committees should be computed by the most direct route, and at the reduced rates granted by the roads: added two hundred dollars to the hard-earned and inadequate salary of the grand secretary; fixed upon Rush Springs as its next place of meeting, and on the evening of the second day of the session, sat down to a banquet given in its honor by McAlester Lodge No. 9, and Antekhomma Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. Past Grand Master EDMOND H. DOYLE delivered an oration, and most of the silver-tongued brethren were levied upon for after dinner speeches. It would have been worth a trip to the Territory to have heard their handsome and eloquent man-of-all-work, the gifted Rev. ROBERT W. HILL, respond to the old proverb, "As the good man saith, so say we: but as the good woman saith, so it must be."

ANDREW HARDY, of Ardmore, was re-elected grand master: JOSEPH S. MURROW, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (80 pp.) is again the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW—a highly interesting paper in which, unfortunately, Illinois does not find a place.

## INDIANA, 1894.

73RD ANNUAL.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MAY 22.

A phototype of DANIEL NOYES, the retiring grand master, forms the frontispiece of this well printed, well arranged volume.

In attempting to discover whether Illinois was represented, we are saved the trouble of running through the entire report of the committee on credentials by finding that our representative, BENJ. M. WILLOUGHBY, heads the list of those in attendance, as master of Vincennes Lodge, No. 1.

Grand Master NOYES was happily able to say that death had not invaded the official circle of the grand lodge during the year. He submitted eighteen decisions, and these are generally—including most of those which are of local interpretation or coloring—along well trodden lines. Our selections, as follow, include some that are familiar, but they cannot be too often repeated:

The fact that charges of unmasonic conduct are filed against a brother does *not* prevent his holding office or his standing in his lodge *before conviction*.

That a subordinate lodge cannot inflict penalties which are not prescribed by the general regulations of the grand lodge.

That the worshipful master cannot be both prosecutor and judge, and hence he should not preside in a case in which he is personally interested.

That when a brother accused is absent at time of trial, the plea of not guilty should be entered of record. This is so if the worshipful master has appointed a brother to appear for the accused and he himself may be satisfied of the guilt of the accused brother.

Brethren must be present in the lodge to entitle them to have their names recorded as present at any meeting. The secretary is not bound to regard those as present who enter no further than the ante-room.

That where an elected candidate *removes* from the state for a year or more before presenting himself for the degrees, they should not be conferred without new proceedings as at first.

Permission to confer the degrees upon an "importer and wholesale dealer in wines and liquors" was refused.

An English clergyman, a missionary who had resided in the state for six months, petitioned for the degrees.

In this case I ruled that before the lodge could receive his petition, the petitioner must become a citizen of the United States, or at least have declared his intention to become such.

It is hardly necessary to say that the last of these is *not* among those which are along well trodden lines. The grand master himself says of it:

I am aware that this ruling is unfortunately in conflict with some of the brightest and most cultured Masonic minds in this jurisdiction, and of brothers to whom it is alike my pleasure and pride to look to for intellectual guidance and light as a pupil to his teacher. Yet from the best reasoning I can bring to bear upon the proposition, I am constrained to adhere to it to the extent of submitting the proposition to the wisdom of the grand lodge, which I do without argument in its behalf.

The decision comes without forerunner or hint of warning, and is so absolutely alien to everything settled or unsettled in Masonic jurisprudence, that one wonders how the suggestion out of which it grew ever got being. The wonder grows when a majority of the committee on jurisprudence, Past Grand Masters DANIEL McDONALD, CALVIN W. PRATHER, and CHRISTIAN FETTA, after "having carefully considered the question in all its bearings," recommend that the ruling of the grand master be approved. In behalf of himself and Past Grand Master NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE, Past Grand Master THOMAS B. LONG submitted the following minority report, which on motion of Past Grand Master MARTIN H. RICE, was, after free discussion, substituted for the majority report and adopted, thus reversing the grand master's decision:

A minority of your committee on jurisprudence, in considering the decision of the M. W. grand master that a lodge could not receive the petition for the degrees of an English clergyman, notwithstanding his residence in the state of Indiana (and presumably within the jurisdiction of such lodge) for six months, the period prescribed in section 49 of the general regulations, for the reason that the petitioner had not yet become a citizen of the United States nor declared his intention to become such, are at a loss to sufficiently understand on what grounds said decision was made. The theory of the universality of Freemasonry seems to have originally excluded from the ancient landmarks and old constitutions all restrictions or limitations as to nationality or residence, so that for many years these elements of qualification were never in any manner considered. Expediency subsequently recommended the requisite of residence, and grand lodges incorporated regulations in their constitutions requiring a residence certain as to time, and within the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for their several subordinate lodges. They were enacted solely for the purpose of enabling the brethren of a lodge to determine the moral qualifications of a petitioner by the opportunity thereby furnished of observing his daily life and conduct. These regulations, therefore, became positive law in the jurisdictions enacting them, where no law upon the subject had previously existed. There never has been, and probably never can be, any uniform rule as to the term of such residence, as each grand lodge has fixed, or will hereafter establish, its length for itself. Neither is there now, nor will there probably ever be, any established uniformity of legislation between a state with reference to citizenship and a grand lodge on

the subject of membership, since a union between Masonry and state government is quite as unlikely to occur as the union of church and state so carefully prohibited by the federal and state constitutions.

Since the term of residence required as a prerequisite to petition for the degrees or membership in a lodge of Masons may, therefore, by possibility be less than the residence required by law as a prerequisite to citizenship, it is plain that citizenship could not always be necessary as a qualification for Masonic privileges or membership. The meaning of the word residence is therefore not necessarily the same in both cases. On the contrary, it is different when having reference to Masonry, and means rather an abode, or home, without regard to certain rights and franchises that grow out of its prescribed existence under the laws of the state.

These reflections seem most tenable since they are in harmony with the old constitutions, where no positive legislation has intervened, and because they maintain the doctrine of the universality of Masonry. In the language elsewhere employed by the writer of this report: "Masonry, being universal, knows no nationality. In its organization in various countries its jurisdiction, however, becomes territorial: so that to enable a native of one country to obtain the degrees in another, a residence, the length of which can only be prescribed by a grand lodge regulation, becomes necessary. This term of residence may be like or unlike the residence required to gain citizenship and civil rights in such country. Masonic residence having been so acquired, an alien can apply for and receive the degrees, and become a member of the lodge without ever having been naturalized as a citizen of the country in which the lodge is located."

There is nothing in the constitution or general regulations of the Grand Lodge of Indiana that requires that a petitioner for the degrees shall be a citizen of the United States, or that, if an alien, he shall have declared his intention to become so. Lodges are prohibited from receiving petitions from sojourners, but must require a residence of at least six months within their jurisdictions; and whenever a petitioner has so made his home there for a period of six months, he ceases to be a sojourner, and becomes a resident. Lodges are also prohibited from initiating candidates under a certain age; with certain physical disabilities, or who have not made declaration of a belief in Deity. These are the only prohibitions prescribed, and it will be seen that not being a citizen of the United States, nor having declared an intention to become one, is not included in the numeration.

As bearing upon, and applicable to this argument, it is provided that "a non-affiliated Mason may be admitted to membership in any lodge, without regard to his place of residence." As this clause contains no prohibition as to the source from which such non-affiliate carries his dimit, it is a fair inference that this may be from a state or country beyond the boundaries of the United States, and the question of citizenship does not, and should not, apply against him. And if citizenship is not requisite to membership by affiliation—and we know that there are hundreds of Masons holding membership in the several state grand jurisdictions of the United States who are not citizens of the general government—there can be no logical or legal reason why the distinction should be made against petitioners for the degrees.

The undersigned are unable to recall a line or precept in the whole range of Masonic literature upon which such a principle could be founded, unless it might be through a misconstruction of a sentence of the charge in the first degree, which reads: "In the state you are to be a quiet and peaceful subject, true to your government and just to your country:" but this cannot fairly be construed to advise the initiate that he should have, or must yet, become a citizen by a change of his allegiance, or otherwise. On the contrary, that and the following clause are only an exhortation to orderly and respectable conduct, as tending to uphold the honor and dignity of our profession. If Masonry should require everyone who prefers our country as a domicile, a home, but who is averse to severing his allegiance to the land of his birth, to take this radical step before the door of the lodge can be opened to him, the Fraternity would be venturing upon the broad, and possibly turbulent, sea of international politics, in which serious dangers might be encountered, not easily estimated now, because the Craft has never to this day been exposed to them.

The majority of the committee cannot deny that there is now no law in the grand jurisdiction of Indiana, in positive terms requiring United States citizenship as a prerequisite to petitioning for the degrees of Masonry. They must admit that there is no direct legislation on the subject. They seek to make a law by upholding a decision made in the absence of law. If the decision is sustained it makes this grand lodge say that it is in accordance with Masonic law that has at all times existed in this jurisdiction ever since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Let us consider what the effect of such a decision will be. There are hundreds of Master Masons in the lodges of our state this day who were made Masons here without having first become citizens of the United States. They are numerous found in all the manufacturing centers, and in the mining communities of Sullivan, Vigo, Park, and Clay counties, and elsewhere throughout the entire state. Is the Grand Lodge of Indiana now prepared to rule and decide that all these brethren have been irregularly and unlawfully made? This would, indeed, be lamentable: yet, unfortunate as this might be, it would probably be less serious than such an inroad upon the universality of Masonry would prove. England and Scotland respectively claim the origin of Masonry in its present form, yet neither of these great jurisdictions has ever provided or claimed that civil citizenship shall be a prerequisite to obtaining the degrees there. Neither has any grand lodge in America. If we *must* have such a law in Indiana, let us make one in a regular way, to take effect from this time forward, and not create one by a decision, which will be retroactive, and cast a cloud over the Masonic standing of hundreds of our then unfortunate brethren.

The grand master reported the issue by a lodge of a "very baneful circular, seditious in its nature and pregnant with evil possibilities," and in direct violation of the grand lodge even so recently as 1892. Its purpose and intent, he says, was to forestall the action of the grand lodge in matters of serious importance, before they should be brought to the knowledge of the members in open session. He had ordered a recall of the circulars, and it had been done, with an exceedingly humble apology for the transgression. The jurisprudence

committee reported that in 1889 the grand lodge had formally declared "that such practices are clearly against the principles and teachings of Masonry, and should be condemned and a stop put to them speedily," and that this had been formally reaffirmed at the session of 1892. The committee further says:

The statements contained in the circular referred to appear to have been made without due examination into facts, and so worded as to appear as an arraignment of the proper disbursing officers and auditing committees of this grand lodge.

Your committee therefore recommend that the action of Evansville Lodge No. 64, in issuing a seditious and injurious circular, be declared unmasonic and in express violation of the rulings of this grand lodge.

The grand lodge concurred. There is no evidence that the circular bore fruit, as the grand master said he feared it might do at that session. The accounts of the grand lodge were all right, and the strong commendation of the money-handling officers by the committee on accounts was approved. We have not the circular before us, but neither the grand master nor the committee on jurisprudence describe a document that is necessarily "seditious." The grand master says that it was intended to forestall the action of the grand lodge in matters of serious importance, and the committee say it was so worded as to appear an arraignment of the proper disbursing officers and auditing committees of the grand lodge. We do not question the wisdom or propriety of the action of the grand lodge, having as it presumably did all the facts before it, but we do not think the conclusion apparently drawn, that it is unlawful or unmasonic to endeavor to influence the action of the grand lodge by correspondence between lodges, or to arraign the disbursing officers and auditing committees of that body by the same methods. To arraign those officers untruthfully is an offense meriting reprehension and punishment, but the exercise of the right of just because truthful criticism should not be thereby discredited. As for freedom of correspondence among lodges, it is like the freedom of speech among men. If it is not libelous or incendiary it should not be questioned.

The Indiana law requires grand lodge dues to be paid on or before the first day of April, and on the third of that month the grand master issued an order suspending the charters of thirty-three delinquent lodges; the remainder was sufficient.

The grand lodge granted two new charters, restored one, revoked three, continued one dispensation, and granted three for new lodges: decided that as five more sessions intervened before the centennial of Washington's death, it was inexpedient to take action at present upon the Colorado proposition for its celebration: refused to relax its rule against the joint occupancy of halls by lodges and non-Masonic bodies.

and concurred in an able adverse report by Past Grand Master LONG on the Mississippi proposition to relax the rule of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates who have removed into other territory, and to provide for practically voluntary dimission of unfinished material under like conditions.

FRANK E. GAVIN, of Greensburg, was elected grand master: WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (160 pp.) is from the strong and not entirely strange hand of Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS. We recall the enjoyment furnished by his report of 1891. The one under consideration has the same sparkling qualities, proving that the old ADAM has not been altogether lost in the state of grace indicated by the following:

In making our review, we have endeavored to be as compact as we well could, giving a summary of the doings of each grand lodge, and a bird's-eye view of Masonry in each jurisdiction. We have refrained from extended comment, thinking that a matter-of-fact statement of the condition of the Craft would be of more interest and profit than would be the opinions of the committee. Where comment has been made, we have given our conclusions without argument, believing this course better than to encumber our report with wordy talk.

He gives Illinois for 1893 a very genial and complimentary notice. Of the Masonic congress, he says:

In this congress there were discussed many questions of importance to the Craft. It was not a governing or legislative body, but only a coming together of representative Masons from grand lodges of the United States and foreign countries for mutual enlightenment and fraternal intercourse. It was in session five days, and adjourned without saying or doing anything looking to a perpetuation of itself or a subsequent meeting.

Grand Orator WARVELLE'S oration on "Prehistoric Masonry" interested him, as it did those who heard it. He says:

To this writer the subject is of peculiar interest, and this oration is particularly interesting. We differ with the speaker regarding some of his conclusions, but the purpose of this review is to relate proceedings and not to enter into discussion: hence we will not inflict our views upon the brethren.

What these conclusions are we get a hint of in his notice of South Carolina, where he says:

We wish we had time, space, and ability to trace the origin of the Fraternity back, far beyond the building of King Solomon's temple, through its various evolutions from the mysteries of the ancients, and show how, through all its steps and gradations, there was held the one central and fundamental idea of a belief in a Supreme Being, the maker and ruler of all things, and greater than, and above all, the gods of polytheism; and how the belief in one God was the bond of union, and His name the sign by which the brethren could make themselves known to each other.

He speaks so generously of the Illinois report on correspondence that we could have forgiven him for having explained, after calling us the Nestor of correspondents, that "Nestor was a man who had outlived two generations, and came near talking the third to death," even if he had not hastened to acquit us of garrulity. We are glad to find that reverence for the pure gold of Ancient Craft Masonry, as distinguished from the pinchbeck and tinsel that have overlaid it, is the strawberry mark of kinship between us, but occasionally we could wish that either he or we saw things a little more clearly. For instance, under Virginia, he says, speaking of the grand master:

He decided that it was not lawful in his jurisdiction for a lodge to receive into its membership a Scottish Rite Mason upon a dimit from a Scottish Rite Lodge, of which he was formerly a member, but that the only way to acquire membership was by initiation, passing, and raising in a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, or by dimit from such a lodge. This decision is in accordance with our way of thinking, but we forbear comment. If Bro. Parvin, of Iowa, criticises it, we want to read the rejoinder by Bro. Robbins, of Illinois.

In view of this, we are puzzled when we find Bro. CUMMONS urging the recognition of the Mexican Gran Dieta. It is because the Virginia "decision is in accordance with *our* way of thinking" that we cannot see how a grand diet whose subordinates are all of the so-called Scottish Rite, and hence incapable of endowing a man with the status of a regular Mason, can, as the sum of all its impotent parts, become recognizable as a Masonic body.

In speaking of an Iowa appeal committee who reviewed twenty-six cases, although in only five of them had an appeal been taken, he wisely and forcibly says:

A subordinate lodge is the conservator of Masonry in its special jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the grand lodge. If the accused takes no appeal, it is presumed that he is satisfied, and the same applies to the lodge. It cannot promote harmony for the grand lodge to review the proceedings and reverse the decision, as it did in many of these cases. Litigation must stop at some point, and the sooner that point is satisfactorily reached the better.

Bro. COMMONS includes in his report the conclusions of the Masonic congress, following, unfortunately, the form first published, whose imperfections we pointed out in the introduction to our report for 1893.

## IOWA, 1894.

51ST ANNUAL.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

JUNE 5

The semi-centennial of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Iowa occurred on the 8th day of the preceding January, but its celebration took place on the evening of the first day of the session. No report of the celebration appears in the proceedings: a motion to publish was so amended as to refer the subject to the committee on printing.

A goodly array of past grand masters was present, just how many we do not know. The names of nine appear in the grand secretary's list of permanent members present. Past Grand Master GUILBERT's name is not among them, but elsewhere he is shown to have participated in the proceedings, and possibly there may have been still others who were not thus identified. At the celebration of our semi-centennial, in 1889, Illinois mustered only six present who had served in the grand east.

In his brief, clear-cut address the grand master (LIBERTY E. FELLOWS) announces the death of Ex-Governor WILLIAM M. STONE, past senior grand warden, aged sixty-six, who died in Oklahoma—whither he had recently removed. Elsewhere deaths are reported of Judge THOMAS S. WILSON and Past Grand Master JAMES R. HARTSOCK, both members of the convention which organized the Grand Lodge of Iowa, the former eighty and the latter seventy-five years of age. HARTSOCK was expelled from the Fraternity in 1884. These deaths leave the grand secretary, Past Grand Master PARVIN, the only survivor of the organizing convention of 1844. A recent phototype of Judge WILSON accompanies a biographical sketch of him by the grand secretary. In the course of this sketch Bro. PARVIN says:

Judge Wilson, to his credit, never advanced beyond the symbolic degrees in Masonry, and it would have been well had all others since his day followed in his illustrious footsteps, when Ancient Craft Masonry would have stood upon a firmer foundation, and occupied a higher standpoint than it has been able to do, measuring and dividing its honors with the so-called "higher degrees."

We are glad to find that upon a point wherein there was a suspicion some years since of a difference of opinion between Bro. PARVIN and ourself, we are at last in perfect accord, and we congratulate him upon the auspicious fact that there is now impending in Iowa no danger of so serious a character as to forbid his speaking outright of the baleful effect upon Freemasonry of the "so-called 'higher degrees.'"

The grand master says of the work of the Masonic congress :

The various topics discussed were considered in the most fraternal spirit, and conclusions reached in most cases with great unanimity. Touching the great fundamental principles of our institution there were no differences of opinion, and from a common standpoint questions of policy not vital in their character, upon which honest differences of opinion exist, discussions were carried on in the kind and generous spirit characteristic of true Masons.

Many questions were suggested and partially considered upon which, because of the limited time the congress was in session, no definite conclusions were reached.

The conclusions announced are hereto appended, and commended to the careful consideration of all. They are given, not for the government of the Craft, but as worthy of careful study because of the source from which they emanated.

The "Conclusions" as appended are unfortunately in the imperfect form first published, in which those on "The Prerogatives of Grand Master" and "The Ancient Landmarks" are incorrectly given. On referring to the proceedings of the congress, referred to by Grand Master FELLOWS, we find that in the journal of the congress the first is correctly given while that on the landmarks is in the mutilated form. Both are correctly given in the summary appended to the journal by Secretary POWER. Grand Secretary PARVIN, like the grand master a member of the congress, says of its conclusions :

The writer of this paragraph, as will the grand lodge we presume, yields an unequivocal assent to all of the ten conclusions reached by the congress, except No. 3, upon which this grand lodge and the grand secretary are placed upon record as opposed, believing that the grand representative system is useless and harmful, and should be abolished, as this grand lodge and the older grand lodges of Pennsylvania and Tennessee have unanimously dispensed with it.

The grand master called attention to their faulty law respecting dismissions and urged that the status of non-affiliated Masons be specifically defined. This the committee on jurisprudence essayed to do and to define the word as well, saying :

The further suggestion is made by the grand master that the term non-affiliate or un-affiliate be defined by legal enactment, and the status, rights, and duties of such be stated by law.

We find that originally there seems to be no distinction in the meaning of these words, but your committee advise that the definition recently suggested by the committee on fraternal correspondence be preserved—an un-affiliate being one whose membership with a recognized lodge has been severed on account of sentence for an offence; a non-affiliate being one whose membership has been severed in some other manner.

With regard to the status, rights, and duties of non-affiliates and un-affiliates, we believe their status is that of persons entirely without any lodge rights except to apply for readmission, without obliga-

tions save those which can never be repudiated or laid aside, and still under authority of the lodge within whose geographic jurisdiction they reside as to punishment for such offences as they have not already been inflicted with and not reinstated from.

Neither have they right to pecuniary aid from a lodge, nor to visit lodges or walk in their processions, nor of Masonic burial. But non-affiliates alone have the right to assistance when in imminent peril, if they ask for it in the conventional way.

The statutory form in which these ideas were finally embodied and adopted is as follows :

SECTION 259*a*. UN-AFFILIATES AND NON-AFFILIATES. An un-affiliate is one whose membership in a recognized lodge has been severed on account of sentence for offence. A non-affiliate is one whose membership has been severed in some other manner.

SECTION 259*b*. STATUS, RIGHTS, AND OBLIGATIONS OF NON-AFFILIATES AND UN-AFFILIATES. They have the right of petitioning for re-instatement. They shall not have Masonic aid, nor be permitted to visit lodges, walk in Masonic processions, or receive Masonic burial, but shall still be subject to Masonic discipline, and are under those obligations which can never be repudiated nor laid aside.

Making a statutory distinction between the terms un-affiliated and non-affiliated does not seem to us to be wise in view of the fact that they have been used and will generally continue to be used inconvertibly. The statement that non-affiliates alone have the right to assistance when in imminent peril shows that the committee restrict "un-affiliates" to those who have been either permanently or temporarily deprived of all Masonic rights, a condition sufficiently covered by the terms expelled and suspended which are not liable to be misunderstood. Like all legislation intended to deprive non-affiliates of rights not voluntarily relinquished by the act of dimission, that is the rights pertaining to Masonic character as distinguished from those pertaining to lodge membership, this statutory definition is illogical. The right to assistance when in imminent peril is alone recognized by it, but the subject of it is summarily divested of other rights which rest upon precisely the same foundation. Each no more or less than the others rests upon covenants which cannot be repudiated or laid aside.

The grand master reports no decisions, although he had been called upon to interpret different provisions of the code, and decide many questions arising in lodges upon which the master entertained doubts or differences of opinion existed among the brethren. He says:

Following the practice that has prevailed since the adoption of our code in 1888, and believing it best to leave each grand master free to place his own construction upon the law as applicable to the facts in each case, I make no report of the decisions I have made. It is proper to state, however, that I have made it a rule to point out as

clearly as I could any errors that had been made, but at the same time sustain the action already taken, so far as it could reasonably be done. While strict conformity to law is much to be desired, much harm would result by compelling lodges to retrace their steps and undo their action because of technical errors.

This is well stated and the spirit of it is excellent, and the grand lodge agreed to the report of the committee on address, who believe with him that it is better for all concerned that each grand master should be left to construe and apply the law to each particular state of facts as they may arise, untrammelled by former decisions. For all this we think that whenever in practice the law proves to be so ambiguous as to require executive interpretation, the Craft at large ought to have the benefit of the consideration given to the case, and that the grand lodge ought to have the opportunity to say whether the principle upon which it was settled shall prevail in the future.

Grand Secretary PARVIN reports that the library and museum is growing more rapidly than ever before. The most notable addition is the rare and valuable collection donated by GEORGE W. BAILEY (TANK KEE), lecturer on China, worth many thousands of dollars and thus described in his "conveyance":

My entire library on China, as shown by the printed catalogue thereof, hereto annexed and made a part hereof, together with all books purchased since the issuing of said catalogue now owned by me, or may be hereafter purchased by me, being an addition of more than four thousand titles, together with my collection of Chinese curiosities, embroideries, carvings, costumes, pottery, idols, and Japanese curiosities, shells, family portraits, autographs, etc.

At this session of the grand lodge Past Grand Master GUILBERT presented a petition from Bro. BAILEY setting forth that during the year 1893, by reason of overtaxation of his physical and mental powers, and the use of alleged remedies therefor, he became so much disordered mentally as to be incompetent for the transaction of affairs of magnitude and importance, and that while he was well known to be so and to be daily under the influence of powerful drugs, he was by false pretences, unfounded, unreasonable, and false promises made by Deputy Grand Secretary NEWTON R. PARVIN, induced not only to convey the collection to the grand lodge, but to make a grant of the proceeds of his future earnings and such gifts as he might become possessed of. This he sets forth was "without consideration, wrongful and fraudulent, oppressive, and contrary to good conscience, and prays that it may be annulled by the grand lodge, he to refund all sums received under it.

The committee on jurisprudence reported thereon that the questions involved could not be decided without evidence which there was not time to take during the session of the grand lodge, and upon their recommendation the matter was sent to a special committee to take

evidence, determine the facts, and report their findings to the trustees, the latter being "empowered to act as equity and Masonic fairness dictates."

We last year noted the appointment of a committee to investigate the relative merits and adaptability to the wants of the jurisdiction, of the two methods of Masonic benevolence—the "home" and the "grand charity fund" systems. This committee, of which Past Deputy Grand Master GEO. W. BALL was chairman, framed a drag net of questions whose fine meshes allowed no important facts to escape, and upon the information thus obtained from the Iowa lodges and from the eleemosynary institutions of other jurisdictions, made the ablest and most exhaustive report we have yet seen upon the subject, and so convincing as to command for their conclusion, as follows, the unanimous support of the grand lodge:

*Resolved.* That it is the sense of this grand lodge that the best and most satisfactory method of dispensing Masonic charity, is through the medium of the subordinate lodges, with such assistance as may be needed from the grand charity fund; and that it is inexpedient and unwise for the grand lodge to establish a Masonic Home.

The committee reported and the grand lodge adopted the requisite amendments to the code to put the method agreed upon on a complete working basis.

The report of the committee on appeals and grievances embraces a case wherein a brother was expelled for selling and having in his possession books purporting to give the unwritten work of the Fraternity. The committee reported that while they believed the act described ought to be a Masonic offence, yet under the law as it stands since the adoption of the new code (1888) they did not think it was, and recommended that the case be reversed and the brother restored to his Masonic rights.

Past Grand Master GRANGER, the author of the new code, offered a substitute setting forth that under the section defining as a Masonic offence "The doing of any act, or the neglect of any duty, contrary to or in violation of the obligations and teachings of the institution," the act was punishable, and that under the admissions of the accused there was no question of his guilt. The substitute, concluding as follows, was adopted:

Because of doubts in the minds of many as to such acts constituting an offence, and reasons for believing that the accused may have intended no wrong, the punishment is changed to a reprimand, and the cause is remanded to the lodge for conformity with this order.

Thereupon Grand Secretary PARVIN, stating that he was in receipt of a letter from the grand secretary of one of the oldest grand lodges in the country, asking the status of his grand lodge as to per-

mitting the use of keys and cyphers of the ritual, introduced a preamble setting forth the prohibition by the grand lodge in 1864-1865, of the "Mnemonics" of the Conservator's association, or any printed notes, keys, cyphers, etc.; the adoption of a resolution in 1876 requesting the grand master to enforce this prohibition, and continuing and concluding as follows:

"WHEREAS, It has been officially reported to the grand lodge at the present session by the committee and custodians of the work that this law is constantly and universally violated and set at naught; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in session at its fifty-first annual communication, that it here now and again reiterates and reaffirms its unchangeable adherence to its former laws and utterances, and "prohibits the use in this jurisdiction by the lodges, officers, or members, of any printed notes, keys, cyphers, or characters of any and every kind whatever, containing any part of the secret work of the first three degrees in Masonry;" said law having been omitted from the code of 1888. Its violation is declared by the "Granger Amendment," just agreed to, to be by Section 297, second division of the code, "A MASONIC OFFENCE."

The journal proceeds as follows:

Brother \* \* \* \* asked the grand master, "Who among us shall cast the first stone?" "That is what I want to know," replied Grand Master Fellows, "And I wish the brethren to report to me any officer of any lodge in this jurisdiction using such notes, keys, cyphers, etc., and I will promptly *arrest his jewel*."

Whereupon the vote was taken on the preamble and resolution, and *the same was lost*.

The grand secretary goes on to state that his correspondent above referred to had given him the result of his inquiries as to fifty grand lodges in the United States, beginning with those who forbid the use of cyphers, keys, etc., of the secret work, and make it a Masonic offence.

The grand lodges so reporting are those of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts—(27).

The grand lodges permitting and furnishing such keys to their subordinate lodges, are:

Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, South Carolina, and Vermont—(5).

Grand lodges not reporting are:

Arizona, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming—(18).

The factors entering into the defeat of Bro. PARVIN'S resolution were doubtless various. It might well be argued that after the adoption of the Granger substitute it was superfluous, but this of itself need not necessarily have effected the result but for the feeling which found voice in the searching question: "Who amongst us shall cast the first stone?" The pervading guilty consciousness thus tacitly confessed indicates the extent to which the keen edge of the virgin sense of Masonic duty in this regard has become dulled. There has always been since the birth of the first grand lodge here and there a written cypher, but their existence has been known to few, if any, except the possessor during his lifetime. The prevailing flood of printed keys and cyphers reflects the zymotic debauchery of the moral sense, which finds its chief centre of contagion in the familiarity of so many craftsmen with the printed rituals of the so-called higher degrees. It is no wonder that they abound in Iowa, since the grand lodge ostentatiously recognizes as a co-ordinate governing power in Masonry in that "valley" a supreme council whose constitutions provide for, as a part of their necessary equipment, the possession by each lodge of perfection of books containing the ritual and secret work of the symbolic degrees. We have had repeated occasion to quote this provision of the constitution of the Southern Supreme Council, but we reproduce it here because it is not staled by age, but still remains excellent for reproof:

"Each inspector general, active member, and each deputy of the supreme council, or of an inspector general, shall have issued to him one copy of each ritual of the degrees *from one to thirty-two*;" also from Section 13: "No body of the Rite shall be established until it has paid for, or made arrangements to have at once sent it, and pay for, the books which bodies are required to have: that is to say:

"Lodge of Perfection."

"4 Rituals of the degrees conferred by it.

"1 Ritual of the *Blue degree* for instruction.

"1 Secret work of the degrees conferred by it.

"1 Secret work of the *Blue degrees*, etc."

From this centre of infection the disease has gradually spread through the general grand bodies and their subordinates of other so-called higher degrees, and to at least five American grand lodges, as shown by the collating of Bro. PARVIN.

The grand lodge granted four charters to lodges heretofore working under dispensations; exchanged fraternal telegrams with the grand lodges of New York and Pennsylvania then in session; sat down upon a proposition to convert the Fraternity into a labor union by prohibiting the employment for compensation of any one not a Master Mason in good standing, about the library building; received without action, comment, or reference, the Mississippi resolutions re-

specting jurisdiction over candidates; enacted that lodges failing to insure their property for one-half its cash value against loss by fire, lightning, tornadoes, cyclones, and wind-storms, shall not be granted permission to ask assistance from other lodges on account of such losses; emphasized its trend towards grand orientism by requesting the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons to enact a statute making eligibility to attain or retain membership in a chapter contingent upon membership and good standing in a blue lodge: and selected Marshalltown as its next place of meeting.

LIBERTY EATON FELLOWS, of Lansing, grand master: THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (157 pp.) is again from the graceful, facile hand and acute brain of Bro. JAMES C. W. COXE, who gives something over four pages to the Illinois proceedings of 1893. He compliments the prayer of the grand chaplain, but it grates upon his sense of fitness to see it published, and as he is himself a clergyman we acknowledge the superiority of his judgment as to what the canons of professional good taste require and permit. It is to be said, however, that our grand secretary employs a stenographer who takes down everything proper to be written, and that the grand chaplain does not furnish the manuscript of his petitions. The action of Grand Master CRAWFORD in the matter of the fraternal congress is characterized as highly creditable to the splendid jurisdiction over which he presided. He notes the fact that Past Grand Master SMITH appears for Iowa in the list of grand representatives, but does not scent in this oversight of the grand secretary any purpose to deny the sovereign right of Iowa to abandon the representative system. The queer capers appearing by the records to have been cut by some of our lodges under dispensation properly call for the marks of astonishment with which he points the announcement that they were afterwards chartered, but the committee who recommended the charters were of course aware that the fault lay in the record and not in the action or omission of the lodge. The obituary report of Chairman MCFATRICH is gracefully complimented, and Bro. WARVELLE'S oration on Prehistoric Masonry is characterized as interesting if not convincing, but Bro. COXE confesses to be "more concerned about a noble future than about any mummied past." We infer that he is in sympathy with us when we challenge the right to shut up the privileges of Masonry in a close corporation, to be there enjoyed only by such as contribute something additional to the fees paid for the degrees, as he remarks: "The final action has not yet been reached in regard to this non-affiliate question; nor will it be until there is a recognition of the vital distinction between Masonic life and lodge membership, upon which Bro. CONNOR so strenuously insisted."

Of our criticism of the grand secretary for interpolating his prejudices and animosities into the journal of proceedings, wherein we said in substance that it was the business of the grand lodge to *make* the record and it was the duty of the grand secretary to *keep* it as it was *made*, he says: "Let this obvious principle be granted, yet the record must be made in words, and who is to choose the words but the one making the record? If the Grand Lodge of Iowa approves the record, ought Bro. ROBBINS to feel sorely aggrieved thereby?" Verily, who is to choose the words but the one making the record? But for what purpose is he to choose the words? Is it to set in orderly procession the measures acted upon by the grand lodge, in the words in which that body has placed upon them the seal of its approval or disapproval, or is he to attempt to color these measures by his own arguments and innuendoes and thus impute to their advocates or opponents purposes which he knows they repudiate? But the proposition ought to need no argument, that the journal should not be factional or controversial.

Bro. COXE suggests that our reference to the recommendation of the grand lodge that the features of the code respecting High Riteism be regarded as the settled policy in that state, "is not conspicuously courteous to the dignity of this jurisdiction (Iowa), nor to the large majority thereof who honestly differ with him (us) as to a question of policy;" but reviewing our reference by the light of his suggestion, we are constrained to say that we think its courtesy is quite equal to the dignity of the act referred to; and that when the grand lodge says to more than one-third of the members, or even to one member upon its equal floor, that the orderly attempt to secure the embodiment of his lawfully held convictions in appropriate legislation is an impertinence, if its action is called by no harsher term than "a pope's bull against the count," those who were parties to it have no just cause of complaint. Further referring to us, Bro. COXE says:

What are we to say to his utterance in reference to the committee to whom was referred the petition of Bro. John Scott:

"This is the lame and impotent conclusion of an attempt to gag and discredit an honored brother simply because he was a leader of those who demand that the legislation enacted in the interests of the imperialists, and which outrages the commonest principles of all jurisprudence, Masonic and civil, shall be repealed."

Let us look with a little care at this diatribe, which, *en passant*, would not be surprising from a paid attorney, the weakness of whose logic must be reinforced by vigorous denunciation of both verdict and jury. "An attempt to gag and discredit an honored brother." Pray, how? By recognizing his right of appeal, by courteously referring said appeal to a competent committee, and by permitting the brother "to withdraw his petition for review?" Only this and nothing more. The one thing before the committee was "the petition for review:"

that petition was withdrawn. The committee report that the withdrawal "left nothing before the committee." And that is styled a "lame and impotent conclusion." O, limping logic, halt and lame! What conclusion could have been arrived at other than that reached by the grand lodge, viz: That the action of the grand master in "arresting the jewel" of the worshipful master of No. 99 should stand unchallenged by the consent of the "honored brother" who was the victim of this "attempt to gag and discredit" him.

If our logic is weak, the facts remain strong. The state of facts to which we referred as outraging "the commonest principles of all jurisprudence, Masonic and civil," are set forth in the following, from the same review, which Bro. COXE does not quote:

A brother may commit any crime known to the decalogue, and if complaint be brought will be tried by his lodge, and if found guilty will have to stand by the award and determination of his lodge, declared by the Charges of a Freemason to be "the proper and competent judges of all such controversies:" but if instead of a felony, the brother offends against the majesty of the ruling dynasty of the Holy Empire, by paying contribution to a pretender, the crime is so heinous as to warrant an utter disregard of the fundamental law, and instead of being tried by a jury of the vicinage, by his lodge, he is to be tried under the provisions of Chapter XXXVII which, as has been demonstrated in Iowa practice, makes the grand master the inquisitor, the prosecuting attorney, the judge, jury, and executioner!

If our indictment is true, does it require the suggestion of a rater to account for any denunciation of it, however vigorous, by any Mason who is loyal to the ancient landmarks? Will Bro. COXE say that the indictment is overdrawn or that the facts are misstated?

"O, limping logic, halt and lame! What conclusion could have been arrived at other than that reached by the grand lodge?" Well, we can never tell what conclusion would have been arrived at if the grand master's arraignment of Past Grand Master JOHN SCOTT had not been met—quite unexpectedly to those who apparently had quite a different "conclusion" in view—by the "Petition for Review of JOHN SCOTT, Deposed Master of Lodge No. 99," and but for the great light seen by the same parties when a vote on the question of repealing the intervention legislation showed that a majority of the lodges had voted for repeal, and that the interventionists had only been saved by the official vote. The projected conclusion of the committee on appeals and grievances, to whom the petition was sent after the grand master had sent there his arraignment of Bro. SCOTT, will never be known, because after the great light had been seen the subject was recalled from that committee by a resolution which stipulated that it was to be recalled "without any report thereon," and sent to the special committee, who were able with Bro. SCOTT'S assistance to get his petition out of the way, with the conclusion Bro. COXE says, that the action of the grand master in arresting his

jewel should stand unchallenged by him. Let us see. Bro. COXE reproduces from our report the following words from Bro. SCOTT, prefaced with the remark that they "appeared under date September, 1893, three months after the session of the grand lodge:"

"The brother reasserts the charges brought against the grand master, and his denial of either authority or reason for the arrest. The grand lodge decides that there is nothing left for its action."

And thus comments:

Concerning this we merely remark that it would have been both braver and more heroic had Bro. SCOTT said this to the grand lodge when his case was before that body. Valor grows wonderfully three months after the scene of conflict.

Bro. COXE does not reproduce from our report Bro. SCOTT'S avowal that in withdrawing his petition *he stated to the committee* that his withdrawal must be understood as in no sense a retraction of any avowal of fact or of law contained in his petition. This was tolerably near in point of time to the scene of conflict.

Meanwhile the valorous arraignment of Bro. SCOTT by the grand master, by whom it was sent to the disciplinary committee of the grand lodge, has somehow got lost in the shuffle. Not only has the arraigned brother not been punished, but the act which we assumed was an attempt to gag and discredit him has not received even the *quasi* approval of the grand lodge. If the attempt was not conspicuously successful so far as gagging was concerned, it seems to have had this measure of success that it discredited him with the Iowa reviewer, whom we will permit to find the appropriate adjective to describe his manner of quoting the words "honorable brother," into which we had contracted the terms with which the committee on address had identified one "who has been so eminent and popular as a Mason, as well as in military and civil life," and who further speak of his relations to "those among whom he has so long and so faithfully served, and over whom he has presided."

We having said that his bill of particulars in justification of the legislation we had criticised, dealt entirely with alleged and real offences committed after this legislation had been enacted, he says:

Waiving the fact that our "bill of particulars" is quoted only in part, and that the integrity of the statement is thereby impaired, we remark that the fact that some of the offences—and these not least flagrant—were "committed after that legislation," has determined the grand lodge to stand to and abide by that legislation as just and necessary. Personally, we have no apology to offer for standing firmly for "the accepted theory of exclusive jurisdiction," for which we opine no one would contend more strenuously than would Bro. ROBBINS were the sovereignty of his own lodge, or of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to be challenged. The real contention, however, is this: Bro. ROBBINS would recognize nothing as Masonry, or entitled

to Masonic consideration, outside of the symbolic degrees. We recognize Capitular, Cryptic, Templar, and Scottish Rite bodies as Masonic, and entitled to courtesy and comity from the Craft from which they all sprang, and to which all their members belong. If our position is untenable, Bro. ROBBINS is clearly justified in all of his positions: if our position is correct, as clearly Bro. ROBBINS is not justified in his crusade against what he is pleased to designate by such courteous terms as "High Riteism" and the "Holy Empire."

This *ex post facto* justification will answer better than none, but of course it is an abandonment of the original ground. We cheerfully agree that Bro. COXE has no reason, from our standpoint, to apologize for standing by the theory of exclusive jurisdiction. There is nothing startlingly exclusive in a jurisdiction that is confessedly shared with half a dozen other powers. However, as he suggests in the rest of the paragraph, our standpoints are quite different.

Bro. COXE includes the proceedings of the Masonic congress in his review. He takes a very favorable view of the influence of the gathering, and of its work says:

Some jurisdictions, through the report of their delegates, have spoken slightly of the congress and the results of its deliberations. They stand measureably alone. The deliverances may be upon "stock" themes, but they are upon controverted themes. They are non-official, but they are not thereby rendered uninfluential. They have the dignity and weight of character and learning back of them. They mark a decided advance. To reach some agreement is a real gain. These "conclusions" will be studied, weighed, thoroughly tested on every side: in the main we predict their approval by the great body of the Craft.

There are many passages throughout his report in which we find our own views so gracefully and strongly stated that we should be glad to copy them, but considering the work before us we have already tarried too long with Iowa.

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## KANSAS, 1894.

38TH ANNUAL.

TOPEKA.

FEBRUARY 21.

Naturally, the frontispiece of the Kansas volume is a steel portrait of the dead grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN, followed by the addresses delivered during the memorial proceedings, held during this communication, by Past Grand Masters BASSETT, GUTHRIE, MILLER, SHELDON, POSTLETHWAITE, CALLAHAM, and FULLER, and W. Bro. ALFRED WHITMAN.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER, was on duty in the southeast, he having been appointed grand secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bro. BROWN.

The grand master (WILLIAM D. THOMPSON) submitted as a portion of his address the reports of Past Grand Masters POSTLETHWAITE and BASSETT, delegates to the Masonic congress, in which the conclusions of that body were briefly summarized. The delegates say :

Your delegates were much gratified to observe that the conclusions of the congress did not conflict with the constitution and laws of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Kansas, and in consequence thereof have no recommendations to make. Your committee believe that the fraternal courtesies exchanged, and the formation of an extended Masonic acquaintance with the members of the congress, many of whom are known and distinguished as eminent Masonic writers, will be conducive to the strengthening of the fraternal bond existing between the Grand Lodge of Kansas and other grand jurisdictions. The members of the congress made no effort towards the formation of a general grand lodge or the continuation of the congress. The congress adjourned *sin die*.

The grand master reported the preparation by his order of additional copies of the floor movements, platted and edited with explanatory notes by one of the custodians of the work, designed to keep the floor walkers from getting lost in the Great American Desert, and destined, as we suggested last year, to figure as a great archaeological find in some future age. Relative to the projected Masonic home, the grand master says :

The board of directors having been elected and the Kansas Masonic Home duly incorporated under the laws of the state, the practical exemplification of the greatest of the Christian graces, as well as the noblest of the Masonic virtues, has been entered upon by the fraternity of Kansas in an enlarged manner.

Masonry is not a benefit society, but it is preëminently a charitable one. To relieve the distressed and to care for the widow and the fatherless, has ever been accounted the fruits of righteousness. As it is written : " He hath dispersed abroad; He hath given to the poor; His righteousness remaineth forever." Having put our hand to the plow, let us not look back.

The directors of the home take a similar view:

The records of the proceedings of the various grand lodges or the United States show that since the commencement of the home movement in Kansas, a large majority of the jurisdictions of the United States have inaugurated proceedings looking toward the organization and maintenance of Masonic homes: that the action of the Grand Lodge of Kansas has received the endorsement and commendation of the various grand lodges of the United States, and the time is not far distant when the grand jurisdiction which does not organize and maintain a Masonic home for its destitute will be an exception to the general rule.

Concerning which it may be said that if the directors would read the exhaustive report of Bro. BALL to the Grand Lodge of Iowa on this subject, its fund of exact knowledge would be greatly increased. From that report it will be learned that Masonic homes of various kinds and capacities have been erected in only ten of the fifty jurisdictions in the United States. So far as the tendency of other jurisdictions to embark in such enterprises is concerned it is manifest that the feeling is increasing that only in the larger jurisdictions, if in any, can the asylum method become the most economical method of Masonic benevolence.

The grand master reports the following decisions and they were approved:

1. A lodge cannot act as an escort to any other society in the performance of a public ceremony.

2. A lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over a person who is at the time, and has been for six months next preceding, an actual resident within its territorial jurisdiction, and for the year next preceding an actual resident of this grand jurisdiction, unless it shall have accepted him as a petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry or for advancement.

3. A waiver of jurisdiction must be unconditional.

4. A lodge has no right or authority to grant a certificate of dismission to any of its members holding an elective office therein, while such member remains a resident of this grand jurisdiction.

No. 2 seems to mean that a lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over eligible material living in its territory unless some sort of relations have been established between them. We presume it to rest on local regulation entirely, for in the nature of things we can conceive of nothing necessary in the case of a man who wants to take the degrees elsewhere, further than that either he or the lodge he desires to apply to should ask permission of the lodge where he resides.

The grand lodge granted one charter outright—to a lodge at Salina to be named after JOHN H. BROWN, and one to a lodge under dispensation: listened to an address partly speculative and partly practical, by the grand orator, Past Grand Master JOHN GUTHRIE: received and saluted with honors the diplomatic corps: put an extra dollar on the annual per capita dues for the benefit of the home: endorsed the Colorado Washington-memorial project, and decided to meet again at Topeka next year.

GEORGE W. CLARK, of Lyons (P.O. address for 1894, Topeka), was elected grand master: ALBERT K. WILSON, Topeka, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (117 pp.) is the work of our representative, the grand secretary *ad interim*, Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER. It is a delightfully fresh, breezy, outspoken production. Looking back at his work, he says:

It has been a pleasant task to have the privilege of exchanging views with or commenting on the expressed views of those we have—some for a quarter of a century—looked up to as the embodiment of Masonic lore and research. It would be pleasanter no doubt if we were, or had been longer “in the swim.” Our educational experience taught us that the amateur seldom failed to “catch a crab” (boating was part of the curriculum at the City of Elms, then as now). Between that experience and this, however, there was a *striking* difference: the man aspiring for a place on “the crew” always knew when his crustacean was safely in custody: the correspondent finds out “in due course of administration.”

As we “shie our castor in the ring” (to make use of recent parlance) we aim not to display the “colors” of Kansas so much as the blue standard of Masonry in general. We have nothing extenuated, and in what we have written there is naught set down in malice. Our highest ambition in this direction would be to be remembered by the guild in this, our first, and possibly only effort, with the kindly good will and encouraging commendation always extended to our beloved, now, alas! lamented predecessor.

Illinois (1893) receives a very thorough notice in which Grand Master CRAWFORD'S address is characterized as a model in every particular, and in which he refers to Past Grand Master CREGIER (apropos of his introduction of Grand Secretary POWER, of Mississippi) as “Our idea of a model grand master presiding over his grand lodge, and we go back twenty-two years when we think of him.”

Grand Orator Warvelle is complimented, and of the pending amendments to the grand lodge by-laws, prohibiting electioneering for office, he says:

We heartily endorse the proposed amendments: parties used to work the proxy business in Kansas until it was prohibited. The proposed amendments, if in force now, would make it sultry for certain outspoken candidates for office. The proposed legislation is a move in the right direction, and we trust to see it formulated and embodied in the grand lodge by-laws of Illinois a year hence, and before long in our Kansas grand lodge by-laws as well.

Of our remark, anent the platted “floor movements,” that we wished to whisper to our Kansas brethren that they had an opportunity to make their jurisdiction the Mecca of Masonic ritualists, he says:

To which we wish to reply, without placing any restriction on our vocal chords, or those of anyone listening, that the evidence exists that it may well repay the ritualists of Chicago to cross the burning sands (1893) of Illinois (and Missouri) and embrace a “long sought opportunity” of noting the ritualistic, as well as the floor work, of Siloam Lodge No. 225, of Topeka.

Further quoting our remarks, he adds:

Come on your pilgrimage, Bro. Robbins. We have them in the original Hebrew, and our nobles of Isis and Abdallah will convoy you hither, furnishing suitable transportation by the way, while at con-

venient oases on the road refreshments will be served to keep your hepatic organ in good condition to throw off all secretions calculated to put you out of sympathy with "concordant" brethren.

We noted that no provision was made for a Shriner in the grand-oriental directory of the Kansas home: he says each of the shrines has made liberal donation to the home, and one in addition has voted to give ten per cent of its gross annual receipts from initiations to the cause, yielding a goodly sum.

He further remarks:

Bro. Robbins draws upon his imagination again in speculating upon the great principle which was behind the individual who refused to make the vote upon the report unanimous. Well, Bro. R., the brother had an amendment to a matter of detail, and the amendment failed to receive a second, and he kick-ed like a bay steer therefor, and there was no principle of per capita taxation, or question of limited number of beneficiaries at stake whatever: and the "judgment and steadfastness" which you "admire," was simply the same kind displayed by a balky horse when it declines to go in *any* direction.

Another of our ideals shattered!

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## KENTUCKY, 1893.

94TH ANNUAL.

LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 17.

Twelve past grand masters graced the opening of the grand lodge by their presence. EDWARD B. JONES, the representative of Illinois, not among them. The grand master (J. SPEED SMITH) was happily able to say at the outset of his brief but comprehensive and able address, that while no particularly prominent Masons of the jurisdiction had been called from among them by death, yet many of the lodges had laid to rest all that was mortal of many of their leading and best beloved brethren. Following are some of the thirteen decisions reported by him:

2. The election of a candidate to the E.A. degree does not elect him to the F.C. or Masters' degree. The ballot for advancement is both upon the proficiency in the preceding degree and general worthiness of the candidate for further honors from the Craft, but should be determined by separate ballot.

3. Notice through the newspapers, for a meeting to change or amend the by-laws of a lodge, is not legal notice unless there is a by-law to that effect already in existence.

4. The right of dimit is an inherent right and cannot be denied, but the lodge also has rights, one of which is to close its doors to those who would avail themselves of the privileges of the Order while bearing none of its burdens, viz.: dimitted Masons.

5. A candidate for initiation must be twenty-one years of age at the time when he is initiated, but not necessarily at the time of signing the petition, but should state in the petition the date at which he will reach his majority.

6. (1.) To heal is to cure. The obligation makes the Mason. Healing is re-obligating a brother to cure or correct what has been omitted or done in error in making him a Mason, or in passing or raising him.

(2.) The master, in open lodge, has the power to heal so far as to correct irregularities done therein. In cases where a lodge may act it may request another lodge to perform that duty.

(3.) Another body of Masons (chapter, etc..) cannot heal lodge irregularities.

(4.) The grand lodge, or grand master during vacation, may direct how and what healing shall be done, and appoint a brother to do it.

(5.) Neither the lodge, grand master, or grand lodge can make legitimate, by any process of healing, degrees conferred in a clandestine lodge.

9. The trial of a Mason by the courts, and his acquittal of the charge, does not bar the lodge from trying him if the peace and harmony of the Craft demand his trial. Nor does his conviction by the courts require his trial by the lodge unless the good of the order demands it.

10. A past master, to have the right (under a recent amendment to the constitution) to open and preside over a lodge in the absence of the master and wardens, must be a past master of the lodge over which he would preside. Having been a past master of another lodge, though at the time a member of the lodge he is called on to preside over, does not make him eligible.

13. Has a lodge the right, as a lodge, to employ counsel to prosecute in the courts a man for killing one of its members? It has not. Each member, in his individual capacity, has the right to assist by his means, or otherwise, in the prosecution, but no right to vote the lodge funds for such a purpose and involve the lodge in complications with the law.

Number 2 indicates that from now on it is Kentucky law that there must be two ballots upon the question of advancement—the first on proficiency and the second on general worthiness—instead of passing upon both at once as has been the prevailing rule in jurisdictions where the modern practice of a ballot for each degree prevails.

No. 5, we think, is good law, unless, as in Illinois, the by-laws require the petitioner to be twenty-one years of age at the date of his petition. No. 9 is in practical accord with Illinois precedents. No. 13 is not only good law, but it is a point that should be reiterated

often enough to keep the brethren from allowing their zeal for justice from compromising the fraternity by even the appearance of meddling with civil affairs.

The grand master said that those who attended the Masonic congress—he being one of the number—voice but the one sentiment of satisfaction with the pleasure of fraternal intercourse and Craft counsel. He gives the “conclusions of the congress,” as does also Past Grand Master FISK, reporting for the delegates; and in both reports the definition of the ancient landmarks is lacking the concluding portion, viz.: “Combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons.”

In the following, the grand master’s recommendation might be generally adopted with profit:

I have examined with satisfaction and approval the grand secretary’s recently inaugurated system of preserving copies of charters and dispensations. I think he ought to have similar copies of charters now in force. That this may be done I recommend:

Lodges heretofore chartered be required to cause *verbatim* copies of their charters, and all endorsements thereon, to be neatly made on paper, to be furnished by and according to the instructions of the grand secretary, for binding and preservation, in his office.

And in the following he suggests the substance of the plan which has long enabled the Grand Lodge of Illinois to do an immense amount of business in a comparatively short time. In Illinois, however, the committees are called together by the order of the grand master, although at a time which the grand secretary judges will permit them to complete their work by the time the grand lodge is ready for it:

It frequently occurs that a great deal of matter accumulates in the grand secretary’s office, requiring the action of some of the committees before the opening of the grand lodge. I therefore recommend that when, in the opinion of the grand secretary, an early meeting of any committee is necessary, he be authorized to convene it one or more days before the meeting of the grand lodge to consider such matter as may be referred to it, that it may have its report in readiness.

The grand master stated that during the year he had not heard one word in disapproval of the increased assessment for the support of the Widows’ and Orphans’ Home, which certainly betokens a very gratifying condition of Masonic sentiment prevailing throughout the jurisdiction. The grand lodge returned thanks to the Pennsylvania Railroad for a munificent offer to furnish transportation for the children of the Home to and from the World’s Fair, and expressed its wish, by resolution, that the directors of the Home—who doubted the advisability of the trip—should accept the offer; and lodges, chapters, commanderies, and individuals subscribed \$1,269.00 for incidental expenses, to which the grand lodge added \$300.

In the afternoon of the first day of the session, the annual presentation of the children to the grand lodge took place, the Masonic Temple being crowded to overflowing by the fraternity, ladies, and friends. The record says:

When the curtain rose and there was presented to view 215 orphans of Kentucky Masons, it was a grand tableau indeed of "our jewels," and the applause was spontaneous and hearty, while the gathering mists that obscured the clearness of the vision, showed how deeply the Masonic hearts of the brethren had been touched.

Prayer, speeches, and an exhibition by the children, followed.

Recurring to the report of Past Grand Master FISK concerning the Masonic congress, he thus comments on the conclusions of that body:

While we did not concur in some of these conclusions, the wisdom of the body prevented harmful conclusions from being arrived at, and the general result will, we think, prove beneficial. It brought different jurisdictions in closer touch, and the thoughts of thinking Masons were freely and forcibly presented.

The subject of the grand representative system having come up through the receipt of the Pennsylvania missive announcing its abandonment in that jurisdiction, the following was adopted:

The committee on foreign correspondence, to whom was referred that portion of the grand master's address relating to grand representatives, would respectfully report, that although the system of grand representatives has not worked altogether smoothly and as efficiently as could be desired; and while some grand lodges have abandoned the system, yet, in view of the recommendations of the late fraternal congress, held in the city of Chicago, that the system be continued, and as Kentucky took an active part in said congress, and her counsels were felt in that intelligent body, we are unwilling to recommend an abandonment of the system at this time, but give it a little more time, with the hope that more good may result therefrom in the future than in the past.

The grand lodge granted twelve charters and continued three lodges under dispensation: recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and did a large amount of routine and incidental work.

JAMES W. STATON, of Brooksville, was elected grand master; HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (80 pp.) is by Past Grand Master WILLIAM W. CLARKE, a forcible and discriminating writer, whose interesting paper strongly reflects, in its "Conclusion" and in many places throughout its pages, the Kentucky views adverse to perpetual jurisdiction. Illinois for 1892 receives fraternal notice. Grand Master CRAWFORD'S brief antithetical characterization of Masonry is copied with this compliment:

A splendid picture that, limned by the hand of an artist, and should inspire every member with reverence for its teachings and excite to high and noble emulation in its service.

Bro. CLARKE makes the slip of attributing to Grand Master CRAWFORD the opening sentence of Past Grand Master VAUX'S eulogy on CLIFFORD P. MCCALLA, overlooking the credit given. Among other things referring to our report, he says:

He quotes from Bro. Staton's review of Illinois, and proceeds to take issue with him. As Bro. Staton has taken care of himself, and is eminently able so to do, we will make no comments upon the matter, especially as this unfortunate Scottish Rite discussion is rapidly dying out, and the sooner the better for the harmony and peace of Masonry.

Bro. CLARKE is fully persuaded of the superiority of the Kentucky—Home—method of Masonic beneficence: argues forcibly the duty of permitting a brother desiring to visit to satisfy himself by an inspection of the charter that he is dealing with a regular lodge, and in this connection suggests views nearly akin to those which we had the honor to present to the Masonic congress when this question was before it, viz.: That one of the great, if not the chiefest object for which lodges exist, is to afford opportunities not only to their own members, but to the stranger within their gates, for the enjoyment of that fellowship which is the soul of Masonry, and that no higgling over questions of punctilio should be permitted to keep lodges and visitors apart; furnishes another exception to Bro. JACKSON'S lament that everybody criticised the action of Delaware in protesting against the exclusion of a Delaware brother from a Pennsylvania lodge on the sole ground that he belonged to one, rather than another faction of the high riters: saying that the protest enunciates the true doctrine, and commending it to the good brethren of those jurisdictions who are endeavoring to legislate for other grand lodges: says the dignified course pursued by the grand lodge, grand master, and grand secretary of the District of Columbia, in the matter of recall of its representative near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, cannot be too highly commended: thinks that while a non-affiliate cannot demand Masonic burial, he ought to have the right to ask it, and the lodge the right to grant it, and this even the law of our own jurisdiction on this subject (which we think unduly strains the law of Masonry) happily permits: does not believe that non-payment of dues is necessarily a Masonic offence—with which we agree so thoroughly that we believe a law unjustifiable that attaches to non-payment the *presumption* of guilt: cannot see—nor can we—if a commission can try and expel a brother, why a committee to whom is referred a petition for the degrees or for affiliation cannot, on the same principle, elect the petitioner: properly objects to the Nevada decision that a non-affiliate who restores himself by affiliation should pay six months' dues, nat-

urally being unable to see the justice of requiring him to pay dues for any part of the period during which he has been deprived of Masonic privileges: knows no Masonry except the Masonry of the lodge, and believes that during the twenty-one years of his Masonic life he has been a better Mason by refusing to divide his allegiance: says of the Tennessee decision, that "A one-eyed man, qualified in other respects, can be made a Mason: also a man who has lost the middle finger of his right hand:" that the law is too clearly stated in that short decision to admit of improvement by comment: is in favor of a law requiring the master of a lodge, in any case, to certify that he has examined the decisions and can find no decision or adjudication of the subject, before the grand master will be authorized to take cognizance of the matter or give an opinion or decision: and, referring to a Michigan decision touching the status of a Mason made in an Illinois military lodge, in the army of the Cumberland, says:

Now, by what principle did the Grand Lodge of Illinois have authority to confer on one of its lodges power to act within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Did the attitude of belligerency sustained at the time by the state of Tennessee—a political body—the United States—another political body—sever the ties of Freemasonry? Unless so, and unless the territory of Tennessee was unoccupied and therefore open to occupation by any and all grand jurisdictions, the exercise of authority within that territory by any grand lodge other than the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was illegal, and nothing short of usurpation.

Although it does not touch all phases of the question raised by Bro. CLARKE, we may here say that we think the operations of these military lodges were confined chiefly to work for which the material was furnished by the armies to which they were attached. They were lodges under dispensation. Little, if any, record of their doings has been preserved, and such knowledge of their work as reached the proper authorities was not of a character to suggest a repetition of the experiment should occasion ever offer.

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## LOUISIANA, 1894.

82ND ANNUAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

FEBRUARY 12.

This volume opens with the proceedings of a lodge of sorrow held in St. Charles theatre on the evening of April 29, "the first affair of the kind ever held in Louisiana by York Rite Masons." The same is thus described:

The entrance to the theatre was lined with palms. The interior of the building was magnificently decorated. The boxes were hung

with sable drapery. Each gallery was hidden behind massive folds of sable, and from gallery to gallery ran alternate streamers of black and white. From the upper gallery the streamers were conducted to and joined together at the dome, rising like pillars of a mourning temple, and curving into graceful arches to form a crown for the design. The stage setting was a picture. Overhead floated blue canvas emblematic of the heavens. At one end was the throne of the grand master, with silver candelabra on either side. Facing it was the station of the senior deacon, and the station of the junior deacon formed the triangle. In the center was erected a catafalque, elaborately decorated and ornamented, rising from a base of palms, and with three immense silver candlesticks shaping a triangle about the bier. In front of the catafalque was the altar of Freemasonry, and resting upon it were an open Bible and the symbols of the Order.

There was a divine invocation, and thrice the column marched around the tomb. Twice were flowers laid upon the bier, and then the grand master placed above the flowers the evergreen wreath for remembrance.

Through all the music ran a strain of sadness, the masterly melody of sorrow by Beethoven, Schubert, and Meyerbeer, and, as was appropriate to the character of the music, a dozen violins sighed and sobbed the accompaniment to the themes of tears. Triple quartette sang songs to sacred memory. The "Good Night" was the eloquence of song, and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was its prayer. Hearing it was holy, and hearts were lifted high upon the wings of the anthems and the sentiments they inspired.

Following the ceremonies were addresses by Grand Master BOLTON: Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS—read by Past Grand Master TODD, on account of the illness of the author—recalling the memories and services of past grand masters HOLLAND, HERMANN, PERKINS, and SWASEY; by Past Grand Master JOHN CLEGG, who performed the same loving service for Past Grand Master MICHAEL ELOI GIRARD: and by Past Grand Master CHARLES F. BUCK, who pronounced the final eulogy on past grand masters WHITAKER, LOBDELL, FLEMING, and HORNOR, the gem of the evening. The scene must have been an imposing one, but we confess that it strikes us as too spectacular—as a somewhat too garish ostentation of sorrow.

Past Grand Master BUCK, who is the representative of Illinois, was also present at the annual communication.

The grand master (GEORGE W. BOLTON) announced the death of JAMES C. BATCHELOR in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and paid a high tribute to his character in all relations, but particularly to his fidelity and zeal during the twenty-four years which he served the jurisdiction as grand secretary. Deceased also were THOMAS CRIPPS, for twenty years grand organist, aged seventy-six, and WILLIAM T. BENEDICT, grand senior warden.

A lodge having upon the motion of a member balloted for advancement to the second degree on one who had been rejected six

months, the district deputy wrote to the grand master that he had declared the action null and void, of which the latter says:

Without admitting the authority of a D.D.G.M. to take such action, his duty being merely to report to the grand master, I decided the action of the lodge null and void, and decided that any one rejected for advancement to a higher degree should not be balloted for again except upon his application in writing, which must be referred to an investigating committee, as in the case of an application for initiation.

It is fair to presume that no member of a lodge would cast a negative ballot on the application of an E.A. or a F.C. for advancement to a higher degree without good and valid reasons, and when it has been done, no effort should be made to advance the applicant by the lodge without due notice being given, and no better notice can be given, in a general way, than to require a written application and reference to a committee.

The grand master's view was sustained. Relative to physical fitness he had quoted to inquirers the report of a special committee in 1859, as indicating the sense of the grand lodge to be:

“That a candidate should be able to see, hear, feel, and walk, and should be in such possession of his physical and mental faculties as will enable him to fully prove both himself and others, and be enabled thereby to obtain a living that he may not become a charge to the Order.”

In view of such expression of opinion on the part of this grand lodge, I stated further in replying that the eligibility of such individuals could be decided by the lodge: for if the lodge was capable and could alone pass upon the moral qualifications, which are of first or greater importance, it should be able to decide upon the physical qualifications, governed, of course, by the views expressed by this grand lodge.

This view of the responsibility and duty of the lodge is in accord with the views we have often expressed in these reports. The law being beyond the reach of lodge, grand master, or grand lodge to change, the lodge should decide, if permitted to do so by the master, both of whom perform their duty at their peril.

The following is of general interest:

Kellertown Lodge No. 124, applied for permission to issue bonds to pay a debt incurred in building their lodge, and also that they might be permitted to apply to the constituent lodges of this state to take such of the bonds as were not taken up by their own members, the bonds to run for ten years, bearing no interest.

I did not feel justified in granting permission, as I believed that the authority to issue bonds by a subordinate lodge should emanate from the grand lodge, and particularly that part of the request to apply to sister lodges, which, in this case, would be in the nature of an appeal that should not be resorted to except in case of distress or some calamity. I therefore declined to grant the request reluctantly, appreciating the motives as stated in the application.

The grand lodge concurred in the following view of the subject, taken by the able committee on jurisprudence:

It is well settled in our jurisprudence that the constituent lodges of this jurisdiction are distinct legal corporations under the laws of the land. It is a provision of the legislative charter of this grand lodge, that the constituent lodges created by it shall *ipso facto* become corporate bodies in law. From this it follows that they may acquire by purchase or other title property of any description whatever, and they may sell or dispose of it in usual manner provided by law.

If this be correct, and this grand lodge has never within the last twenty-five years questioned this fact—the issuing of notes or bonds by a lodge—while it may be indiscreet or bad business policy, is a matter with which the grand lodge has no right to concern itself.

Kellertown Lodge, therefore, in the opinion of this committee, is not bound to ask the permission of the grand lodge to issue bonds; it is a matter of business which each lodge can determine for itself.

The matter in this particular instance may be of no significance, but your committee deem it advisable to submit this view, because on so important a subject as that involving the rights and legal contracting powers of the subordinate lodges—in reference to the grand lodge—there should be no doubt in our laws.

Many of our lodges own real estate and other property in their own names and right, and many of these are more or less in debt: it would embarrass them should the grand lodge assume control over them in regard to their rights and powers over such property.

Taking the whole matter of the application of Kellertown Lodge for permission to issue bonds, as stated by the M.W. grand master, his action was obviously wise and prudent in this particular instance: but the object of your committee, in this report, is to prevent an interpretation which would involve the assumption that this M.W. grand lodge has or seeks to exercise control over the ordinary contracts or property rights of its constituent lodges.

The grand master reports another case:

Early in January, 1894, I received through R.W. Bro. Frothingham, D.D.G.M., charges of unmasonic conduct, preferred against Bro. John A. Peel, P.M. Quitman Lodge No. 76, for acts committed while W.M. of that lodge, during the year 1893.

As he was not W.M. at the time I received the charges, and as our regulations seem to require that the trials of masters in office belongs to the grand lodge, I referred the papers received to the committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence.

The opinion of the jurisprudence committee sets forth the principles which govern in such cases precisely as they are viewed by Illinois law, which, however, empowers the grand master to try charges against masters by commission during the recess. The committee say:

1. That one, while a master in office, can in no case be put on trial before his lodge: his trial, on any charge, whatever their cause or nature may be, belongs exclusively to the grand lodge.

2. He can at no time, whether in office or after his successor may be installed, be tried by his lodge on charges founded on acts or conduct bearing upon or relating to the exercise or performance of his official functions as worshipful master. The trial of a past master, therefore, on charges for malfeasance in office, whatever special form these charges may take, belongs at all times exclusively to the grand lodge.

3. On charges affecting the man, not to the exercise of the functions or duties of the office, a past master may be tried by his lodge without reference to the time when the acts constituting the offence were committed.

The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, which has steadily prosecuted its beneficent work for so many years, reports applicants from Illinois aided to the amount of six dollars.

The grand lodge granted five charters for new lodges: recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma: refused to remove the inhibition against conferring the first section of the first and second degrees on more than one candidate at the same time: fixed the grand lecturer's salary at \$1,200: laid over till the next annual session for action a proposition to make the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage a Masonic offence: declared that its edict condemnatory of electioneering for Masonic office is still in full force and effect, and that it regards such act a Masonic offence: exchanged telegrams of greeting with the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, then in session: and formally received the diplomatic corps, the grand master's address of welcome being responded to by past grand masters FELLOWS and BUCK, the latter the representative of Illinois.

GEORGE H. PACKWOOD, of Clinton, was elected grand master: RICHARD LAMBERT, New Orleans (P.O. drawer No. 31), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (91 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, who demonstrates his continued ability to make an interesting report on the topical plan. He and another reviewer indulge in some speculations as to which form of report gets the more generally read. There is one class that reads both—the reviewers: and if not complimentary to the form of his report, it is as complimentary to him as it is true, to say that every reviewer reads with much greater care what Bro. FELLOWS writes than what he quotes. The Illinois report on correspondence for 1893 is drawn upon under the titles "Masonic Relief or Charity," "The Masonic Congress," "Non-Affiliation and Dimits," and "Mexico."

Under the latter head, quoting at length from our review of Indiana—in which he says we go quite deep into the origin of the question—he thus comments:

While reading the above extract we recalled having read somewhere, that the contention of Bro. Robbins destroyed the universality of Freemasonry; that all Latin Europe and America was governed Masonically by the lodges therein, which had their origin from supreme councils (as Bro. Pike said, all except Chili), and that the Masons thus excluded comprised a large number, some placing it as high as a majority. This is a great mistake—outside of the orient of France, which no grand lodge now recognizes Masonically, there are not as many who claim to be Masons as there are in New York, or Illinois. The question must come up, and some time be decided, though we are not yet quite ready to express a decided opinion. Can a lodge be legally created by one man, though a sovereign grand inspector general, or by a supreme council, created by one of that grade, as all were and are? or legally exist in any other way than by virtue of a warrant from a grand lodge authorizing them to work?

Prior to 1717 there was no grand lodge organization. Then four lodges in London formed the Grand Lodge of England. These four did not comprise all the lodges in England, and those others, not seceders, as some assert from the grand lodge formed in 1717, formed the grand lodge called the "Ancient."

Subsequently, the lodges in Ireland created the Grand Lodge of Ireland and then those in Scotland, the grand lodge of that country. All four established lodges throughout the civilized world and each under the obligation that no one should be held legal unless it had a warrant emanating from a grand lodge. Every lodge after the date of either of these four grand lodges held a charter from one of them, until grand lodges were formed in their respective countries.

The law of their establishment forbids the creation of lodges in any other way, and as the original and all thirty-thirds were under the obligations embodied in this law of the rite they could not initiate Masons or create lodges without a violation of their obligations. We leave the matter for the present right here, with the inquiry: What effect will this statement of the case, which can hardly be controverted, have upon the legality of the existence of grand organizations created directly or indirectly by supreme councils? The Supreme Council of Mexico was created by an agent of the supreme council for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, and to create it, he had to make Masons at sight, as some grand masters pretend they have the right to do, and through the thirty-thirds thus created, lodges were started. Can these be held legal? We want this question further discussed before we can recommend the recognition of the grand body of Mexico. Under the head of "Grand Orients" we have enlarged upon this subject, and ask a thorough and careful criticism of what we have written.

Under the head of "Grand Orients" he writes on the same subject, and although the same ground is in a measure gone over twice, we think the importance of his lucid discussion of a question which is fundamental, warrants our quoting his remarks in full:

We must add that our reading of Masonic history established the fact, that however the grand lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland were formed, every existing grand lodge was formed by lodges, which were created by one of the above named three grand lodges, principally that of the grand lodges of England (the ancient and modern)

or by lodges created by those, and that however much they have deviated from the original form of organization, such deviations have sprung from innovations and changes made since their first organization. Of course those grand orients are excepted who are derived from the original continental grand lodges after they become grand orients. The question still remains open as to the recognition of these newly created grand orients and the other grand lodges changed into grand orients, and to those grand lodges which are but the adjuncts of grand orients and subject more or less to their control.

It is a mistake to say that a number, a majority as some contend, of the Masons of the world, come under the category of questionable grand lodges, those not possessed of sovereignty—the members of such are comparatively few. The English speaking Masons are the vast majority of the Masons of the world—and they are of one mind on this question of form of government and organization. To those we may add the German grand lodges, there being in the German Empire no grand orients or supreme councils.

Under the head of Mexico something has been written in this report, bearing upon the question here discussed. At first it was thought best to let the matter drop there, but further reflection makes it appear advisable to say something more.

Many will recollect the position taken by Bro. Gurney, of Illinois, in his reports on correspondence, and in a manner followed by his successor, M. W. Bro. Robbins, that no grand orient, whose origin was not by direct descent from the original grand lodges, should be recognized, and that the Masons owing allegiance to those grand orients were clandestine made Masons and not to be recognized. While we never could go to the extent he did, we could not but recognize that there was some ground for his contention, and felt that he became too partisan to eliminate the kernels of truth from the vast mass of chaff.

Whenever a grand orient (or grand lodge) presents its claims for recognition we first inquire, was it sovereign and independent in its territorial jurisdiction: second, was it formed by a concurrence of a majority of lodges, not less than three, of that jurisdiction: third, were those lodges working under a legal charter or warrant, authorizing them to work: and, incidentally, were the charters or warrants actually legal: and, fourth, were the Masons composing such lodges legally made Masons, or were they clandestine? The failure in any one of these particulars would be fatal to the claim of recognition.

But it is said that in most or all of those countries, where supreme councils exist, in the Latin countries of Europe and America, the lodges were, for the greater part, created by supreme councils, and as such supreme councils are generally recognized as possessing the power of making Masons or creating lodges, and which power also exists in the sovereign grand inspectors general, who compose such supreme councils, the Masons made and the lodges created by them must be deemed regular and legal and entitled as such to recognition.

This raises another question, namely, had a sovereign grand inspector general thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, or the supreme councils of that rite any such power? It is claimed, and such is the fact, that all the supreme councils of the world are direct descendants of the supreme council for the southern district of the United States, of which the writer is an active

member and has been since 1870, and is now the oldest sovereign grand inspector in the jurisdiction, having received the thirty-third degree on 14th February, 1857. Having made a study of this branch of Masonry as well as of the other, I profess to some little knowledge. In the preparation of my report on correspondence to the grand lodge in 1860, combatting the pretensions of James Foulhouse who was a regular thirty-third degree Mason, and who claimed the right as such, to establish lodges of the Scottish Rite in Louisiana, I searched for and at last obtained a copy in English of the constitutions of 1786, the first edition ever printed of an English translation that I have ever heard of. I ascertained and so reported that inspectors general claimed a great deal more power and authority, I think I wrote ten times as much as they actually possessed. For this I was ridiculed, and blamed for my ignorance and presumption in passing my opinion on the rights and powers of inspectors general, of whom I was one.

I contended that neither inspectors nor supreme councils had the power which they or some of them assumed to have, of making Masons and creating lodges; and while they said they *waived* the right, out of comity, where grand lodges existed, they still had the power and exercised it in countries where there were no grand lodges. We denied the right, and insisted they had no such right to waive. Bro. Pike, who had held the contrary, at last admitted, in Buffalo, in 1877, that by the law of the rite they did not have the power to waive, at least where grand lodges existed.

Now, as all supreme councils emanate from the supreme council created at Charleston, S. C., on 31st May, 1801, we will inquire what power the founders of that supreme council had, or might have assumed to have. All the members forming that supreme council were at that time members of lodges in Charleston, S. C. They were under all the obligations that Master Masons were, and still are. Whatever new Masonic organizations they may have made, they could not arrogate to themselves any powers in conflict with their existing obligations. What those were and are all intelligent Masons are familiar with. We can say that among them were found that every lodge must have a charter or warrant from some grand lodge authority, empowering it to work, and that every Mason must be made such in a regular and legally constituted lodge.

From the very nature of the case, therefore, it follows, that the inspectors or the supreme councils formed by them, could not make Masons nor create lodges, and Masons made by them or by their authority would be clandestine made Masons, and lodges created by them would be without authority and clandestine lodges. Hence, whether the constitutions of 1786, which they made in 1801 the fundamental law of the rite, gave them the power or not, it could give them no power which would be in contravention of their obligations as Master Masons.

Now let us take the example of Mexico, about which we have written in another place. A member of the supreme council of the southern jurisdiction went to Mexico, gave the degrees from the *first* to the thirty-third, inclusive, to certain citizens of Mexico, established thereby the Supreme Council of Mexico, and either directly, or probably through that supreme council, established lodges in Mexico. Such is the origin of many lodges in Mexico at this date, though it is asserted that they have cut loose from the supreme council and with

others have established a grand lodge. We have to inquire as to the legality of these lodges and the fact whether the members are clandestine made Masons or not.

We take it upon us to assert that the state of things depicted as to Mexico is the rule in all countries where the grand orient system prevails, and especially where the institution is governed by supreme councils. We ask them to trace their lineage and prove themselves, what their rights are—what is their origin?

We have said there are comparatively few who claim to be Masons in the Latin countries of Europe and America, and it would have little weight to set up that the universality of Masonry would be destroyed were all such refused recognition. That is not the question, but the question is, are those claiming to be Masons truly such or are they clandestine—for this is at the very foundation of this whole controversy—when this is determined, by the consensus of the leading minds of the vast majority of Masons, we can, if necessary, proceed to examine the other questions necessary to prove the legitimacy of the grand orients claiming recognition.

Touching his reference to Bro. GURNEY and ourself, he will see by referring to our report for 1875, in our reviews of the District of Columbia (p. 43) and Kentucky (p. 47) that we foreshadowed the grounds of this discussion before Bro. GURNEY wrote, his first report having been prepared in 1876.

It is unnecessary for us to criticise the views here set forth by Bro. FELLOWS—as they are identical with those we have set forth for years—further than to say that we do not see how, in view of the objections indicated by himself, he can ever expect to recommend the recognition of the Mexican aggregation by a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Illinois has thoroughly discussed the general subject of the relations of alleged Masonic lodges not of grand lodge parentage, and of their governing bodies, to legitimate Masonry; and in 1879, in response to the request of Grand Master GURNEY that the grand lodge should define its position thereon, that body adopted the following (*Ill. Proc. 1879, p. 50*), a declaration that it has since repeatedly reaffirmed:

“We utterly deny that any body save a representative grand lodge can by warrant or charter create a lodge that has any claim whatever to the name of Masonry, or that can administer its rites; and as emphatically deny that any body which establishes as a condition of eligibility to membership therein any distinctions save those known to ‘The Charges of a Freemason,’ viz: Master, Fellow, and Apprentice, or which admits that any organization based upon or by virtue of, distinctions other than these, may supervise, veto, or in any manner restrict its action within the sphere circumscribed by those charges, is a grand lodge within the meaning of Masonic law.”

We feel compelled to abridge for our pages what Bro. FELLOWS says on the subject of “Non-Affiliation and Dimits,” wherein he en-

forces with great cogency views which we have urged with such force as we could command since the writing of our first report. He says:

A Mason's right to relief and his duty to afford it is the same, whether a member of a lodge or not, and non-affiliation only deprives him of lodge benefits. Such is the original law of Freemasonry, and the departure from it lies at the foundation of all the troubles of dimits and non-affiliation. Many generous men, from the abundance of their means, have contributed to the foundation of noble charities and the creation of homes and asylums, of which the lodges and grand lodges have been made the custodians, but no one should be subject to a poll tax, the same amount assessed to the rich and poor alike for their establishment and maintenance. It is that new idea, more or less engrafted upon lodges of late years, of which we have complained above, which has been the cause of so many dimits and the large number of non-affiliated Masons. One comes into a lodge and is told his duty as a Mason, before he is even invested with his clothing as a Mason, before he is placed in the northeast corner of a lodge and there proclaimed a Mason, and that duty *forcibly* enjoined on him. He soon finds, at least as soon as he becomes a Master Mason, that as an Entered Apprentice, he is only an "inchoate Mason," as one grand master expressed it, or a Mason not fully fledged; that, instead of his duty as that of every other Mason, being to contribute to the relief of another as far as the necessities of the one may require and as his means will permit, his duty is to pay so much into the lodge and just as much as the millionaire, though his fortune may be nothing and his means of living a small salary. He finds that he is in practice only an inchoate Mason until he gets his third degree, and that the behest given him on his initiation is satisfied by paying his dues to the lodge, the same in amount as the rich man, and that the lodge is the distributor of the alimony. He finds that the word is not kept, that Masonry as practiced is not the Masonry of his initiation. He becomes indifferent, dimits or is dropped from the roll of the lodge, becomes an unaffiliate, and is then, perchance, told that though under all the binding obligations to the brotherhood of which he can not as a Mason free himself, he has no *right* except to apply for affiliation.

Should we not return to the original plan of Masonry; make Masons for the world, and not simply as members of the lodge; create by the initiation a brotherhood whose duties are to all the world, and more especially to the brother of the household of faith?

It is one of the old charges that every brother should be the member of some lodge, and why? Not that by his poll tax he should, by it solely, create a fund for charity, but that, associating with his brethren, he could do more by such concert of action than when alone, as all of the same faith in religion should belong to some church of his faith—as he may, if a good man, whether he contributes a dime or a thousand dollars.

Let the by-laws be so changed that only dues enough to pay the running expenses of the lodge, such as rent, secretary, tiler, stationery, and dues to grand lodge, be exacted. Let a committee be appointed each month, whose duty shall be, not only to attend to every *call* of charity that may be made, but to *find out cases of want*, ascertain the amount required, and call upon those able to contribute of their abundance the amount necessary; and change those committees every month, so that all may have the opportunity of learning the lesson of

Masonic charity. When this is once inaugurated, and has had time to be understood, the true spirit of Freemasonry will prevail, whereas now it is being forgotten, and few or none who have that within them of which to make Masons will be outside of the lodge.

In the early days of the lodge of which the writer is a member, this system of monthly committees was the rule, and every Entered Apprentice was a member of the lodge and took part in the proceedings. Indeed, its first secretary was only an Entered Apprentice. When the change to the present order of things from those good old usages was made is not now exactly known, but that the change was a departure from the original plan of Masonry, and has been detrimental to the prosperity of the institution is firmly believed.

Upon a question of now general interest we take the following:

In 1867, a question was brought up from one of the lodges, as to "the propriety of making drunkenness and non-attendance upon lodge meetings a Masonic offence, punished especially." This was referred to the committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence, composed of past grand masters Todd, Norwood, Fellows, and past deputy grand masters Carter, Scruggs, Barnett, and Gordy, who reported, and their report was unanimously adopted, Bro. Perkins being grand master, as follows:

"Your committee are of the opinion that the only written landmarks are those in the ancient charges of the Order, forming part of the constitution of the grand lodge; and the unwritten, those contained in the ceremonies of initiation, and the ties which bind us together as Masons; nor is it proper, by legislation, to make any new obligations, with penalties attached, nor for a lodge to attempt, by resolution, to define the landmarks of the Order.

"Whenever a case arises, whether of drunkenness, non-attendance, or any supposed offence against our laws, it is the duty of the lodge to take cognizance of the same, and if the brother can not be reformed, to try and punish, as it shall deem right, but each individual case should stand upon its own merits, nor should the lodge be trammelled in its action by any definition of what it calls a Masonic crime, or as to the extent of the punishment inflicted."

Thus was settled, so far as Louisiana was concerned, the introduction of new obligations, such as those of the saloon question and what it considered to be the ancient landmarks, and this opinion has been adhered to ever since, as on a sound basis and in consonance with reason and historical facts. At all events the landmarks and the propriety of new obligations are clearly defined.

It was upon the same ground, explicitly stated, as that taken by the committee, that the attempt to declare saloon-keeping a Masonic offence was successfully opposed in the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

This report has a curious interest as showing how nearly the declaration as to what constitutes the landmarks foreshadows the "conclusion" of the Masonic congress on that subject. The writer of that conclusion purposely used the term "Charges of a Freemason," as specifically identifying a recognized and agreed body of law, instead of the vaguer expression "Ancient charges of the fraternity," but he was unaware of the existence of the Louisiana definition.

## MAINE, 1893.

74TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

MAY 2.

The strong, kindly face of IRA BERRY, engraved on steel, looks out from the fly-leaf of the Maine volume.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE, grand marshal, the representative of Illinois, was present.

In his brief exordium the grand master (HENRY R. TAYLOR) says:

Fleeting years reveal their lessons to the thoughtful mind, and changing seasons typify our human lives. Over them, and woven among their most intricate tissues, mingle, as in Jachin's network, the golden traceries of rational enjoyment, with the more rigid lines of ever-present duties—duties of the Mason to his Creator, duties to our brother man, duties to our individual selves.

It was his grateful privilege to report for the year, of the nearly one hundred present and past grand officers an unbroken chain.

On St. John the Baptist's Day he participated in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Lincoln Lodge No. 3, at Wiscasset. He called attention to the possibility of attaching more than one meaning to the regulation that "No lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day," and the jurisprudence committee gave the following as its true meaning:

The provision means that the lodge cannot confer more than five degrees at one meeting, but the five may be made up in any way that the lodge chooses. It may confer the first degree five times, the second degree five times, or the third degree five times, or they may confer all three degrees, but in such manner that the *whole number of degrees conferred shall not exceed five.*

And of the other branch of the inquiry that "lodge" there means the chartered, and not the ritualistic body, concluding thus:

We repeat, the chartered lodge is the lodge which opens and closes: it may open on one degree, close on that, open on another and close on that, and so on as frequently, *at the same meeting*, as it is the pleasure of the worshipful master to do.

Which is our understanding of the law save that it would be improper for the master to go back to the third degree for *business* after it was understood that the business of the evening was concluded, unless none of the members had retired. Referring to the withdrawal by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of its representatives abroad, the grand master says: "Whatever regrets we may entertain regarding the abandonment of the system by our sister jurisdiction, we may not question its right or policy. *if actuated by good and sufficient reasons.*"

We noted last year a decision of Grand Master TAYLOR, requiring healing in the case of a man who had taken the degrees under the alleged authority of the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, at Palermo, Sicily. We hailed the decision with a good deal of interest as likely to give us some intimation how widely the doctrine obtains in Maine, which is personally held by the chairman of the jurisprudence committee, Bro. DRUMMOND, that "a lodge created by a supreme council in a country where by the Masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a lodge, and its Masons as regular Masons as any to be found in Illinois or Maine." After the Maine custom whereby the decisions lie over one year before action, the committee reported and the grand lodge adopted the following :

The committee on Masonic jurisprudence recommend that the decisions of M.W. Grand Master Taylor, announced last year in his address, be approved.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,  
MARQUIS F. KING,

Committee.

Under the provision of the constitution defining the manner in which that instrument may be amended, an amendment is required to lie over one year after being proposed in definite form. The 1885 edition of the constitution being nearly exhausted, Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, foreseeing many changes would be deemed desirable before a new edition was printed, last year proposed the repeal of the section governing amendments. This year, the purpose of the proposition having been made known, the section was repealed, giving the grand lodge a clear field. After a large number of changes had been made it was re-enacted.

A verbal report from the committee on ritual was made when the following action was had :

*Voted*, To accept the report, and that a committee of eleven, with the grand master as chairman, be appointed for that purpose, and that the work of installing master be included.

*Voted*, That the committee be continued to consider the other matters referred.

We are in doubt whether the work of "Installing Master" is the so-called degree of Past Master under a new name, or the degree of Installed Master as practiced in England, or neither.

Charters were granted to two lodges under dispensation; favorable action was had anent the fraternal congress and it was voted that the grand master, with such others as he might select, be representatives without expense to the grand lodge, the action eventuating in the presence in the congress of Past Junior Grand Warden ARCHIE L. TALBOT and Past Masters MOSES TAFT and ORESTES E. CROWELL: membership was declined in the General Masonic Relief Association of the United

States and Canada, because of doubts whether the evil which gave birth to the association was of such magnitude in Maine as to warrant the expense involved; and acknowledgment made to the grand lecturer of Massachusetts, who was present, for valuable assistance to the committee having under consideration the best method of disseminating the work.

HORACE H. BURBANK, of Saco, was elected grand master; STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (230 pp.), by Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, is as usual filled with interesting and valuable matter. The report occupies its usual place in the body of the proceedings, but for the last time. He says:

This year's proceedings close a volume. Assuming that hereafter the proceedings will be received with the promptness that has prevailed for a few years past, we propose, as intimated last year, to make a change in the place of our future reports in the proceedings. We propose to put it in an appendix, paged by itself, but each succeeding one paged consecutively from the last, so that when the volume of proceedings is completed, it will contain an appendix, paged consecutively, containing the reports made during the years covered by the volume: it can then be indexed, and made available for future reference. Our objection to the method adopted in most other jurisdictions is, that the reports cannot be indexed, and in consequence it is substantially a closed book.

It gives one who has only a few hundred pages at his command a sort of helpless feeling when he looks at what he has marked for notice after going through one of Bro. DRUMMOND'S reviews. There is scarcely a page that does not show the blue pencil. This year the feeling of helplessness is greater than ever. With some forty volumes yet to review in the scattered minutes that can be snatched from the busy days or filched from the sleepy nights of the next month, we have got to try and be brief, even at the expense of skipping many matters that *ought* to be noticed.

Bro. DRUMMOND reviews Illinois for 1892. Of the death of Past Grand Master REYNOLDS he says:

Bro. Reynolds was grand secretary for some sixteen years and then served two years as grand master; and probably no other brother so impressed his individuality upon that grand lodge as he did for nearly that whole time. But at last the Craft grew restive under his domination and he lost his influence: it was alleged that he had become despotic. He was a man of immense will and energy, terribly in earnest, and it is not difficult to imagine that he should at least *seem* to be overbearing. But in spite of all that, he gave the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as much as any other man, the impulse which has carried it to its present degree of power and prosperity.

He notes the fact that the blank ballot question has again started on its rounds and of its correct solution by our grand lodge. He gives

so much of the report of our special committee on the Masonic congress and of the subsequent proceedings as shows the action of our grand lodge, and coming to notice the Illinois report on correspondence, says :

To refer to all of the matters of interest ably discussed in it, would swell our report to unwonted dimensions. There is one drawback: *there are two years between us*; he reviews our proceedings for 1891, those of 1892 having come to hand too late for review.

He says that a reduction in the mileage and an increase in the *per diem* by his grand lodge did not increase the expenditure, but put lodges near the place of meeting more on an equality with distant lodges. We have adopted the same plan in Maine and it works admirably; it considers the expense of *living* as well as of traveling.

While the evil referred to in the following is on a rapid down grade, we quote it, upon the principle of "line upon line."

The evil referred to as being on a rapid down grade is that of grand lodge connection with life insurance associations. The proposed reduction in the mileage and increase in the *per diem* to which he refers unhappily failed. We are not without hope that the majority may yet see the thing clearly enough to be willing to do the equitable thing.

Of the settled doctrine of Illinois that in applying for membership the non-affiliate is no more restricted by state than by county, city, or town lines, he says it was until recently law the world over, but that the apparent greed of lodges for dues has led to the adoption of a different rule in a few jurisdictions. He has the following in reply to our assertion that "down to 1890 no grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has ever 'permitted' any bodies save the lodges of its own creation to use its esotery, because down to that time no grand lodge ever assumed to know that they were so using it:"

And yet for nearly one hundred years it has been published to the world by the chapter, that its degrees can be conferred only *on regular Master Masons*; and every Mason knows that there is only one way in which it can be known whether a man is a Master Mason or not—*by the "use of Masonic esotery."*

Which compels us to repeat in substance that *inference* is not *knowledge*—Masonically speaking. The usual method by which chapters come to the knowledge that man is a Master Mason is by avouchment, and while such members of the grand lodge as were Royal Arch Masons might *know* whether any other method was ever employed by chapters, the rest of the grand lodge could not know.

We were puzzled by noting the fact that during the recess the grand master returned papers sent to him, in two trial cases, to the lodges with directions to modify the penalty, which being done he sent the papers to the committee on grievances and appeals. He thus explains :

In the interim of the Grand Lodge of Maine, the grand master has both judicial and executive functions: in the cases referred to the grand master was acting under express provisions of the constitution, adopted to prevent cases coming before the grand lodge which upon their face must be sent back for irregularities in the proceedings. So far the plan works splendidly: if upon further trial any evils raise, the grand lodge will be prompt to apply a remedy.

The design of the regulation seems a good one, *i.e.*, that the grand master shall know that, which if in our jurisdiction *he happens to find out*, is held to warrant him in interfering *for the sole purpose of requiring conformity to Masonic law*, viz.: that a given case presents vitiating errors. Bro. DRUMMOND'S explanation indicates that in Maine executive interference in trial cases finds its ultimate warrant in the same power which we here invoke without any specific constitutional provision: the action of Grand Master CHASE seemed to us to go further and touch the merits of the case.

Bro. DRUMMOND says he had heretofore understood us as criticising the action of some grand lodges in prohibiting the members of their obedience from practicing Cerneauism, as beyond the rightful power of the grand lodge, but that now it seems that he had misunderstood us because we said that if the words "or all" following "any" in the following sentence of his were stricken out, we should be in quite complete accord:

"We hold further, that it [the grand lodge] has the power to prohibit its members from joining, or in any manner supporting, in its jurisdiction, any, or all, of the organizations claiming to be of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, or any 'High Rites' by whatever name they may be called: and that if in its judgment such a course is necessary to preserve harmony, *it is its duty to do so.*"

He does not understand what we meant by omitting the words "or all," and says his own meaning was to assert the power of the grand lodge to prohibit the members of its obedience from joining any particular one of such organizations, or it might put all of them under the ban.

What we meant was that we agreed to the power to prohibit the members of its obedience being connected with *any* such organization and we struck out the words "or all" so as not to leave the sentence liable to the construction which we find Bro. DRUMMOND intended it to bear, *i.e.*, that it might prohibit one and countenance the other. He continues:

In reply we would say that we hold, and always have held, that the grand lodge is bound by the landmarks precisely as Bro. Robbins claims that it is; and our difference now seems to be that we hold that the *grand lodge* determines for itself *and the members of its obedience*, what the landmarks do impose upon it, while Bro. Robbins holds (as it seems to us) that each Mason decides this question for himself, regardless of the decision of the grand lodge.

We have not been able to discover that there is any difference between he and us, either in attitude or in freedom of speech, when it comes to a question of whether a grand lodge has violated the landmarks of Masonry. Neither waits for a deliverance from his grand lodge before expressing an opinion. He didn't wait for his grand lodge to speak, before he decided for himself that the Grand Orient of France in determining for itself and the members of its obedience that an avowal of trust in God should no longer be a test of admission, had disregarded the landmarks: and we ought to hazard nothing in saying that he did not wait for a hint of the opinions of the grand lodge before making up his mind that the grand orient had at an earlier day placed itself outside of Masonry by abolishing the grand mastership. He did not hesitate to say—as we showed last year—that most of the Nebraska Masons had gone so mad that apparently they were willing to violate the fundamental laws of Freemasonry in their eagerness to drive the non-affiliate out of the institution. Is it any the less significant when he says these things than when we say them? In the report before us he says "the *form* of Masonic government is a landmark." We agree with him. Yet when we come to concrete instances of the destruction of this form and insist that the act of destroying it placed those who did so outside of the pale of Masonry, we seem by that criticism to be placed in a different position in his eyes than other mortals, and to have somehow set up our opinion against those of a grand lodge in a different way than others who indulge in the same freedom of judgment. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has decided again and again, in substance, for itself, and for the members of its obedience, that the landmark imposes upon it the duty of holding that those who essay the innovation of attempting to destroy "the form of government" which "has become a landmark," do not change Masonry, but "put those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the institution." Because Bro. DRUMMOND takes a fling at Illinois as opportunity offers, for holding this position, shall we say that he sets himself up as an oracle above the authority of grand lodges? We prefer rather to concede to him, as the exercise of a reasonable and proper right, what he would deny to us under precisely the same conditions—*save that the boot is on the other leg.*

After a further quotation he says:

We assume that he wrote "implied" instead of "implicit." Then it is not putting on the ban which gives *Masonic* offence, but the implied recognition growing out of it! If two boys come into our yard and quarrel, and one of them is a stranger and the other an old acquaintance, we cannot rightly send the stranger about his business and allow the other to remain, because that is an implied recognition of the right of the latter to be in our yard!

We wrote "implicit" consciously, the secondary meaning of which is precisely the same as "implied," preferring it because we thought it sharpened the effect of the *explicitly* which was to follow:

Whether he may rightly send one only of the boys about his business depends upon another whether, viz.: Whether permitting one to remain *necessarily* to recognize his right to occupy premises which by law are entailed upon Bro. DRUMMOND'S first-born. To our remark that we did not think it could be demonstrated that the grand lodge had asked or received the assistance of the Scottish Rite or the Capitular Rite in various Masonic works as claimed by him, he says:

We have a book entitled "Blessed Charity," and the book is full of *Masonic works*; and among those engaging in these "works" are chapters, councils, commanderies, and bodies of the A. & A. Rite, in response, too, to a call issued under the auspices of a grand lodge.

Which proves simply that Masons who had formed themselves into associations other than lodges did not forget that they were Masons, but in response to an appeal made in behalf of Masons in distress to the Masons of the jurisdiction, drew upon all funds within their reach. That the call did not appeal to them in any other character than as craftsmen we think we clearly remember for we wrote it—the grand master being too overwhelmed with responsibilities to find time for it.

Bro. DRUMMOND cannot tell in what year it happened that the Grand Lodge of Illinois made the attempt of which he spoke, to sever its relations with the grand chapter, but remembers that Bro. GINTHER made a report on the subject. We have not time now to communicate with Bro. GINTHER, but when he sees this reference he will enlighten us—if he can.

Of other matters he says:

Further remarks seem to indicate that he holds to the modern ideas of Masonic government, and denies that the grand lodge is the supreme power in Masonry. We cannot understand what he means if we are in error in this. We shall not stop here to discuss *that* question.

Referring to printed rituals, he says that "to no other cause is the demoralization so largely due as to the ritual printing of the High Rites." He must allow us to doubt. We saw printed rituals (in cipher) over forty years ago; and when the "Mnemonics" were printed, not one Mason in ten thousand had any knowledge or information concerning a "High Rite" ritual.

We cannot understand what he means unless to intimate that the right of a lodge to instruct its representatives in grand lodge is one of "the modern ideas of Masonic government." If he means that to hold that the right to do so exists in the lodge, is to deny that the grand lodge is the supreme power in Masonry, we differ from him, *but we hold to the right* whatever may be his inference from that fact.

Regarding the chief cause for the cipher deluge we must of course allow him to doubt: for ourselves we have not yet seen evidence enough to induce us to join him in it, as will appear elsewhere in this report.

There are many points of great importance throughout his report which we had hoped at least to summarize, but time presses and we cannot. We must refer to one involved in the following:

The contention of the grand high priest was certainly erroneous, and probably founded on the equally erroneous assumption that the trial of the brother by his lodge deprived the chapter of jurisdiction of the same charge. This same question was before the grand encampment at its last conclave, and it decided (correctly, in our opinion) that a trial in a lodge does not oust the commandery of jurisdiction, whatever be the result. The question was quite fully discussed, as the decision overruled that of the grand master.

Suppose the brother was expelled. Of what value would the claim of jurisdiction be to the commandery, when *its* verdict could not possibly change the status in which the action of the lodge left him?

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## MASSACHUSETTS, 1893.

102D ANNUAL.

BOSTON.

DECEMBER 13.

We noted last year that at the December quarterly a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Masonic Home for the care of aged Masons and the wives, widows, and orphan children of Masons, with authority to petition the general court for the necessary legislation, and to report in March. At the June (1893) quarterly, the committee reported that they had held several meetings and realized that there was a difference of opinion as to the expediency of such an enterprise in that jurisdiction: asked and were granted further time in order "to ascertain what had been the action and experience in regard to it in other jurisdictions, what seemed to be the wants and necessities of this jurisdiction, and best means of providing for them."

Recognition of the Mexican *gran dieta* was declined. The grand master was authorized to appoint three delegates to the Masonic congress, but it is probable that his death, which occurred July 29, 1893, prevented the appointments being made, as Massachusetts was unrepresented in that body.

At the September quarterly, the death of Grand Master RICHARD BRIGGS was officially announced.

The committee having under consideration the matter of modifying the law of the grand lodge respecting jurisdiction over rejected

candidates, reported in favor of an amendment limiting the effect of a rejection to seven years.

At the December quarterly (annual) communication, the acting grand master (HARVEY N. SHEPARD) reported the official acts of the late grand master so far as they were indicated by the memoranda left by him, supplementing it by a report of his own after he took up the work.

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated out of the surplus receipts of the year to the "Masonic Education Charity Trust.

A petition was presented from King Solomon's Lodge, Charleston, asking the grand lodge to unite with the lodge in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the erection, by King Solomon's Lodge, of the first monument erected on Bunker Hill to the memory of the patriot grand master, JOSEPH WARREN. The grand lodge appointed the necessary committee to co-operate in a proper observance of the day—December 2, 1894.

For the first time since we began to review the proceedings, of Massachusetts, there was a contest over the election of grand master. On two ballots the vote stood 390 to 238, and as there was no choice we infer that a two-thirds vote is required. On the third ballot, the other candidate having withdrawn his name, OTIS E. WELD, of Boston, was elected. SERENO D. NICKERSON, of Cambridge, was elected recording grand secretary. The Masonic address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

A constitutional amendment permitting members of lodges under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, located in foreign countries—as in Chili and China—to hold membership in more than one lodge, went to a committee for report at the next quarterly.

The stated communication for the installation of the grand officers, and the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, was held December 27. At six o'clock p.m. the brethren were called to refreshments. In the after-dinner speaking the grand master made an innovation by calling on one of the boys away down the line—the senior grand deacon, CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, instead of one of the Nestors, for the first speech. He set a lively pace for those who followed and the fun grew fast and faster. After frequent allusions to the lateness of the hour previous to the grand master's admonition that it was time to join hands and sing "Auld Lang Syne," it makes one rub his eyes to find in the grand secretary's record:

At thirty minutes after nine o'clock, p.m., the brethren were called from refreshments to labor again, and the grand lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM.

## MICHIGAN, 1894.

50TH ANNUAL.

SAGINAW.

JANUARY 23.

An autotype portrait of the retiring grand master (GEORGE E. DOWLING) graces the fly-leaf of the Michigan volume, and it is further illustrated with a cut of the Masonic temple at Saginaw.

No less than fourteen past grand masters were present, among them HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, the representative of Illinois.

Grand Master DOWLING announced the death of the grand chaplain, the Rev. GEORGE J. McCANDLESS, aged fifty: of Past Deputy Grand Master SIMEON B. BROWN, at eighty, and the junior past grand master, WILLIAM P. INNES, aged sixty-seven. In our report of last year we said that Gen. INNES was seventy years of age, taking our figures from the press dispatch announcing his death. On the evening of the first day of the session memorial services were held in the auditorium in the presence of the grand lodge and a large audience of citizens. There was nothing spectacular about the occasion, no signs of "the luxury of woe" that belongs to the lodge of sorrow in its native latitude. There were two appropriate vocal selections by the Masonic glee club, of Saginaw, prayer by the grand chaplain, and remarks by the grand master, after which eulogies were pronounced on Bro. INNES by past grand masters JOHN W. CHAMPLIN, HUGH McCURDY, and A. T. METCALF: on Bro. BROWN by Past Grand Master WM. T. MITCHELL: on Bro. McCANDLESS by Junior Grand Warden JOHN J. CARLIN and Worshipful Master E. M. Gardner, and on the four hundred fifty Master Masons of the jurisdiction deceased during the year, by Grand Secretary J. S. CONOVER.

Following are some of the forty-two decisions reported by the grand master:

4. Question.—Who are the charter members of a chartered lodge?

Answer.—Those associating to constitute a lodge U.D., all Master Masons made by it and all members admitted by it, and all members admitted by the lodge U.D., are charter members of the chartered lodge and do not need to make application for membership.

5. Question.—Our senior warden died. We want to promote our junior warden to be senior warden, and elect a new junior warden, and we want a dispensation to do it.

Answer.—Application refused. I have not any authority to authorize the promotion of a junior warden during his year of office.

6. Question.—Can our lodge release its territorial jurisdiction in favor of another lodge?

Answer.—No. There is no provision of Masonic law in our Rules and Regulations by which it can be done.

12. Question.—We wish to let a Canadian lodge have the use of our hall one evening to exemplify their work according to their ritual on their own candidates. Our lodge would not be opened; we would simply be visitors in our hall.

In return, we wish to go over there and exemplify our work on our candidate. We would open lodge in our hall, call off, cross over to her majesty's dominions, call on and confer the degree on our candidate according to our ritual; call off, return home, call on and close. On that evening the Canadian brethren would simply be visitors in their own hall.

Can we follow the above plan?

Answer.—No. Your charter must always be present in your lodge room when you are convened for work or business, and I do not remember any Masonic law or regulation authorizing the taking of a Michigan Masonic charter to Canada.

15. Question.—How can a member suspended for N.P.D. be restored?

Answer.—He must pay his dues up to the date of suspension, and if your lodge requires it he must also pay an amount equal to the sum of his dues during the period of his suspension. He must then make a petition in writing for restoration, which must be referred and lie over one month, and to restore him his petition must receive a two-thirds vote.

16. Question.—I signed a note with a brother. He neglected and I had it to pay. I then preferred charges against him in the lodge. He was acquitted twelve votes to eleven. I now appeal to you as grand master of the state of Michigan to dispose of the case.

Answer.—Nothing to dispose of.

17. Question.—Charges were preferred in our lodge against a brother for N.P.D. Before trial the brother died. Was he entitled to Masonic burial?

Answer.—Yes.

19. Question.—Can we change our lodge to a place across the street with cheaper rent, but over a saloon?

Answer.—No, not during my administration. Lodges are prohibited from meeting over saloons.

21. Question.—Can we receive the petitions of two persons who live within the jurisdiction of an adjoining lodge, provided the adjoining lodge gives consent?

Answer.—No. One lodge cannot waive its territorial jurisdiction in favor of another.

36. Question.—In the absence of the W. M. from a regular lodge meeting, can the senior warden appoint a past master to take the place of the worshipful master and do his work?

Answer.—No. The charge given to the senior warden at the time of his installation (see page 119 Webb's Monitor) contains the following: "In the absence of the master *you* are to govern this lodge; in his presence, you are to assist him in the government of it." The work is the work of the senior warden, no matter who *pronounces the words*.

39. Question.—Five years ago a man made application to our lodge and was rejected. He now wants to re-apply here. Can we receive his petition or must he apply in the place where he now lives?

Answer.—He is your material unless you release jurisdiction.

Of No. 4, the committee on jurisprudence properly say:

It is apparent that those whose names are inserted in the charter, are charter members. Grand lodge by-laws for the organization, regulation, and government of lodges under dispensation defines who are charter members of lodges under dispensation, as follows:

SECTION 14. "The charter members of a lodge are those named in the dispensation creating it." Hence the charter members of a chartered lodge are those named in the dispensation creating it, and those named in the charter granted to it. Masons admitted or made in a lodge under dispensation are members of the chartered lodge but are not charter members.

It is not clear to us upon what grounds No. 5 was made or approved, for while it is true that there is no provision or usage by which the grand master may authorize, in terms, the promotion of a junior warden, there is probably abundant precedent for filling vacancies occurring in the west by election under the authority of a dispensation, and for filling under the same authority any other vacancies caused by such election.

The committee on jurisprudence is silent about No. 21, in which the question involved in No. 6 is more clearly stated, but say of the latter:

Question No. 6. This question as reported, is in very general terms and reads as follows: "Can our lodge release its territorial jurisdiction in favor of another lodge?" To which the M.W. grand master answered, "No. There is no provision of Masonic law, or in our Rules and Regulations by which it can be done." We presume that the question has reference to profanes, and confined to such persons the answer is correct.

The concurrent testimony of the grand master and committee that there is no provision in the regulations by which it can be done may be accepted without warranting the negative answer to the question. The power to waive jurisdiction is the complement of the possession of jurisdiction, and the well-nigh universal and until recently unquestioned exercise of the right reflects the prevalence of this view. It is one of those things whose warrant is found in the relation of things, and rests on usage and not—as a rule—upon any di-

rect statutory recognition of that usage. Latterly, some grand masters have assumed to waive jurisdiction over material residing within their jurisdictions, but this has few defenders, although there are some jurisdictions that have recently adopted regulations that the request for and the granting of waiver of jurisdiction over profanes, between lodges in different grand jurisdictions shall pass through the hands of the grand masters.

Touching No. 12, the grand master's answer is doubtless correct. The natural question which presents itself—Why was the request made in that form?—suggests the possibility of some regulation standing in the way of the reciprocal exemplification of the work of the two jurisdictions, each by a team working in the lodge of the other. If this is the case, we think either grand master would be abundantly warranted in dispensing with the regulation when to do so would give so many Masons an opportunity to see what is going on in Masonry away from home. The power of a Michigan lodge to require smart-money as a condition of reinstating a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues, as disclosed in the answer to No. 15, is one which we think no lodge should have. That a brother should be compelled to pay that which is an equivalent for lodge privileges, during a period when he is deprived not only of lodge privileges but of all Masonic rights, is repugnant to our sense of justice. The answers to Nos. 16 and 17 are striking examples of facts tersely put. The first part of the answer to No. 19 leaves no doubt of the grand master's view of his duty respecting the latter part. If we read No. 36 correctly the grand master said "No" when he meant, rather: "You can appoint him, but he will not be doing the master's work, but your work." No. 39 is answered differently by Illinois—substantially thus: No other lodge can make him without your consent: but, as he has moved away, neither can you make him without the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

The grand master reported that by reason of the expiration of their terms of service, deaths, etc., he had recommended for appointment seven representatives near his grand lodge, among them ARBA M. SEYMOUR as the representative of Illinois, but his was among the commissions not yet received.

The grand master submitted correspondence with Dr. CHRISTIAN DAM, their representative near the Grand Lodge of Peru, detailing an attempt on the part of their newly elected grand master, conceived either in treachery or ignorance, to acknowledge the Supreme Council of Peru as an equal co-ordinate governing power in Symbolic Masonry in that jurisdiction, but which at last accounts had not succeeded, and the prospect seemed bright that it would be completely foiled.

From personal observation the grand master commends the management of the Michigan Masonic Home; and he commends the Home itself to the grand lodge for such an appropriation from the special fund in the hands of the grand treasurer as may be considered proper. The grand secretary reports anent the appeal sent to the lodges in behalf of the Home as follows:

The responses of the lodges to this call have not been of the most satisfactory character. Eighty-four lodges have contributed the sum of \$1,442.15 under this call, as against one hundred fifty-seven lodges and \$3,508.60 under the call of the preceding year. Twenty-five lodges have declined, for various reasons, to contribute, and two hundred sixty-three have seemed to utterly ignore the call.

The total amount received from this source was \$1,442.15, in view of which the grand secretary says:

It must now be apparent to every member of the grand lodge that the theory of maintaining this great Masonic charity by the plan of voluntary contributions has proven a failure; and if this grand lodge desires to continue to undertake the providing for the maintenance of the Home, some other method of raising the necessary funds must be adopted.

The plan which recommends itself to your grand secretary as being the most feasible and practicable, and at the same time devoid of hardship to any person or lodge is as follows:

Increase the per capita dues to fifty cents per member, and the grand lodge make such appropriations from year to year as the needs of the Home should demand, in no case exceeding the sum of twenty cents per capita in any year. The lodges that have voluntarily contributed under the calls of the last two years to be exempt from the payment of the increase of dues until that increase shall amount to the sum which they have already contributed. This seems to me to be an easy solution of this vexed question, and one that would place all lodges on an exact equality in the matter.

The committee to whom the subject went offered an amendment to the grand lodge by-laws increasing the per capita dues twenty cents and providing for a committee to disburse the extra revenue for the current expenses of the Home as its needs might require, but the proposition failed of a second of fifty lodges and so was lost.

Past Grand Master HENRY CHAMBERLAIN offered the following trenchant resolution, which clearly reflects the grounds on which the effort to unload the institution upon the grand lodge has so far been resisted with partial success, and which, after discussion, was laid on the table:

*Resolved*, That the question of the support of the Grand Rapids Masonic Home be referred to a committee of fifteen masters of lodges now entitled to vote in this grand lodge, to be appointed by the grand master.

If in the judgment of the committee it is lawful to tax Masons for charitable purposes, that they be directed to report amendments to the constitution of this grand lodge for the election of a grand assessor; and to the regulations, for the appointment of an assessor in each of the constituent lodges; and that the committee be directed further, to inquire whether such tax shall be collected from the incomes or the estate of the Masons of Michigan; and further, that in case the committee shall report that there exists a right to tax Masons for charitable purposes, they be directed to report such changes in the obligations as will make them consistent with taxation.

It was finally determined to turn over \$3,000 from the special fund for the maintenance of the Home, and that the grand secretary should issue the customary request to the lodges, and a committee of twelve was directed to devise and formulate a plan for the acceptance, control, and management of the Home, to report next year.

Inquiry set on foot by a letter to Grand Master DOWLING from the grand master of Pennsylvania, developed that Bro. JOHN L. BRUBAKER, a member and twice master of Cedar Valley Lodge No. 383, had been rejected by Newport Lodge, Newport, Pa., and that his petition to No. 383 stated that he had *not* before applied for initiation. By the grand master's direction he was tried by his lodge for perpetrating a Masonic fraud, and *acquitted*. The grand master suggested whether No. 383 should not be disciplined for its failure to convict, but the following was finally adopted after a substitute looking to a suspension of the lodge charter in the event that the incoming grand master found the facts to be as stated, had been lost:

*Resolved*, That the worshipful master of Cedar Valley Lodge No. 383, be directed to take an appeal to this grand lodge from the action of the said lodge in the matter of the trial of Bro. John L. Brubaker forthwith, and return all papers relating to said matter.

The grand lodge arranged to celebrate its semi-centennial at its next annual session, which will be held in Detroit January 22, 1895; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma: appropriated one hundred dollars for a monument to mark the grave of Past Grand Master SALATHIEL C. COFFINBERRY; presented the retiring grand master with a beautiful past grand master's jewel; and lost its head over the Oriental Twinklers, as thus described:

"Your committee on Masonic jurisprudence to whom was referred the communication from Saginaw Lodge No. 77, F. & A.M., containing transcript of proceedings had by that lodge with reference to granting the use of their lodge rooms to a chapter of the Eastern Star, would report as follows: that such occupancy is prohibited by Section three, Article twenty, of Regulations of the Grand Lodge. See Blue Book page 50.

"From our investigation we are not able to find that the chapter of the Eastern Star derives its authority from this grand lodge, or that it has any legitimate connection with the Ancient Order of Masonry, therefore the request should be denied."

This part of the committee's report was laid on the table and a verbal decision made by the grand master, that "The occupancy of Masonic lodge rooms by chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star was not only permissible, but highly desirable and recommended by this grand lodge," was adopted with great enthusiasm.

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, of Menominee, was elected grand master; JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, Coldwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (291 pp.) is the second from the hand of Grand Secretary CONOVER, who this year demonstrates that the pen is mightier than the scissors. Extracts are not wholly eschewed, but the report is chiefly his own writing. Last year we *thought* Bro. CONOVER could write a good report: now we *know* it.

Illinois (1892) proceedings did not get in until the eleventh hour, but she gets her equal penny with the early comers, his synopsis of the business transacted being quite thorough. Noting the complimentary resolutions adopted upon the retirement of Bro. MUNN from the grand secretaryship, he says:

Bro. Munn will have the best wishes of the entire roll of grand secretaries as he retires from this office, and we extend to his successor the right hand of fellowship.

We had occasion to speak of the market for keys in the peninsular jurisdiction: we now learn from Bro. CONOVER that the keys referred to are those which unlock the room where they keep the goat.

Of the length of his report he says:

I had designed making it very much shorter than it is, but the matter seemed determined to stretch itself out when put into type. It is about a hundred pages shorter than last year's report, but it should have been cut down another hundred pages, to meet my idea of what such a report should be.

We think the brethren of the guild will all agree with us that there is not too much of his report; but he might reduce the number of pages somewhat and at the same time make it pleasanter for the reviewers who don't see as clearly as they used to, if he would have his printer use the same type in the text and in the extracts, but set the latter solid. The face of the fine type is excellent, but we find that it takes a *conscious* effort to read it even by a good light.

## MINNESOTA, 1894.

41ST ANNUAL.

ST. PAUL.

JANUARY 10.

An excellent phototype of the acting grand master, WM. F. DICKINSON, adorns the fly-leaf of the Minnesota pamphlet. The representative of Illinois (ALCINOUS Y. DAVIDSON) was absent.

Grand Master DICKINSON announced the death of past deputy grand masters ISAAC B. CUMMINGS, aged sixty-two, and PHILO P. HUBBELL, who had attained the ripe age of ninety-three. The latter had held many positions of trust, both in his native state, New York, and in Minnesota. Both were residents of Winona. Deceased also, as we learn from the report of the obituary committee, are Past Master DR. CHARLES P. ADAMS, in his sixty-second year; eminent in his profession and in civil and military life, he having been brevetted a brigadier general for gallantry at Gettysburg; and District Deputy Grand Master REUBEN H. SANDERSON, aged sixty-two, a member of the territorial legislature which existed when Minnesota became a state.

Two of the four decisions submitted relate to physical fitness, as follows:

1. Statement.—“After a candidate had been elected it was discovered that he had lost the first finger of his right hand; deeming this a disability within the meaning of the constitution, I declined to confer the E.A. degree. Am I correct?”

Answer.—Yes.

2. Question.—Can an E.A. who has lost his left arm in an accident, after the degree of E.A. has been conferred, be passed and raised?

Answer.—No. He cannot comply with the ritual of this jurisdiction, which you can neither alter, modify, nor change.

There is room for doubt whether the first of these is correct; there is none, in our judgment, as to the incorrectness of the latter. At the time when the landmark respecting physical fitness first obtained, the ceremony of initiation or “making” was the only one known to Masonry—degrees did not exist. We know of no reason why an Entered Apprentice who has become maimed after being “made,” should be deprived of the advancement upon which all the value, under the degree system, attaching to the rights he has become possessed of depends, that would not equally demand the expulsion of one so maimed that he could not comply with the ritual, after he had become possessed of all the rights of Masonry.

Another decision is identical with a recent one by our grand lodge. "A piece of blank paper is neither a ballot nor a vote, and should not be counted as such."

We find that the grand lodge concurred in the following from the committee on jurisprudence relative to the decisions whose correctness we have questioned:

As to decision No. 1, your committee are of the opinion that the loss of the forefinger of the right hand is not such a dismemberment as will debar the applicant for the degrees of Masonry. As to the second decision, your committee are of the opinion that a casualty of the loss of the left arm, occurring after a brother has received the degree of Entered Apprentice, should not debar him from receiving the remaining degrees, thus fulfilling the compact of the lodge with him. While such dismemberment, if existing, would debar the lodge from receiving his petition, yet occurring after his election and admission into the Order, the brother should be entitled to advancement in view of the fact that he is in substantial form to comply with all the requirements and engagements the Craft can impose upon him.

The grand master submitted the Colorado letter relative to the proposed observance of the centennial of Washington's death, respecting which the grand lodge concurred with the special committee that the suggestions, if carried out, would entail an expense greater than the grand lodge could afford, but agreeing to the appointment of a committee of one and an alternate, to act without expense to the grand lodge. He called attention to the generally rusty condition of the jurisdiction in the matter of ritual, and the difficulty of answering the frequent question, "Where and how can I obtain the correct work of the jurisdiction?" The grand lodge concurred in the recommendation of a special committee, substantially in accord with the grand master's suggestions, that an attempt be made to restore uniformity through a board of custodians who shall hold a week's session annually at St. Paul or Minneapolis, visit lodges, hold schools of instruction, and exemplify the work before the grand lodge if required. It has become the settled policy of the jurisdiction to do its work of benevolence through a permanent widows' and orphans' fund rather than an asylum. The grand master, who reported the amount of the fund at about twelve thousand dollars, thought it should have received at least one thousand dollars from the grand lodge last year; and as it received nothing, two thousand dollars should this year be transferred to it. This appropriation was made, and the constitution was so amended as to make it a permanent trust fund, whereof no part of the principal shall be appropriated or expended. Further grants for the relief of brethren, widows, and orphans, were through the agency of the lodges, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, and seven hundred and twenty dollars directly from the treasury for the relief of the widow of Grand Secretary PIERSON.

The grand lodge granted four charters to as many lodges under dispensation, all of whose records were commended for their completeness and correctness: recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma: ordered a revision of its constitution: listened to an eloquent oration by the grand orator, JAMES F. LAWLESS, who essayed to answer the questions, Whence comes Freemasonry? What is it? What is it doing? with considerable success: formally welcomed as a visitor Junior Grand Warden B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS (U. S. Chippewa commissioner), of Alabama, who gracefully responded: acknowledged by an engrossed resolution the gift from the grand tyler (JEAN C. FISCHER) of a handsomely cased outfit, consisting of the architectural columns, square, level, plumb, trowel, gavel, and cushions for Bible, and book of constitutions, for future use in laying corner stones and dedicating halls and lodges: and largely helped to make up an audience of a thousand persons who witnessed the installation of the officers of a chapter of the Eastern Star, on the evening of the first day, and enjoyed the musical and literary entertainment which followed.

Grand Secretary MONTGOMERY, who, with CALVIN L. BROWN and IRVING TODD made up the Minnesota delegation to the Masonic congress, and submitted a brief report of the work of that body, calls attention to the conclusions reached, appended to the report on correspondence (and correctly printed), and says of them that "they simply express the opinions of the majority of those present, are of no binding force on any grand lodge, and are yet worthy of consideration, coming from so eminent a source."

CALVIN L. BROWN, of Morris, was elected grand master: THOMAS MONTGOMERY, St. Paul, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (108 pp.) by Bro. IRVING TODD is another of those remarkable papers in which he succeeds in giving a good idea of what is going on over the whole Masonic field in a limited space. Illinois for 1893 receives notice in which Bro. WARVELLE'S address on Pre-Historic Freemasonry is mentioned as an interesting feature: the complimentary resolution in acknowledgment of Bro. MUNN'S faithful service as grand secretary is recognized as "a tribute well merited and most worthily bestowed:" and the report on correspondence accorded generous mention.

The Minnesota proceedings have this year an exceptional value from the fact that they contain the proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota (GEO. R. METCALF, Pres.: GEO. WM. MERRILL, Sec., both of St. Paul) from its organization in 1882, down to the close of its annual session in January, 1894, and a complete roster of its members.

## MISSISSIPPI, 1894.

76TH ANNUAL.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

FEBRUARY 15.

Ten past grand masters were present, among them FREDERIC SPEED, the representative of Illinois.

The grand lodge opened with Deputy Grand Master JOHN Y. MURRY, Jr., as acting grand master, the grand master, IRVIN MILLER, having but recently been stricken with severe and as it was judged, probably fatal illness. The first thing done after the opening, was the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed to prepare a suitable expression of the sympathy of the grand lodge for the most worshipful grand master in the afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence which has come upon him, and to devise measures for the immediate relief of his family.

At the afternoon session on the recommendation of the special committee the grand lodge united in prayer in behalf of the grand master who had been so mysteriously and sorely afflicted, both bodily and financially, and appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars for the benefit of his household. Subsequently the master of Bro. MILLER'S lodge said his condition was the result of mental depression and general prostration, caused in great part by recent business reverses, and expressed little hope of his recovery. Somewhere we have seen the announcement of his death, but we can hardly realize it all. We spent the week at the Masonic congress in quite close companionship, and though his head was white with years he seemed so sturdy and so youthful in spirit that it is difficult to think of him as dead. We were greatly impressed with the naive simplicity of his character and the heartiness with which he enjoyed the opportunities of Masonic fellowship which the occasion afforded; and brief as our acquaintance was, counted by days, it seems like losing an old friend to part with him.

Acting Grand Master MURRY, whose father, JOHN Y. MURRY, Sr., was among the past grand masters present, read so much of Grand Master MILLER'S address as had been prepared, followed by memoranda covering his official acts down to the last of December, about six weeks before the grand lodge met. His own acts and the reasons governing his action during his brief service in the executive office, tersely told, reflect his ability and prudence.

The sessions of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi are always notable, but this was especially so, not only for the number and variety of topics under consideration, but because it marked the close of twenty-five years service of Bro. J. L. POWER as grand secretary. The retro-

spect of his report is eloquent and touching, as it must needs be when he thought of the vacant chairs which had been graced by so many noble men.

In the outset he says:

A rare privilege is mine today, of submitting my twenty-fifth annual report as your grand secretary. There is much of joy, and much of sadness, in a retrospect of a quarter of a century in the station to which your partiality called me in 1869, and in which you have retained me to this good hour. Except on one occasion, I have been unanimately chosen to succeed myself. Brethren, I know not how to express my gratitude for this and many other tokens of your continued loving kindness—a kindness that has not only been of material personal benefit, but that has enabled me, as your agent and representative, to dispense benefits and blessings to others. The joy of the occasion is the result of sweet remembrance of brethren honored and beloved that I delighted to meet in these annual reunions and in other assemblies of the Craft—men whose lives were squared by the principles and tenets of Freemasonry, and who were among the best types of American citizenship. The sadness of the occasion comes from the painful reality that we never shall again meet them until we too shall work out the designs upon the trestle-board, and, like them, receive the wages due.

Coming down to the first meeting of the grand lodge at Holly Springs, he says:

Many and great have been the changes since the grand lodge first met in this fair and hospitable city twenty-two years ago. A large number of those then present as grand officers and representatives have passed away. Harvey W. Walter and other kindred spirits, then here to welcome us, have for many years been waiting to greet us on the "other shore." The annals of self-sacrifice in all the ages do not afford a grander exemplification of devotion to duty than was exhibited by this illustrious Mason and citizen, when he and Featherston, Howard and Kinloch Falconer, Holland and others, declared that the gates of this city should remain open in 1878 to the people who were fleeing from plague-stricken Grenada. It is fifteen years since Bro. Walter and his three noble boys went down to death in that terrible scourge: but the story of their death and burial, so graphically related by Rev. Dr. Craig when the grand commandery met here in 1882, can never fail to arouse emotions of admiration and gratitude for the sublime heroism then displayed by our beloved and lamented past grand master. In tenderly remembering his loved ones, and in perpetuating his memory in our records, we honor ourselves and the institution that he so dearly cherished and so well adorned.

Truly earth has no prouder graves than such as WALTER'S and A. J. WHEELER'S (of Tennessee) and others less prominent, who sealed their devotion to their fellows with their lives during that terrible pestilence. Bro. POWER does not speak of the fact that he himself bore a giant's part in the relief work of that epidemic, being the almoner of contributions from two brotherhoods, in addition to which the governor of the state turned over to him a large sum for distri-

bution because of his exceptional knowledge of the sorest needs and because of that integrity which was a sure guarantee that every cent would be faithfully applied.

Following the unanimous ballot which re-elected him to the office of grand secretary for the twenty-sixth time, Past Grand Master SAVERY, in behalf of the past grand masters present, offered, and the grand lodge adopted unanimously, the following, in which, we may add, probably for the first time since the journal of the grand lodge had been under his control, Bro. POWER'S name appears in full:

Whereas, R.W. John Logan Power, today re-elected to the office of grand secretary, has for a quarter of a century continuously served the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Mississippi in said official capacity, performing, honestly and truly and faithfully, the many and varied duties of said office: also acting as the almoner of Masons in almost all cases of public affliction, destitution, and distress—recognized as the right hand and prop of every grand master who has occupied the grand east for the past twenty-five years—declining advancement for himself to the office of actual grand master, it is eminently fit and proper that the grand lodge place the seal of commendation upon the name and services of the beloved brother, and confer upon him the highest honor it is in its power to bestow: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That R.W. John Logan Power be and he is hereby elected and constituted an honorary past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

Bro. POWER had still another ordeal to pass through as the record shows:

The installation ceremonies, as conducted by Bro. Speed, were peculiarly impressive; and as he addressed the grand secretary, whom he had first met in grand lodge in Holly Springs twenty-two years ago, his heart was full and his tongue was eloquent as he called up the past and the beloved brethren who then composed the grand lodge. The grand secretary endeavored to express his deep sense of obligation and gratitude for all the kindness and forbearance shown him by his brethren in the past twenty-five years, and for the exceptional honor this time conferred on him in creating him an honorary past grand master. The incident affected many to tears.

The grand secretary reported the payment of the third and last installment of the appropriation of three hundred dollars made by the grand lodge to Miss Anna Walter, daughter of the deceased grand master, to enable her to complete her course at the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia. She graduated with special distinction, and in the autumn sailed for China as physician for one of the most important mission stations of the M.E. Church South. Her acknowledgment of the bounty of the grand lodge was womanly and touching. The Mississippi brethren have a genius for charity, and when amid the grateful echoes that come in upon the grand lodge for bounties extended to the helpless, there came also the wail of a widow

whose home was incumbered by a mortgage she was unable to satisfy, the time-honored and truly Masonic method of Masonic charity, THE HAT, was resorted to and the individual brother contributed, each according to his ability. The customary appropriation of five hundred dollars was made to the Natchez Protestant Orphan Asylum, and the report on the state of the Craft showed that the lodges had contributed \$2,283.93 for charitable purposes, exclusive of the per capita to the grand lodge for charity and the Masonic Home. The fund for the Home now amounts to \$8,803.79.

The committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence presented a report embracing seventy-six questions submitted to them during the recess, including most that were submitted first to the grand master. Many of them are answered at considerable length. Next to charity, jurisprudence is the Mississippi craftsman's especial vanity, and the discussion of twenty-eight pages of solid law must have been a picnic for the grand lodge. The report is the work of the chairman, Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, who is among the ablest and most accomplished Masons in the country. Much of it is devoted to matters that hinge on local regulations, but the residue that is of general application is much greater than we can take space or time to consider. In the outset he discusses a matter of great importance :

It seems strange that any Mason should be in doubt as to his duty towards his brother who is in arrest by the civil authorities, but the fact that each year the question recurs seems to show that there has been a want of elementary instruction as to the duty of a Mason, in the lodges. Masters should spare no pains to impress upon the minds of initiates the great fact that there is nothing taught or required in the lodge which conflicts with our civil, moral, or religious duties, and that within this qualification there is no shortened cable tow in Masonry.

A great crime is alleged to have been committed in the community, and it is but natural that those most affected should feel outraged thereby. The courts of the country indict and try the accused, the state omitting no effort to prove guilt, and the accused and his friends rallying round him seek to show his innocence. As Masons, we take no part: as citizens, we should discharge our duty by upholding the laws of the land, but these laws nowhere require us to condemn unheard one accused of crime: their entire theory is that one is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and it is no part of good citizenship to join in popular clamor against the prisoner at the bar; rather it dictates that we should let the law take its course, by neither throwing obstacles in the way of those whose duty it is to vindicate it, nor by taking sides against the defendant make his situation more intolerable. Is a brother accused of crime, the duty of a Mason begins and ends with seeing that he has a fair and impartial trial, with an opportunity, and the means, of making his defence, and such other assistance as he himself would have a right to demand if in like distress. But beyond this no Mason has a right to go. Of all the men in a community, a Freemason is bound by the highest considerations of duty to uphold the law: the obligations he owes as a citizen to the

state and community are reinforced and emphasized by those which he owes to the fraternity.

When the courts are through with their investigation, the lodge must take up the matter and investigate it as if there had never been a court created. By its own process and in its own way, regardless of public or private censure, giving that weight to the evidence to which it is fairly entitled, it dispassionately judges of the guilt or innocence of its brother as good Masons only dare to do: it acts with justice, it deliberates with impartiality, and decides with equity.

A part of the answer to the question—"What are the indispensable qualifications for initiation into Masonry?"—is as follows: "Must believe in the existence of one God and the soul's immortality." A motion to strike out the word "one" was carried by a vote of 116 to 89. The following are in accord with Illinois law and practice:

How should a lodge proceed with a petition by one long since rejected by a defunct lodge?

Answer.—The lodge which succeeded to the jurisdiction of the defunct lodge should proceed as if the person had been rejected by it.

Is it too late to prefer charges against a brother after he has been given a dimit, for an offence committed before it was granted?

Answer.—It is not too late to prefer charges at any time, whether before or after a dimit is granted. A non-affiliate is subject to charges precisely as a lodge member. It is altogether a mistake that the dismissal of a member exempts him from charges, and a dimit should never be withheld simply because somebody, at some period more or less remote, may possibly prefer charges. If charges are not at that time pending he is entitled to a dimit.

The following exposition of the fraternal tie is vigorous and sound:

Question 50.—What is our duty toward a brother charged in the courts with murder, who claims that he is innocent?

Answer.—To stand by him until the end, giving him the benefit of the doubt; aid him in every legitimate way in making his defence; prove that your Masonry is a real thing and not a rope of sand, something that will wash in the waters of adversity without losing its color. The Masonry which would desert a brother in the hour of adversity is sounding brass. No one wants that sort of fair weather Masonry, but the kind that sticks "like a brother" in stormy days, is worth something; throw all your holiday shoddy to the dogs and get solid stuff, a yard wide and all wool. Just what you should do under such circumstances is to be determined by the brother's surroundings and necessities, but whatever you do or leave undone, remember that whatever a good man and citizen can do, you have promised to do, and see to it that you keep that obligation. There is nothing in this which conflicts with your civil, moral, or religious duty, and you need not be afraid of what men say, so long as you stand by your brother in the hour of his distress.

The following is diametrically opposed to Illinois law, and in our judgment equally opposed to sound Masonic principles, save only the answer relative to suicide, with which we agree :

Question 52.—What is a Masonic funeral?

Answer.—One conducted by a recognized body of Masons, the lodge, chapter, or commandery.

Question 53.—Which body, the lodge, chapter, or commandery, is entitled to take precedence at a Masonic funeral? Can either to the exclusion of the other?

Answer.—Neither body is entitled to perform its ceremonies to the exclusion of the other.

Question 54.—When the family of the deceased request a "Masonic funeral," but ask that only the "Templar office" be used at the grave, in what attitude does that leave the lodge: what is its duty, and has it any right to participate, although its presence in a body is requested?

Answer.—The matter is entirely governed by the wishes of the deceased, or those of his family, if he has expressed none, and these must govern. The lodge may, in a case where only Templar ceremonies are to be performed, accompany the funeral in the customary order with perfect propriety. But a funeral even when only the Templar office is said, if the lodge attends in a body, is under the direction of the master, and he may refuse to order the lodge to attend unless the proceedings are under his direction. It is a matter of good judgment in such a case, rather than of positive law.

Question 55.—When the lodge ceremonies are not to be used at a Masonic funeral, in consequence of the wish of the family of deceased that only the Templar office should be said, should the lodge be opened and closed?

Answer.—The master should open and close the lodge if it goes in the procession as a lodge.

Question 56.—Can one who commits suicide be permitted to receive Masonic burial?

Answer.—Suicide is not a bar to Masonic funeral honors.

The grand lodge long ago prescribed what constitutes a *Masonic* funeral, and this prescription is binding upon all the Masons of its obedience. There are no Masons, real or alleged, in this country that are not of its obedience. By what right does any Mason or knot of Masons assume to be above or outside of the law which bears with equal force upon all, and in the name of Masonry put forth a service differing in form and substance from that emanating from Masonic authority.

Anent the question of affiliation of non-residents, the majority of the committee hold to the doctrine affirmed in the Illinois law, that regulations concerning jurisdictional residence do not apply to appli-

cants for membership. The chairman, Bro. SPEED, acknowledges that the array of authority is overwhelmingly in favor of this view, but seems to find in the principle that every Mason is amenable to the laws of the grand lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, ground for holding that lodges in Mississippi should be prohibited from affiliating any but residents of the state, and in this he carried the grand lodge with him. Of course the complement of this would be the doctrine that no Mississippi Mason should be allowed to affiliate with a lodge outside of that jurisdiction. In Illinois the principle referred to would have no bearing on either one of these propositions, because our law recognizes the right of the lodge to exercise penal powers over all Masons, unaffiliated as well as affiliated, sojourners or permanent residents within its territorial jurisdiction. It may be that Bro. SPEED would include in the laws to which they are amenable others besides penal statutes, such as those fixing the amount of dues, etc. But this would apply equally to sojourners, those coming into Mississippi to reside yet still retaining their original affiliation in other states: and indeed if the principle to which the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has given its adhesion in this decision is to be carried to its logical conclusion, an embargo should be laid at every jurisdictional boundary to prevent the admission of sojourners from other states.

We agree with the following except that we think one essential has been omitted.

Question 64.—It having been discovered that there was no lawful ballot before one was initiated, passed, and raised, we are asked if he is a clandestine or regular made Mason, entitled to recognition as such.

Answer.—He is entitled to recognition as a regularly made Mason. One who is obligated in a regular lodge is lawfully made, notwithstanding any amount of irregularity in the preliminaries or ceremonies prescribed by the grand lodge. The essentials are that the lodge is a lawful one, having a charter, with an installed master and wardens, and the three great lights and the obligation. The lodge which disobeys the law of the grand lodge renders itself liable to have its charter forfeited, but the candidate who knows nothing of the preliminary steps, cannot upon any principle of reason or justice, be held responsible for the conduct of those over whom he has no control, or for the violation of rules of which he has no knowledge.

The essential omitted is that this lawful lodge shall be lawfully at labor, and if this is the case we agree that no irregularity can taint the subject of its work. But if the master, warden, and brethren were to meet at a time other than that fixed by its by-laws, as sometimes happens when meetings are made contingent upon the moon's phases, and assume to elect and initiate a candidate, we think he would not be a regularly made Mason, because the lodge was not lawfully at labor: it would be only an unauthorized gathering of Masons.

The question of physical qualifications as affecting advancement is ably discussed at great length and settled in accord with the views which have long obtained in Illinois, the committee believing that "in the light of modern decisions and the consensus of the best Masonic authority, the ancient charges are applicable to initiation only, that is to say, the ceremony of making an Entered Apprentice." Hence a brother can be advanced no matter how maimed or crippled after initiation.

In closing his report, the chairman says :

The present is the tenth report of this committee which the chairman has written, and completes his twelfth year of service as a member of the committee. During seven other years he had the honor and pleasure of serving the grand lodge as a member, three as a chairman of the appeals committee, which with one year as grand master and another as the special committee on the codification of the laws of the grand lodge, rounds out a term of continuous service covering a greater length of time than any other individual has given to like work during the life of this body. Without any abatement of zeal or loss of interest, it seems to him that the time has come when in the interest of the grand lodge these duties should be assigned to another. It is not to the best interest of any body to repress the zeal of the younger members by the continuance in office of those whose only merit is length of service. That younger and equally meritorious members may be encouraged to work for deserved promotion, he considers that it is now time for him to retire from the arduous and responsible post he has so long occupied, and therefore it is that he must beg to be excused from further service on the standing committees of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge without dissent struck out from this the request of Bro. SPEED to be excused, and he still remains at the head of the law committee.

Bro. SPEED submitted a draft of proposed uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates, modifying the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction still widely prevailing, the rules being in the nature of treaty stipulations between grand lodges adopting them. They were adopted, and as they are to be communicated to all corresponding grand lodges, it is not necessary to reproduce them here.

The delegates to the Fraternal Congress, Bros. SPEED, FRANKLIN, SCHLEEP, and POWER made a report of some length, the work of Bro. SPEED, embodying a correct version of the conclusions of that body. He says it was the most memorable assemblage of the representatives of Freemasonry, as it exists in North America, that has ever been convened. He feels assured that substantial progress will follow from the congress, imperceptible though it may be.

The grand lodge devoted a part of one morning session to remembrances of the dead of the year: chartered five new lodges; took favorable action on the Colorado proposition to celebrate the Washington

funeral centennial, and postponed for a year the consideration of a report from the committee of district deputies, recommending the abrogation of the rule requiring masters-elect to have the past master's degree. We shall look with interest next year for the fate of the anomaly which Bro. GURNEY was wont to call the Ancient Imposter.

J. L. SPINKS, of Meridian, was elected grand master: JOHN L. POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (83 pp.) from the customary pen of Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY, bears throughout the marks of his ability and courtesy. Illinois for 1893 finds a place in his review. Of our reference to the reception of the children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, at Natchez, he says:

Well, we did not call off. We simply *stood* up by way of welcoming the guests, and the writer of this had the distinguished honor of *literally* carrying around one of the lovely little boys to receive the free-will offerings of the brethren, and by the time the little fellow got back to the grand east, tears of joy were flowing freely from the eyes of all present. Bro. Power was so full he could not thank the young Miss who read the address for the sweet violets she gave him, or if he did we failed to hear the expression.

The presence of the children was an occasion of so much joy that we almost forgot where we were and what we had gone to Natchez for, but we finally recovered from our absent-mindedness when the gavel fell in the east—and we all knew what that meant, it was a call to business, and so we went at it with a hearty good will.

Bro. BARKLEY finds Bro. WARVELLE'S address on Prehistoric Freemasonry exceedingly interesting.

Besides the report on correspondence and the returns of lodges, the Mississippi volume contains a digest of the decisions of the grand lodge from 1888 to 1894, both inclusive.

It is adorned with an engraved photographic group composed of the grand master, grand lecturer, and district deputies, and appropriately has for a frontispiece an engraved portrait of Grand Secretary POWER.

## MISSOURI, 1893.

73D ANNUAL.

ST. LOUIS.

OCTOBER 10.

The representative of Illinois, Past Senior Grand Warden MARTIN COLLINS, was one of the twenty-three members of the diplomatic corps present.

The acting grand master, HARRY KEENE, thus explains his presence in the grand east:

Only a few days ago I was informed by the grand secretary that I would, in all probability be called upon to preside over the deliberations of this grand body. I have had neither the time nor the data to prepare and present an address upon the present condition of Masonry in the state, nor of its progress during the past year. He who should have prepared such a report lies languishing upon a bed of sickness. Most Worshipful John R. Parson, grand master of Masons of Missouri, was, on the 14th day of August, stricken down with a malignant fever, and since that time has been confined to his bed. The angel of death is even now hovering over his couch, and the all-wise and all-merciful One, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, alone knows the final result. Every heart in this grand assembly, every Masonic heart in Missouri, is uplifted in fervent prayer and supplication to the Father of Mercies, that, if it be His gracious will, He will restore to us our brother, companion, and friend, that we may again grasp his hand in fraternal greeting, that he may again be permitted to mingle with us in our councils and share in our labors, and that many years of usefulness, many years of happiness, may be allotted as his portion.

He announced that Grand Secretary VINCIL, who had been in close contact with the grand master during the year, and who had, during his illness, at his request, attended to his correspondence, had been entrusted with a recital of his acts, and would report his rulings and decisions. In submitting this matter Bro. VINCIL says:

Had Bro. Parson been able to prepare and present an annual address, other matters than are here mentioned no doubt would have been included in such document. It is to be regretted that our most worshipful brother is thus denied the pleasure and privilege of rounding up a safe, practical, and conservative administration by fully reporting in detail such subjects as might be deemed advisable on his part.

Having no right to represent him except in furnishing what is essentially important, from its official bearing, much of interest is therefore lost to the Fraternity.

Grand Master PARSON suspended from office the master of a lodge guilty—by his own confession—of saloon-keeping, and who gave as his excuse that he loved his family better than he did Masonry, and that he went into the business for the money there was in it, citing him

before the grand lodge for trial. He did not appear, made no defence, and was expelled.

Among other points, the grand master decided the following:

1. Question.—“Has a subordinate lodge power to enact a law restraining a newly-made Master Mason from any of the privileges of his lodge until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination on the master's degree?” The question was founded upon Section 129 of the Grand Lodge By-laws, which requires all newly-made Master Masons to stand an examination in open lodge on the lecture of the degree of Master Mason. The grand master replied, “A subordinate lodge has no right to enact a law restraining a newly-made Master Mason from any of the privileges of his lodge until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination on the master's degree.”

2. From the correspondence examined, it is found that a party had been tried by his lodge for unmasonic conduct and acquitted. Immediately following the acquittal, the brother asked for a dimit, which was granted. An appeal was taken to the grand lodge some time after the meeting at which the dimit was granted. The question was presented to the grand master as to the right of the party to a dimit after his acquittal, and before appeal was taken. The grand master decided as follows: “The dimit was properly granted, and the brother ceased to be a member of the lodge from the time the dimit was granted.” He founded his opinion upon the law, and cited Sections 173 and 177 in support of his decision.

These properly passed muster with the jurisprudence committee, but the grand lodge sustained the following substitute relative to No. 2:

The grand lodge disapproves of the ruling that after an acquittal by a lodge, the brother against whom charges were preferred may dimit pending the sixty days allowed for an appeal from such acquittal.

It is difficult to divine upon what grounds the substitute was approved, as the implied reason is without force, jurisdiction not being endangered by his dimission.

Missouri law does not respect a rejection after the lapse of one year. Grand Master ARNOLD, of Pennsylvania, complained that a Missouri lodge had made a Mason out of material rejected by a Pennsylvania lodge. Grand Master PARSON replied that the brother mentioned had gained citizenship in Missouri before applying to the lodge, and therefore was eligible under the law. Grand Master ARNOLD replied, his note closing as follows:

Against all such persons we have the right of self-protection by interdicting them from admission into our lodges and all other Masonic privileges. I have directed a proclamation to be made to that effect, a copy of which will be sent to every lodge in this state, to you, to Cosmos Lodge, and to Cochrane. And I would also say that should you at any time hear of any of your rejected material being made in this jurisdiction, we will be pleased to be informed of it, so that we may rid ourselves of it.

The general tenor, and the points of Bro. ARNOLD'S letter, are pretty well indicated by the following rejoinder of Grand Master PARSON:

As stated in my former letter, Bro. Cochrane was eligible under our law, which requires a petitioner to have resided twelve months in the state, and to declare that he has not been rejected by any lodge within twelve months. The law was strictly complied with in this case.

He practiced no fraud or deception on the lodge, nor did the lodge violate any law of Missouri in receiving and acting on his petition.

You say, "We do not claim the right to say whom you shall receive as members of your lodges." This, it seems to me, ought to settle the question, so long as you recognize the Grand Lodge of Missouri as a legitimate grand lodge.

You add, "Neither can we furnish character for applicants to your lodges." Permit me to say, that I fail to see the necessity or propriety of this addition.

You further say, "If any person should obtain the degrees and membership in a lodge in this jurisdiction after having been rejected in Missouri, we would, on being informed of the fact, at once direct that his name be struck off the roll of members, and thereafter consider him an expelled member." I hope you would not do so without a fair trial. If, upon such trial, you found that he had made false statements in order to obtain membership, you ought to expel him. I do not think the New York case you refer to is a parallel one. The New York man is charged with obtaining membership by "trick and device," but Bro. Cochrane did not use any trick or device, and made no false statements to obtain the degrees.

You say, "I have been informed that Cochrane (I suppose you mean Bro. Cochrane) has been in Pittsburgh, where he was rejected, bespangled with medals and jewels, and parading as a regular Freemason." He had the right to "parade" as a regular Freemason, for such he undoubtedly is. As the Grand Lodge of Missouri has adopted no "medals" or "jewels," except jewels of office worn by grand and subordinate lodge officers, I presume the "medals" and "jewels" worn by Bro. Cochrane appertained to other organizations, over which the grand lodge has no control, and that he had a right to wear them under their regulations. This, however, is a matter of taste, and cuts no figure in the question.

We recognize the right of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and of every other grand jurisdiction, to adopt such laws and regulations, for the government of their members, as they think proper, and we claim the same right for Missouri.

Visitors from Pennsylvania, who come duly accredited as regular Master Masons by their grand lodge, will be welcomed as brethren by Missouri lodges without inquiring as to whether they had complied with all the Missouri requirements. It is enough for us to know that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania vouches for them as regularly made under its laws. You do not claim the right to say what shall be the qualifications of petitioners in Missouri, and yet you assert the right

to discipline a member of a lodge in Missouri because he failed to comply with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

I sincerely regret your action in sending an edict to your lodges requiring non-intercourse with Bro. Cochran, and respectfully beg leave to doubt the propriety of your sending a communication to a lodge in Missouri on the subject. Concerning Bro. Cochran, permit me to say, that he had lived for several years in Missouri, that his character had been thoroughly investigated by a competent committee, that he was elected by a unanimous ballot, and has since so conducted himself as to retain the respect and esteem of his brethren.

The subject was sent to a special committee consisting of past grand masters WALKER, ANDERSON, and STEVENSON, the latter of whom submitted the report thereon, which the grand lodge adopted. After summarizing the correspondence we have referred to above, the committee say:

The grand master of Pennsylvania, in his letter of April 8th, repeats previous statements with emphasis in these words: "We do not claim the right to say whom you shall receive as members of your lodges, and I beg to assure you that we shall not attempt to do so."

This sentiment is of questionable character, when the letter is read to its conclusion. Covering an expression of our own grand master, honestly, openly, feelingly, and fraternally given, the grand master of Pennsylvania states: "Your statement that visitors from Pennsylvania who come duly accredited as regular Master Masons by their grand lodge will be welcomed as brethren by Missouri lodges, meets with a cordial response from me. I beg to assure you, sir, that Missouri Masons will be as cordially welcomed by Pennsylvania lodges, provided, always, that they have not been rejected by a Pennsylvania lodge and been made elsewhere without our consent. Against all who come within this proviso we claim and exercise the right of self-protection, one of the inherent rights of all grand lodges." Dictating whom we shall not receive is not far removed from designating whom we shall receive, and your committee cannot readily mistake the meaning of the grand master of Pennsylvania in such an expression as this, "neither can you send back to us our rejected material duly accredited as Masons. Against all such persons we have the right of self-protection by interdicting them from admission into our lodges, and all other Masonic privileges." Assuming it to be an inherent right of all grand lodges of self-protection, Missouri would retaliate upon Pennsylvania and refuse admission to our lodges to all Pennsylvania made Masons. But we do not so understand the law of love and fraternity. Neither do we subscribe to the doctrine that man created in the image and likeness of God is incapable of being reclaimed, though fallen from such high estate.

Masonry in Missouri does not put the mark of Cain upon the brow of any human being who has unfortunately incurred the displeasure, with accompanying malice, of his fellow, but after a reasonable reflection permits both provocation and retaliation to be condoned.

Our Bro. Cochran, though regularly made and duly accredited, is interdicted and proscribed throughout the entire Masonic jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

Our grand master has investigated and pronounced that no wrong was perpetrated in his being made a Mason.

We would like to protect him in the rights and privileges we have accorded to him as a member of the Masonic family.

Our condition, however, is that in which the grand master of Pennsylvania finds himself involved concerning his protege, "perpetual jurisdiction."

He says, "Of course we cannot force it upon other grand lodges, it will force itself upon them."

Adopting his suggestion, we admit it has forced itself upon us. But it is an unwelcome monstrosity. There is not a single recognizable Masonic feature in its make-up.

The grand master of Pennsylvania sent it to us and stands sponsor for its character. His recommendation has failed in convincing your committee of investigation, and we report unfavorably as to its admission into our family.

We return perpetual jurisdiction to him as rejected material, and suggest that he deal with it under Pennsylvania usage: that is, strike it from the roll, and consider it forever expelled from the Masonic household.

The pungency of the last half dozen paragraphs is not to be denied, and if they were written by a reviewer, speaking for himself alone, would call for no criticism: but they lack the dignity which ought to characterize the utterance of a grand lodge, contrasting unpleasantly in this, with the main body of the report.

The incident unpleasantly emphasizes the occasional friction that must arise when the regulations of two equally sovereign grand lodges are so widely at variance, and suggests whether, without yielding aught of conviction in such matters, or of practice so far as it relates to the force given to rejection within the jurisdiction of each by the lodges thereof, comity ought not, and can not, lead to the establishment of some satisfactory *modus vivendi* whereby neither jurisdiction shall seem to stand in the attitude of attempting to give its regulations extra territorial force. The attempt of Bro. SPEED, of Mississippi, to find a common ground for grand lodges holding diverse views on this subject, is to be welcomed, whatever may be the opinion of his success in reaching a working formula.

The committee appointed the previous year to consider the question of maintaining Toltec Lodge No. 520, in the city of Mexico, report that the dispensation for Toltec Lodge was issued in 1882: that they do not feel compelled to pass judgment upon the wisdom of its establishment, but that at that time Mexico was, Masonically speaking, open territory, and that the *right* of a grand lodge to plant lodges in open territory has not been questioned; that while no Masonic body has yet been found in Mexico that they are prepared to ac-

knowledge as a legitimate grand lodge, yet a step had been taken in what they think is the right direction, presumably in the formation of the gran dieta: that the answers to the questions propounded by the committee to the grand secretary of the gran dieta as to its formation and present status, were not wholly satisfactory, but that they think the difficulties that have beset Masonry in Mexico are in progress of settlement: that they do not wish Missouri to be, or be thought to be, a disturbing element in Mexican Masonry, and dismissing as chimerical the idea that Toltec Lodge might become the nucleus of a legitimate governing power, they consider it unwise to continue to exercise Masonic authority in Mexico, and thus conclude:

We therefore recommend, that the incoming grand master take such measures as, in his judgment, may be necessary and expedient, to withdraw and annul the authority heretofore given to the brethren of Toltec Lodge No. 520, to exercise the functions of a lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

We further recommend, that the members of Toltec Lodge No. 520, be assured of our appreciation of their loyalty and fidelity to the principles of Freemasonry, and of our regret at the necessity of the severance of their connection as a lodge with this grand body.

We further recommend, that this grand lodge extend its hearty sympathy to our brethren of Mexico, in their struggles to place Masonry in our sister republic on a firm and lasting basis, and assure them that nothing shall be left undone on our part to aid and assist them in their laudable undertaking.

We do not know on what grounds the committee hope for the evolution of a legitimate grand lodge out of elements which Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, unwittingly, and Past Grand Master FELLOWS, of Louisiana, wittingly, show to be hopelessly clandestine: and so, while conceding that the Grand Lodge of Missouri is the proper judge as to whether it will continue to exercise Masonic authority in Mexico, we cannot but regret the decision which destroys the only Masonic body in that country *known* to be legitimate.

The grand secretary, in his report, among other things relative to the Missouri Masonic Home, says:

This institution has a better hold upon the affections of our Masons than can be described by human language. It is fast becoming the pride and glory of Missouri Masonry. The feeling of dissatisfaction in respect to what is known as the "Home assessment" is fast disappearing, and very few now oppose the assessment. Only one lodge has expressed the desire for its repeal. One lodge, with a very small membership, finding it could not meet the increased responsibility, surrendered its charter.

The total revenue for the home fund for 1892 was \$13,999, and the total endowment fund is \$45,500. The president of the board of di-

rectors. Past Grand Master NOAH M. GIVAN, thus refers to an effort to enlarge the scope of the beneficence of the institution:

I am glad to be able to report that the Knights Templars of Missouri and the Chapter Masons of the state are under the sanction of the grand commandery and the grand chapter, making a united effort to build and maintain, in connection with the Home, a Masonic hospital and sanitarium. Both of the grand bodies have made generous appropriations therefor, and the grand commander, Bro. Chas. S. Glaspell, and the grand high priest, Bro. Allen McDowell, are making commendable and successful efforts to secure the co-operation of the members of their respective grand and subordinate bodies. I congratulate the friends of the Home upon the bright prospect of the success of this enterprise, which will contribute so much to the welfare of the Home.

There were in the Home July 31, 1893: 22 boys, 30 girls, 14 widows, 5 old brethren, and 1 maiden lady—a total of 72.

During the session, charity grants amounting to \$550, were made to five brethren, of which \$100 each went to the relief of a past grand master, and the widow of another.

The grand lodge adopted resolutions of sympathy with the sick grand master: chartered nine lodges: received and suitably acknowledged a gift from Grand Master PARSON, of elegant gold and silver pitchers for its use in Masonic ceremonies: witnessed an exemplification of the work under the direction of the grand lecturer: established a new standing committee on boards of relief: considered and finally laid on the table, a proposition made by Past Grand Master R. E. ANDERSON, to endorse the conclusions of the Fraternal Congress, and recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

HARRY KEENE, of St. Joseph, was elected grand master: JOHN D. VINCIL, St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (203 pp.) is the sixteenth consecutive one from the hand of the grand secretary. Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, gives Illinois for 1892 a fraternal and thoughtful notice. He says of the address of Grand Master CRAWFORD, that it is practical, well conceived, and high toned: and of a criticism in our report:

He does not concur in the decision made by Bro. Walker that an unaffiliated Mason of over one year is ineligible as a petitioner for a new lodge. If viewed as Bro. Robbins does, the ruling was not proper.

But Grand Master Walker based his decision on our law, which declares an unaffiliated Mason of more than twelve months *not in good Masonic standing*. The law governing applications for new lodges declares that the petitioners *must be Master Masons in good standing*. Under the law, Bro. Walker could not have decided otherwise. Bro. Robbins excepts to the action of our grand lodge which allows the accuser in a Masonic trial to vote on the question of guilt of the accused.

The following is from his conclusion:

When the preparation of the foregoing review was commenced, two purposes were formed. First, to be brief. Next, to write a "conclusion" covering a number of points not particularly considered in the body of the work. These purposes are abandoned. Two reasons exist for such abandonment. First, my report is too long. Next, I have not the time to devote to a conclusion. Other and more important duties challenge time and attention. My work is done. I have a very serious objection to it. The *length* surprised me when the manuscript went through the printer's hands. I do not know that another review will ever be made by me. Should such turn out to be the case, I will prepare one report that shall not be condemned for its *length*.

Bro. VINCIL'S report is this year almost wholly in his own language, he having reached the conclusion that those thus prepared, while requiring more thought, are more satisfactory and readable.

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## MONTANA, 1893.

29TH ANNUAL.

HELENA.

OCTOBER 11.

Montana keeps up its portrait gallery, furnishing this year a phototype of the retiring grand master, MOSES MORRIS. The representative of Illinois (HOWARD B. WILEY) was not present.

Grand Master MORRIS says that for the first time in their history there are seats vacant and lodges unrepresented because dues are unpaid, for lodges cannot collect dues from members, or their funds are in suspended banks, and hence are unable to pay grand lodge dues. Acknowledging that the occasion is not a proper one for the discussion of economic theories, he yet permits himself one lurid politico-economic metaphor before he falls back upon the philosophy of our ancient brother, JOB, the capacity to indulge in which is the bow of promise of ultimate mental fair weather.

Referring to the Masonic congress, he pays a merited compliment to Montana's sole representative therein, Grand Secretary HEDGES, and says:

Bro. Hedges has given a report of the action of the congress, in the conclusion of his correspondence report, which has been printed in advance of the session, so that it might be read by the members. That the congress would not be more fully attended, and that it could accomplish no more of the purpose for which it was planned, were events that could not be foreseen. Objects are often accomplished indirectly as well as directly. Montana was represented, and our thanks

are due to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, for the generous entertainment provided at no little expense and labor for such entertainment.

Three of the six decisions submitted by the grand master, follow:

1. Asked, if a brother committing suicide could be buried with Masonic honors. Answered, that as a rule it would be improper, but there might be causes, such as insanity, that would remove the criminality.

2. An Entered Apprentice was rejected for advancement. Held that after two more rejections, which might be at intervals of two months, another application could not be entertained for three years.

Our law does not provide for charges and trial in such cases, and no questions are to be asked.

Notice of rejection is only required in cases of rejection of petition for initiation.

4. Asked, if candidate was eligible who had part Indian blood. Held, that if otherwise qualified, the Indian blood was no objection.

No. 1 was not sustained, the grand lodge agreeing with the sound judgment of the jurisprudence committee that the matter be left to the discretion of the lodge in whose territory the suicide was committed. All others were approved, so we infer that No. 2 reflects Montana law, but what principle the law reflects is a conundrum past our solving. By another decision it appears that while Montana rejects the rule of perpetual jurisdiction as applied to persons rejected in other than Montana lodges, the rule does obtain between the lodges of that state.

The grand master made many recommendations, among them one that will come up for action this year and will ultimately be adopted—to restrict the payment of mileage and per diem to one representative from each lodge: another, that was adopted, changing the time of the annual communication to the third Wednesday in September, based upon the necessity that had been found to exist and which had been met by the grand master calling the grand lodge to meet earlier than the constitutional date every second year, to avoid entanglement in the political excitement that waxes hot during the month preceding a national election. Montana must have more politics to the square inch than we wot of in the older states, for the echoes of political excitement are never heard within the Grand Lodge of Illinois, meeting within a month of the election. Another recommendation—to strike from the list of officers those of grand historian and grand orator, was adopted, it having been found that they neither wrote history nor orated. Another to strike from the constitution the recognition of the prerogative of the grand master to make Masons at sight, although reinforced by a favorable report of the committee on jurisprudence, failed of the requisite majority, due, the

grand secretary thinks, to the opinion of a considerable number that the power would do no harm as long as it was never used.

In answer to a query submitted, the by-laws relating to past masters were thus construed:

1. That the oldest past master of the lodge is the one oldest in service as such past master.

2. That by virtue of having been a past master of a subordinate lodge and dimitting therefrom and affiliating with another lodge does not make him a past master of that lodge.

3. That by dimitting he loses his prerogative of presiding past master.

The committee on testimonials reported the procurement and presentation of silver sets to Past Grand Masters BOARDMAN and HICKMAN, and the erection of a suitable monument—appropriately of Scotch granite—over the grave of Past Grand Master HUGH DUNCAN.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges: had under consideration a resolution designed to carry out a recommendation of the grand master that by a blanket enactment the grand master or the grand secretary of each grand jurisdiction be made the representative of Montana at their respective courts, which after being sent by mistake to an unfriendly committee and achieving an unfavorable report, was re-committed, reported back with a recommendation to prescribe the duties of grand representatives, and finally talked to death, was buried on the table: agreed with a special committee reporting adversely to any action by the grand lodge, but favorably for local action, on a resolution looking to the creation of boards of relief in cities having more than one lodge, and creating a charity fund to be administered by said boards; appropriated \$100 in part payment of the expenses of the one delegate who attended the Fraternal congress: increased the edition of the proceedings from 750 to 1,000 copies, in order to comply with the suggestion of the congress that there should be a more generous distribution of them: instructed the grand secretary to codify, correct to date, and print a new edition of the constitution, by-laws, and regulations: sent one hundred dollars to the sufferers by the tidal wave on the Louisiana coast: selected Billings as its next place of meeting; admitted the public during the installation, and after the closing, banqueted sumptuously with the ladies of the Eastern Star.

F. C. WEBSTER, of Missoula, was elected grand master: CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (151 pp.), by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master HEDGES, is another of those sparkling combina-

tions of summary and commentary, wit and wisdom, mirth and pathos, for which he has become famous wherever Masonic literature is read, and which illustrate the truth of the old saw: "Hard writing makes easy reading." The temptation to commit the sacrilege of attempting to summarize his summary is almost irresistible, but the waning hours forbid. Illinois for 1892 passes through his hands. The ceremony of leveling the cape-stone of the Masonic Fraternity temple in just one year from the laying of the corner-stone leads him to wonder what the builders of the pyramids would have said to such rapid work. He says it ought to be considered as settled that a blank is not a vote, and apropos of the refusal to recognize the Grand Orient of Italy, regrets that in the year of the world's Masonic congress Illinois had not been more liberal in the matter of recognition. Liberality is befitting when warranted, but duty to the Masonry of which the grand lodge is the conservator, comes before generosity towards the hybrids who have distorted it beyond recognition.

Bro. HEDGES reviews the proceedings of the Masonic congress, and confesses to have been sadly disappointed in its main results. He recognizes the fact that the shortcomings of the congress were largely due to inherent difficulties and to lack of time. Discounting what he must, he yet says:

And still there are many incidental benefits that come from the personal acquaintance, intercourse, and interchange of views among the foremost Masons of the country that more than repaid all the sacrifices of those who attended. There are negative as well as positive results, and indirect as well as direct benefits to be sought and that deserve to be counted. It is as valuable to know what can not, as well as what can, be accomplished by such a congress. If it had been larger its conclusions might have commanded more respect, but again there would have been greater diversity of opinion.

The conclusions of the congress, which he publishes, have the definition of the ancient landmarks in the incomplete form in which it first got into print, but perhaps if un mutilated he would still consider it "as ambiguous as the responses of the Delphian Oracle." We are not aware that any attempt to reach a consensus on this subject has left it free from ambiguity. For ourselves, we count it a positive advance towards a possibly elusive final consensus to reach the agreement that nothing in Masonry has the landmark quality that did not exist in it when it was defined by the charges of a Freemason.

## NEW BRUNSWICK, 1893.

26TH ANNUAL.

MONCTON.

AUGUST 22.

The representative of Illinois (J. HENRY LEONARD) was present, and J. SIMON W. CRABBE, past grand master, and ADAM MURRAY, past deputy grand master and grand treasurer of the grand lodge of Prince Edward Island, were formally received as visitors.

The grand master (THOMAS WALKER, M. D.) said that for the first time in its history the grand lodge held its annual communication outside of the city of St. John, the change being thought desirable as likely to produce increased Masonic activity and the strengthening of the fraternal bonds at each new place of meeting.

He announced the death of GEORGE F. STICKNEY, aged sixty-nine, and THOMAS F. GILLESPIE, aged sixty-five, past senior grand wardens, they being among those who assisted in forming the grand lodge. Deceased also were past masters STEPHEN P. WETMORE, at eighty-six; THOMAS F. RAYMOND, at sixty-six; MARK NEEDHAM POWERS, at seventy-two, and JOHN L. FROST.

By the following it appears that even when seen through some Pennsylvania spectacles the methods of the grand master of that jurisdiction seem rather autocratic, as they do to brethren in other states:

On the 4th of February I received a general circular from R.W. Brother Michael Arnold, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, informing me that he had concluded to withdraw *his* representatives near other grand masters. At the same time he directed R.W. Brother T. A. Godsoe, representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania near this grand lodge, to return his commission, and also requested R.W. Brother Eichbaum, of Pittsburg, representative of this grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to resign his position. This R.W. Brother Eichbaum declined to do, whereupon the grand master of Pennsylvania requested me to recall him. This I refused to do. I cannot agree with the grand master of Pennsylvania that these representatives are the representatives of the individual grand master, and to be recalled at his whim and pleasure. The last published proceedings of his grand lodge contains his own name as grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and that of Joseph Eichbaum as grand representative of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. The commission issued distinctly states that each representative is the representative of the grand lodge which issues the commission, and the representative is received and saluted accordingly.

It has nowhere been shown that this withdrawal of representatives is in any way the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but solely an idea of its grand master. My view of the matter was

that the exchange of representatives was the outcome of a fraternal and joint recognition between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and that of New Brunswick, and common courtesy might have dictated that when these ties were to be severed we might have been consulted in the matter. There is one consolation in this matter, that this unpleasantness is one between R.W. Brother Arnold and myself, and does not affect the amity of our respective grand lodges.

The grand lodge formally expressed its accord with the grand master on this subject: approved his decision that the master of a lodge has no right of his own motion to grant a dimit, but that it requires lodge action: marched in procession to church in the afternoon of the first day and listened to an appropriate sermon by the grand chaplain, the Rev. GEORGE M. CAMPBELL; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma: ate salt with the brethren of Keith Lodge, and goes home to St. John for its next meeting.

THOMAS WALKER, M. D., grand master (156 Princess street), was re-elected grand master: T. NISBET ROBERTSON (143 Prince William street), was re-appointed grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1894.

105TH ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 16.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work was held as usual at Manchester, December 27, 1893. We are glad to note that the representative of Illinois, Bro. GEORGE E. THOMPSON, had so far recovered his health as to enable him to be present.

The work was exemplified in the *four* degrees, the degree of refreshment, whereof the fraternity of Manchester constituted the working team, being sandwiched in between the first and second degree work of the afternoon and the third degree of the evening, which was worked by the officers of the grand lodge.

Elegant past grand master's jewels—an illuminated cut of which is given—were presented to Most Worshipful brethren JOHN H. ROWELL, SOLON A. CARTER (a schoolmate of our early school years, whose service in the grand east of New Hampshire was, by what seems to us a singular coincidence, contemporaneous with our execu-

tive service in Illinois), ANDREW BUNTON, ALPHEUS W. BAKER, JOHN F. WEBSTER, HENRY E. BURNHAM, GEORGE W. CURRIER, and FRANK D. WOODBURY.

The subject of Mexican Masonry was sent to the committee on jurisprudence, and Bros. SOLON A. CARTER, JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, ALPHEUS W. BAKER, were charged with the duty of reporting at the annual communication on the deaths of past grand masters CHARLES HENRY BELL and JOHN JAMES BELL, elegant steel plate engravings of whom adorn this volume.

At the annual communication the grand master (JOHN PENDER) announced also the deaths of past district deputies WILLIAM G. BILLINGS, at forty-one; CHARLES A. VARNEY, fifty-nine; and JOSIAH G. HADLEY, ninety-three.

Bro. JOHN J. BELL was our contemporary in the department of correspondence when we wrote our first reports, and we were at once greatly impressed with his ability and his strong personality, and our admiration for him increased as the years went by. His death brings with it a sense of personal bereavement and a keen regret that the hope we had cherished of some day meeting him face to face can never be realized. We are glad to appropriate the substance of the appreciative notice of him reported by the committee, presumably the work of the chairman, Past Grand Master CARTER:

We are assembled today in annual communication under the shadow of a great sorrow, the magnitude of which we can hardly realize. We miss from his accustomed place the manly form, the cheery voice, and the kindly greeting of Most Worshipful John James Bell, who for twenty-nine years has been an active and influential member of this grand lodge: aiding by his wise counsels, admonishing with kindness, and encouraging with generosity, those whose efforts he deemed worthy of commendation.

It is fitting that we pause for a moment in the midst of the duties of the session, to place upon record a tender tribute to the memory of our beloved brother and friend: that we express our gratitude for the bright example of purity of life and conduct: of devotion to the interests of the Fraternity in general, and especially to the interests of this grand lodge, so strikingly exemplified in his life, and our grief that the fraternal ties which have existed for so many years have been so rudely sundered.

Brother Bell was born in Chester, October 30, 1827, and died suddenly at Manchester, August 22, 1893, in the fullness of his powers, with pleasing anticipations of the future—alas, never to be realized.

An examination of the proceedings of this grand lodge from 1865, when he first became a member of it, to the present time, discloses the fact that Brother Bell has been present at every annual and semi-annual communication with three exceptions, two of which were owing to his absence from the country, and the third to his being in a remote portion of our own country, a record for punctuality and

devotion to duty characteristic of the man and rarely equaled by any of his contemporaries.

In the grand lodge he successively filled the position of district deputy grand master, 1869; junior grand warden, 1872; senior grand warden, 1873, 1874; deputy grand master, 1875, and grand master, 1876, 1877.

In addition to the duties of the foregoing official positions, he rendered valuable service on important committees, among which are included: Committee on lodges; trials and appeals; foreign correspondence, and ritual.

The most conspicuous service rendered the Craft by our lamented brother, was undoubtedly the revision of the constitution of the grand lodge in 1869; in harmonizing the by-laws of particular lodges with its provisions, and in the preparation of the various blanks and forms of procedure now in use by the lodges within this jurisdiction, and they will long remain an enduring monument to his memory.

In the language of another, "He was no drone in the Masonic hive, but always ready and willing to work and to do his work well."

He was pre-eminently a man of affairs, and wielded a potent influence, not only in the community where he resided, but throughout the state, and all moral and social reforms found in him a staunch supporter and a zealous advocate.

He was frequently called to positions of responsibility and trust in civil life, and to the discharge of his duties there as elsewhere he brought enthusiasm and zeal and displayed in a marked degree those qualities which formed the foundation of his noble character: loyalty to his convictions of right, fidelity to his engagements, and unsullied honor and integrity.

From the notice of Bro. CHARLES H. BELL by the same committee, we take the following:

In the grand lodge he was deputy grand master in 1861, and was grand master in 1862 and 1863.

Like many another, after being relieved from the perplexing and arduous duties of the latter position, he relaxed somewhat in active participation in Masonic work, and devoted himself largely to literary pursuits.

He has rendered the state important and valuable services in both branches of the legislature, having been speaker of the house in 1860, president of the senate in 1864, was elected governor in November, 1880, and discharged the duties of the position from June, 1881, to June, 1883, with credit to himself and the commonwealth.

The term of United States Senator Wadleigh having expired in March, 1879, several months before the session of the legislature, Brother Bell was appointed by Governor Prescott to fill the vacancy.

It was, however, through his efforts in historical research and writings that Brother Bell achieved his greatest distinction.

He was a courteous gentleman, cultured and refined in his tastes, dignified in his bearing and intercourse with his fellows, and enjoyed

the confidence, respect, and affectionate regard of all with whom he was brought in contact.

The grand master reported the receipt of commissions by several brethren whom he had recommended for appointment as representatives of other grand lodges, among them being SEWALL W. ABBOTT, as the representative of Illinois, who, later in the session, was formally accredited as such.

Of the Order of the Eastern Star, the grand master says:

Last year your attention was called to the fact that chapters of the Eastern Star were being organized throughout the state. These chapters, confining their membership to wives and daughters of Master Masons, are considered by many of the lodges as very important organizations, that ought to be fostered and encouraged by all Masonic lodges. The law laid down by this grand body, as quoted one year ago, prohibits the assembling of any other order than that of Masons in the lodge rooms dedicated to Masonic purposes. The district deputy grand master of district No. 5 called my attention to the current report that four of these chapters are using Masonic lodge rooms in the fifth district for conferring degrees other than those prescribed by our constitution.

The chapters of the Eastern Star already organized and in process of organization number twenty-one, nearly one-third as many as there are chartered lodges. In view of this fact I would suggest that this grand lodge, by a vote at this communication, sanction the use of the lodge rooms by the Eastern Star Chapters, or appoint a special committee to take this matter into consideration, and report at the next annual communication.

The grand lodge took a different view of the subject, concurring with the committee on doings of grand officers, in the following:

Your committee view with great apprehension the conditions reported from certain sections of this grand jurisdiction relative to the so-called Eastern Star. With the simple fact of its existence this grand lodge has neither interest nor concern, so long as it does not unwarrantably seek to attach itself to our ancient and honored institution. One year ago the grand lodge, in terms positive and unmistakable, pointed out the law relative to the occupation of Masonic apartments for other than legitimate Masonic purposes. In defiance of this action of the grand lodge, it is more than probable that certain lodges have permitted, and are now permitting, their lodge rooms to be occupied by chapters of the Eastern Star. If such conditions do exist, and there can be little or no doubt of the fact, it would appear to be in willfull violation of the law of the jurisdiction and should be met with prompt and suitable discipline.

Your committee would recommend that the law upon this subject, as recited by the grand lodge one year ago, be reaffirmed, and that district grand officers be instructed to investigate all violations thereof and report the same to the grand master.

We noted last year the report of the grand master that he had approved waiver of jurisdiction by a New Hampshire lodge in favor of a lodge in New Jersey, with the remark that such action on the part

of the executive would be considered superfluous in Illinois. Bro. WAIT explains that "The permission thus reported was not by reason of any requirement of the law of the grand lodge but because required by the law of New Jersey, in order to enable its own lodge to receive the application." We observe that this year the grand master reports approval of waiver by New Hampshire lodges in favor of Vermont, and also the receipt from the grand master of Vermont, of approvals by him where jurisdiction was waived by Vermont, in favor of New Hampshire lodges.

Bro. JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, submitted a report on the question of Mexican Masonry, from which it appears that action was sought not because the "Gran Dieta Simbolica" had sought recognition by New Hampshire, but to decide whether the Masonry of a petitioner to Rising Sun Lodge (N. H.), received in a Mexican lodge, qualified him to advance in New Hampshire. Bro. FELLOWS quotes largely from the report of the Missouri special committee relative to Toltec lodge, and more largely still from the address made by Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, to his grand lodge pending the ratification by that body of his "Treaty of Monterey," which Bro. FELLOWS justly remarks, is a most remarkable transaction, wholly unique in Masonic annals, and of importance here [where he had quoted it] only because it embodies the action subsequently taken by both "high contracting parties." He notes further that Grand Master TYLER says that the Grand Lodge of Texas has for fifty years, by a standing resolution, permitted Scottish Rite Masons to visit and affiliate in their lodges, and has already recognized the Grand Lodge of "Colon and Cuba," which practices the Scottish Rite. Bro. FELLOWS, who is himself an honorary member of the Northern Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, goes directly to the root of the matter in the following:

Grand Master Tyler may have been satisfied of the fact, but he gives no evidence whatever that Free and Accepted Masonry, as it is practiced and taught in all the English speaking countries, exists in Mexico. The fundamental principles on which Masonic recognition is permitted were, so far as aught appears, entirely ignored. The "Masonry" of the Grand Orient of the "Mexican National Rite," or the Rite of the Grand Lodge of the "Federal District," or of the Supreme Grand Orient of the Scottish Rite or the Reformed Scottish Rite, may have been the rite that our distinguished M.W. brother fraternized with. Such bodies have from time to time existed there and claimed supreme authority. A combination of part of these many organizations forms, and is controlled by, the "Gran Dieta" of Mexico, probably, and its position and claim that it represents the *fusion of all pre-existing rites* raises a very serious inquiry as to its legitimacy, and makes against rather than for it. It is well known that originally it included the word "Scottish" in its title, but afterwards dropped that out, taking the name of "Grand Symbolic Dieta." Also that its grand secretary, Canton, claims that this grand body is *neither a York*

*nor a Scottish Rite body, but that it practices "Universal Masonry," embracing all rites. We understand pretty well what that means here.*

The differences between the rituals of those bodies and the symbolic degrees are very great. They involve the abandonment of the most important landmarks of Craft Masonry.

After speaking of a reputed "Adoptive Rite" for women, who have a separate organization, but whose members are invested with the signs and passwords up to the 14th degree of the Scottish Rite: of the exclusion of the bible from the Mexican lodges, which have come into existence from one or two of the sources or organizations that have lately acknowledged allegiance to the "Gran Dieta," and taking with all due allowance the testimony of the members of Toltec Lodge that has been printed, he says the conclusion is irresistible that the "Masonry" that is practiced in Mexico is lacking in some of the vital characteristics of Ancient Craft Masonry.

He continues:

But it is said that Texas has recognized the "Gran Dieta Simbolica," etc. So it has; but that settles nothing for this grand lodge. Their views have not been such as to inspire confidence in their soundness upon the question at issue, and the practice of affiliating with other than the York Rite Masons indicates to what length that grand lodge is inclined to go in that direction. The action of a grand lodge may be such as to extend privileges to persons not entitled to them, but that should never be regarded as a precedent. Declaration by resolution, or other modes of recognition, does not make so-called grand Masonic bodies legitimate, and a grand lodge can in no way change the character of an irregular organization any more than it can add to or take from the landmarks of the Craft. While it may be well to be upon terms of comity with the many confraternities to be found in other lands, the lines of distinction as drawn by Ancient Craft Masonry must be firmly and scrupulously maintained.

This question should be determined upon grounds that shall put to the test the character of the institution and the legitimacy of its establishment. They should be examined in the light of Ancient Craft Masonry and its recognized usages. So far as has come to our knowledge no such test has been applied and no sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant this grand lodge to authorize one of its subordinates to confer the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason upon a candidate whose Masonic qualifications rest upon a degree received in a Mexican lodge.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved.* That it is the opinion of the grand lodge that the grand master would not be warranted in procuring the consent of the "Gran Dieta Simbolica" in Mexico, or any body claiming to be subordinate thereto, for Rising Sun Lodge to confer the two remaining degrees upon any person whose request therefor is based upon a claim that he had received the first degree in a Mexican lodge.

On motion of Bro. ALBERT WAIT the following action was had on the report:

*Resolved*, That the report of the committee on jurisprudence, upon the subject of Masonry in Mexico, be accepted and the resolution recommended be adopted, so far as relates to the request of Rising Sun Lodge, but that further action be postponed to the next annual communication, and that the committee be instructed to continue their investigations and report any additional information obtained, and any further views they may desire to suggest.

We are more than gratified to feel at last on these fundamental questions the elbow touch of such strong men as Bro. FELLOWS and his Louisiana namesake, and all the more because both are members of the last degree of the Scottish Rite.

The pending amendments to the constitution which we criticised unfavorably last year, were adopted and with them many others, among which we are glad to find the provision that "No lodge shall tax its members for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of fixed sick or other benefits," although the tendency which called for its enactment is, we trust, less rife than it was some years ago.

The retiring grand master offered a resolution designed to rescind past votes adverse to the use of Masonic apartments by Eastern Star chapters, which on his own motion went over for action next year.

CHARLES CARROLL HAYES, of Manchester, was elected grand master: GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Concord, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (130 pp.) is as usual from the strong hand of Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT. In his notice of Illinois (1893) referring to the Masonic congress he expresses his intention later on to embody the conclusions of that body in his report, and he does so under "Kentucky." Unfortunately the conclusion respecting the ancient landmarks appears in the incomplete form to which we called attention last year.

Of Bro. WARVELLE'S address on "Pre-Historic Freemasonry," he says:

It is a scholarly production and well worthy the jurisdiction from which it proceeds. It does much towards placing before the brethren what may be certainly known of the early rise and progress of the institution, and separating its accessible history from the uncertain light of legend and tradition.

And of a matter coming up in our report:

The grand master of Arkansas having decided that the right of defunct lodges as to their rejected material reverts to the grand lodge, and that it requires a special dispensation from the grand master to enable such a candidate to receive the degrees. Brother Robbins thus comments:

"In Illinois it is a thoroughly settled principle of law that neither by reversion nor otherwise does the grand lodge possess any jurisdiction over original or rejected material. This jurisdiction is absolute

in the lodges and is not subject to dispensation. If it be of the personal kind acquired by rejecting a petition, when the lodge dies the jurisdiction dies with it, leaving the former subject of it free to petition any lodge within whose territory he may reside."

Some years ago a sister grand lodge (we are more inclined to think it was Arkansas, but are not confident in our recollection) affirmed a decision of its grand master, that on the demise of a lodge, jurisdiction over its Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts reverted to the grand lodge, and a dispensation was required in order to enable a lodge of their residence to advance them. We dissented from the opinion at the time, submitting the opinion that when a lodge goes out of existence all its jurisdiction goes, with its territory, to the lodges nearest to it, and that such a brother could apply, without a dispensation, for advancement to the surviving lodge within whose territory he resided. Brother Drummond then disagreed with us, and argued in favor of the decision; but we have never seen reason to change our opinion then expressed. The rule of the Grand Lodge of Illinois relating to rejected material, as stated by Brother Robbins, may perhaps be thought distinguishable from the uncompleted material applying for advancement, though we think it would be difficult to state wherein the difference in principle lies. It seems to us that in every legal view the cases are exactly parallel, and that the decision of the one case must settle the other.

After re-examining our law we do not feel sure that if a grand master were called upon to construe it he would put the same construction upon it that practice has given it, as indicated in the last sentence of the paragraph which Bro. WAIT has quoted from our report. The provision recognizing the principle for which Bro. WAIT contends, is as follows:

"When a lodge has taken in any matter, and has afterwards ceased to exist, any further action required or authorized by law shall be performed by the lodge acquiring jurisdiction."

Strictly construed, this might be held to authorize and require the lodge acquiring the territory of the defunct lodge, to take cognizance of rejections occurring during the life of the latter, but the practice under it which is the same as before the revision which first included it, reflects the general understanding that the jurisdiction acquired by rejection dies with the demise of the rejecting lodge.

In a discussion on this same general subject with Bro. DRUMMOND; Bro. WAIT says:

We think we ought on our own account to make one further suggestion: We did copy, with apparent approval, Bro. Robbins' observation, that "the lodge which becomes *heir* to the territory of a defunct lodge, may complete any unfinished business as well as work." We wish to say, that we do not think the word "*heir*" is here used appropriately, and do not think Bro. Robbins himself, when he comes to reflect upon it, will think it is. Our attention was drawn, as we think was that of Bro. Robbins, to the general subject under discussion, and failed to attend sufficiently to the appropriateness of the

term used. There can, however, we think, be no difficulty by any one in understanding what we intended to express.

We confess that upon review the expression seems to our lay mind proper enough, but we also confess that when we are discussing any matter with lawyers we always distrust ourselves lest we may use a word whose technical meaning may entangle us. And when we strike the word "heir" in this connection, the first thing it calls up is the recollection of a sterling old gentleman who, notwithstanding considerable experience in such matters, had, as the executor of a will, misapprehended the meaning of the term *heirs-at-law*, and thereby found himself out of pocket nearly a thousand dollars. Through his jangled mind, he said the words, "Heirs-at-law," "Heirs-at-law," "Heirs-at-law," ran in ceaseless repetition.

He fails to feel the force, or appreciate the logical sequence of our criticisms on the constitutional amendments whose adoption we have noted above. The sequence may never reach its logical conclusion in New Hampshire, and our hope that it will not is greatly strengthened by the adoption of the concrete point of Bro. FELLOWS' trenchant report on the Mexican question, but so far as the constitution goes a favorable base of operations for the imperialist propaganda seems to have been established.

We are not surprised, but nevertheless glad to find that we are in accord in maintaining the right of a Master Mason to affiliate with any lodge that will receive him, without regard to jurisdictional lines. He does not think that because California prohibits non-affiliates residing in its jurisdiction from affiliating elsewhere, other jurisdictions are bound by any such interdiction. He pursues the discussion on somewhat other lines than we have done in our review of California, concluding thus:

Bro. Anderson cites, as bearing analogy to this law of his jurisdiction, the inability of a citizen of one nation to become naturalized in another before his removal to the latter. But he must, with very little reflection, perceive that no such analogy exists. Citizenship in a nation is not citizenship of the world, and one possesses very few rights in a foreign nation that the latter is bound to respect, certainly no such rights as bear any analogy to the Masonic rights of a Mason beyond the jurisdiction of his grand lodge. A much nearer analogy to the case is to be found in a provision of our federal constitution, which guarantees to the citizen of any state all rights and immunities of citizens in the several states.

Bro. WAIT is entirely right in the view he adopts in his review of Kentucky relative to two of the conclusions of the Masonic congress, viz: "Grand Lodge Sovereignty," and "The Prerogatives of the Grand Master." It was the unquestioned understanding that the first related simply and solely to the exclusive right of the grand lodge to occupy its territory unvexed by the presence of any body of

men practicing the rites which are practiced by its lodges, under any authority outside of itself; and that the latter related as exclusively to the question whether there resided in the person and office of the grand master powers that were not derived from the constitution of the grand lodge.

That the clause, "save such as inhere in that office under the sanctions of the ancient landmarks," was not held to be meaningless by the congress is shown by the fact that without it that portion of the conclusion beginning with the word "but," is substantially identical with that over which the portion preceding that word prevailed as a substitute, after a free discussion and on a call of jurisdictions, by a vote of sixty-six to forty-four. With the saving clause added it was accepted by the majority and made a part of the conclusion with substantial unanimity.

Bro. WAIT quotes at length and endorses as fully expressive of his own views, the remarks of Bro. LONG, of Indiana, touching Mexican Masonry, which we quoted in part and replied to last year.

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## NEW JERSEY, 1894.

107TH ANNUAL.

TRENTON.

JANUARY 24.

A steel portrait of CHARLES BECHTEL, for twenty years grand treasurer, graces the fly-leaf of the New Jersey volume.

Thirty-five grand jurisdictions were represented at the opening, Illinois by W. Bro. J. AUGUSTUS DIX. Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, and Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, of Pennsylvania, were honored guests.

The grand master (JAMES H. DURAND) announced the death of Past Grand Master WM. A. PEMBROOK, aged 60, one of the strong men of the grand lodge, and chairman of the committee on jurisprudence at the time of his death; of Past Senior Grand Warden JAMES A. NORTON, at sixty-eight, whom we remember better as a writer of reports on correspondence, in which department he wielded a vigorous pen for the decade ending with 1877; and of no less than twenty-eight past masters, among them SAMUEL BOARDMAN, whose death we noticed in our review of Florida, in which jurisdiction he reached the rank of deputy grand master. The average age of the twenty-one whose ages are given was sixty-three.

The grand master notes his nomination of, and the receipt of a commission by W. Bro. J. AUGUSTUS DIX as the representative of Illinois. He reports several cases in which for lack of conformity with the regulations, initiations were declared null and void. One of these cases was that of a man in whom a "visible physical defect" was discovered after the completion of the ceremonies of initiation. Subsequent examination made by the grand master's authority disclosed the fact that the brother thus unmade was physically competent, and thereupon the executive proceeded to heal the patient and undo the work of his undoing. In all these cases the blow came first, that is, after only so much investigation as showed that there had been some departure from the regulations; after the decapitation came further investigation, to see if haply the head could be put back again. He reported two decisions, one of them general in character, as follows:

In a Masonic trial, if the brother acting as counsel for the accuser or accused is a member of the lodge charged with the duty of deciding the case, such brother, by reason of his position as counsel, is not deprived of his right to vote upon the question of the guilt or innocence, and the punishment of the accused.

This was approved. Of a large number of dispensations and permissions granted in a great variety of cases, the committee on jurisprudence say that "they appear to have been clearly within his discretion, and are not, therefore, subject to review by the grand lodge. In the cases of decapitation, and in others where, in the language of the committee, he saw fit to lay the heavy hand of admonition or punishment upon offending brethren [and they might have added upon those also who were guiltless of any offence] \* \* \* the right of the W.M. grand master to act as he did cannot be questioned." No action on the part of the grand lodge was deemed necessary or proper. The grand lodge, besides doing a large amount of routine work, chartered two new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma; witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees; deferred action for a year on the Colorado-Washington memorial project; decided that a compliance with the intent of the law requires that each member of the committee of inquiry shall personally investigate the eligibility and fitness of candidates for initiation; sent an application for recognition from the Grand Lodge of New South Wales to the committee on correspondence; voted to refund certain moneys paid out by the board of relief at San Francisco, Cal., at the same time giving notice that it did not by that action commit itself as respects any future payments which might be made by the Grand Lodge of California; formally received the diplomatic corps, and sent the following to the committee on correspondence, on its further way to the tomb of the Capulets:

In view of the fact that there are various differences in existence within the body of the great Masonic family, which should be corrected; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we recommend that a congress of Freemasons be held in the city of London, Eng., to meet on St. John's Day, June —, 18—; that the grand master of New Jersey communicate with and invite all grand lodges of the earth to participate in the deliberations of such proposed congress; that each and every grand lodge shall have power to send one delegate, and no more; that each delegate shall have power to represent his particular grand lodge (and none other), and his vote at this congress shall be binding on his grand lodge: that a majority of all delegates accredited to this congress be necessary to adopt resolutions to correct any existing deficiency or discrepancy, if any there may appear.

JAMES H. DURAND, of Rahway, grand master, and THOMAS H. B. REDWAY, Trenton, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (124 pp.) is another of those finished and fraternal papers from the hand of the Rev. HENRY VEHSLAGE, D.D., past grand master, which have adorned this department of the New Jersey proceedings since 1888. And this, alas! is the last. He was re-assigned to the work, but since the grand lodge closed its labors, as we learn through a private letter from Past Grand Master ROBERT M. MOORE, he has passed away. Always genial and courteous to the last degree with his pen, he knew how, without wounding, to make its point felt in a way to command respect for himself and for the dignity of his jurisdiction, which he held as the apple of his eye.

Illinois, for 1893, is included in his review, and appreciative mention is given to the address of Grand Master CRAWFORD; the "careful and scholarly address" of Grand Orator WARVELLE on Pre-Historic Masonry," and of the work of this committee, referring to which he says:

Among the main items that appear, special stress is laid upon the unsatisfactory state of information respecting Masonic affairs in Mexico, and Bro. Robbins voices the judgment of many of us that it will be wise to "make haste slowly."

He elsewhere refers to this matter as of the first importance, as will be seen in the following which constitutes the substance of his "conclusion:"

Finishing our labor for the year, we may record the impression made on our minds of the prominence which a few topics have assumed—Mexican Masonry, Grand Representatives, and the Masonic Congress. The first of these is the most important, and the time has not yet come for a definite conclusion; the second has provoked an unnecessary amount of bitterness, in which the *system*, rather than certain *abuses*, of it has been assailed as objectionable; the third, as a purely voluntary and unofficial assembly of trusted and competent Craftsmen, found the enjoyment of fraternal fellowship, disappointed the fears of those who apprehended harm to the Craft, and embodied

their advisory conclusions so dexterously that there remains no trace of the wide differences of opinion known to exist among the distinguished brethren who took part in the conference.

The regret expressed in the following, suggested by our remarks relative to the congress, was shared by us, as he was among those whom we had hoped to meet; and that regret was deepened as his friend and admirer, Past Grand Master MOORE, of his own state talked so regretfully to us of his absence, and so eloquently of his delightful companionship. We find Bro. MOORE'S regrets so earnestly expressed in private conversation, echoed in his published report of the congress to his grand lodge:

It will always be a source of regret to me that my co-delegate was not present, for had he been, those who now know him only from the product of his pen would have also become acquainted with his dignified but jovial and charming personality, and thus New Jersey would have been honored in the person of Henry Vehslage.

Of the bearing of the labors and conclusions of the congress, and of the *personnel* of the body, Bro. MOORE thus reports:

As the congress had no power or authority to formulate law these conclusions of the congress have no binding force whatever, and are simply the expression of the opinions of the congress upon the questions discussed. These conclusions, however, fully demonstrate that the Ancient Charges of a Freemason dominate, in the strictest and most conservative sense, the Masonic thought of today as in the aforesaid, and that listening ears still and forever will catch the true Masonic meaning from the instructive tongue, and the mysteries and requirements of Masonry will ever find safe lodgment in faithful breasts.

The *personnel* of the congress was high, and there were many of the intellectual Masonic giants well known to the Masonic world in attendance. Robbins, Crawford, Cregier, Smith, Goddard, and Thomas, of Illinois; Carter and Shultz, of Maryland; Andrews and Williams, of Ohio; Speed and Power, of Mississippi; Brown and Black, of Nebraska; Warr, of Tennessee; Grant, Fisk, and Stanton, of Kentucky; Hall, of Vermont; Hill, of Indian Territory; Love, of Georgia; Fellows, Phelps, and Parvin, of Iowa; Gibson and Kerr, of Canada; Hedges, of Montana; Diehl, of Utah, and many others whom I might mention, and who left the impress of their Masonic genius and loyalty upon the minds and hearts of the brethren assembled.

The kindness, courtesy, and hospitality of the Illinois brethren was unbounded, and will never be forgotten by any of those whose privilege it was to hold membership in the congress.

We would fain dwell on Bro. VEHSLAGE'S report as the last visible token of the friendship which death has sundered, but the waning moments warn us of pressing present duties.

## NEW MEXICO, 1893.

16TH ANNUAL.

ALBUQUERQUE.

OCTOBER 2.

Illinois was not represented, there being a vacancy in the office of representative.

The grand master (J. H. KUHNS) announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM L. RYNERSON, the second grand master of New Mexico. He came to the territory with the California volunteers during the rebellion, and at the close of hostilities settled at Los Cruces. He was a man of capacity and was identified in a prominent way with the important affairs of New Mexico.

The grand master refers with regret to the fact that the jurisdiction was unrepresented in the Masonic congress, none of those who hoped to go being able to get away from home when the time came.

Among the permissions for joint occupancy of halls was one to allow a chapter of the Eastern Star to meet in a lodge room.

The only matter of general interest in the business of the grand lodge was the adoption of the following:

*Resolved.* That hereafter any person who is engaged in the saloon business shall be considered ineligible to receive the degrees of Masonry within this grand jurisdiction.

A charter was granted to a lodge under dispensation, conditioned upon its minutes and work being satisfactory to the grand master.

CHARLES H. SPORLEDER, of East Las Vegas, was elected grand master: ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (47 pp.) is again the work of Past Grand Master MAX FROST, whose handsome face, wearing an added scholarly look because of nose-glasses, adorns the fly-leaf of the proceedings. Our first thought was that it should have been set opposite his report, but he has so long been the man-of-all-work of that jurisdiction, that on reflection we are satisfied of its appropriateness as the frontispiece of the book. Illinois is not mentioned, our proceedings for 1892 having been reviewed by him the previous year, of course between the time of closing their grand lodge and the printing of his report, as the two grand lodges met the same week.

## NEW SOUTH WALES, 1894.

We have nothing from this grand lodge except the report of the board of general purposes for the quarter ending May, 1894. Besides favorably recommending to the grand master a petition for a new lodge, the board had nothing before it of general interest except the following, respecting the initiation of a maimed candidate:

It having been reported to the board that a gentleman had been initiated in Lodge Gladstone who was physically unfit to be made a member of the Craft, the grand inspector of workings was requested to report upon the case. After receiving his report, the board decided to summon the worshipful master of the lodge, and the proposer and seconder of the candidate, to answer the complaint. These brethren accordingly appeared before the board on January 31, and the matter was fully investigated. The offence, which is a violation of the ancient charges, was declared proved, and the board resolved "that W. Bro. J. C. Browning, the worshipful master of Lodge Gladstone, be fined five pounds: and that W. Bro. Tofield and Bro. Dollar, knowing that the M.W. the pro. grand master had expressed a decided opinion that the candidate was not eligible for Freemasonry, are deserving of severe censure, and that a report be made to grand lodge to that effect."

It was further resolved, "that the evidence taken in the matter be submitted to the grand master, with a recommendation that, under the circumstances, a dispensation be granted to Lodge Gladstone to confer the second and third degrees upon the candidate."

This is of interest as disclosing a method of punishment unknown to Masonry in the United States. If discipline is to take that form, we do not think the fine assessed was out of proportion to the offence. We are glad to note the recognition by the board of the principle that though irregularly made, the candidate is a lawful Mason and entitled to receive the remaining degrees.

## NEW YORK, 1894.

113TH ANNUAL.

NEW YORK.

JUNE 5.

Steel portraits of the retiring grand master (FREDERICK A. BURNHAM) and Past Grand Master CLINTON F. PAIGE adorn this year's issue of the New York proceedings. Fifty-five jurisdictions were represented—Illinois by her newly-appointed representative, R. W. Bro. WILLIAM D. CRITCHESON.

Grand Master BURNHAM noted the death of a large number of brethren in that and other grand jurisdictions: those connected with their own grand lodge being EDOUARD F. MATZNER, ROBERT R. GRAHL, and BRACKSTONE BAKER, representatives of New York near the grand lodges of Three Globes (Berlin), Saxony, and England, respectively; WARREN H. BURGESS, ZACHARIAH DEDERICK, and FLOYD CLARKSON, past district deputy grand masters; the Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, past grand chaplain, and EDWARD L. GAUL, past grand marshal. Subsequent announcement was made of the death on the first day of the session of JOHNSTON FOUNTAIN, past grand pursuivant, at eighty-five.

He reports an application made to him by a number of former residents of New York for a dispensation to form a "Traveling Lodge" in France, for the use of American and other English-speaking persons sojourning in that country, and particularly at its capital: and referred to a somewhat similar request made to grand master LAWRENCE in 1886, and the request of the latter that the grand lodge should indicate the proper policy to be pursued in such cases. Bro. BURNHAM continues:

He asserted his belief in the power of the grand master to grant the dispensation asked for, and in the authority of the grand lodge to establish the proposed new lodge, and in that opinion I most heartily concur. I am informed that such traveling lodges, authorized by the Grand Lodge of England, exist in Antwerp, and in other cities upon the Continent, their membership being limited to Englishmen, and such lodges are independent of any local Masonic jurisdiction. If, as in the case of the application made to me, membership was to be limited to English-speaking persons temporarily resident on the continent of Europe, and such lodge be established in territory which is, if not unoccupied, certainly not under the jurisdiction of any governing Masonic body with which we are in fraternal intercourse, it would seem there was no legal obstacle to the establishment of such a lodge, and that the question would therefore resolve itself into one of expediency or propriety on the part of this grand lodge. I denied the application made to me, but inasmuch as grand lodge has not placed itself upon record on this question, I deem it wise to lay it before you at this time, and to repeat the request made by the grand master in 1886.

The jurisprudence committee, the grand lodge concurring, approve his action in denying the application, but say with reference to this and to one of the phases of an overture from the Supreme Council of France:

In view of the importance of these subjects to the position of Masonry in France, your committee ask that the whole subject be left in the hands of the committee on jurisprudence for full investigation, and report to the grand lodge at our next annual communication.

So far as English precedent for the establishment of such lodges is concerned, the grand master had been misinformed. We say this

on the authority of Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD, the distinguished Masonic historian, who says: "No such lodges have EVER been in existence under our grand lodge. The only 'Traveling Lodges' working *at any time* under the Grand Lodge of England, were lodges in ships of war, or regiments. Our grand lodge has no more to do with Antwerp or other continental lodges than the Grand Lodge of Illinois."

When speaking of foreign relations the grand master says:

In this connection I desire to state that a letter has been received by me from the Grand Council of France, through its grand secretary, *in relation to the Master Masons of its obedience being recognized by the lodges of this jurisdiction.* The Supreme Council of France, it must be remembered, is separate and distinct from the Grand Orient of France, with which fraternal relations were severed many years ago by the grand lodges of the world because it had eliminated from its system the prerequisite of a belief in God before a person could become a Mason.

The report of the jurisprudence committee shows that the request was broader in its scope than is indicated by the words we have italicized. Following that to which we refer and which we are about to quote, the committee express their full sympathy with the request of the supreme council to have Master Masons of its obedience recognized as loyal Masons throughout the world, predicated upon the claim that it is entirely independent of and antagonistic to the atheistic doctrines of the grand orient, which are so universally condemned by grand lodges and does not wish to suffer from the stigma attached to that body, but think the matter should not be passed upon without fuller investigation. We recur to the other phase of the subject; the committee say:

Your committee on jurisprudence having had referred to them the application of the Supreme Council of France A. and A. Scottish Rite, for recognition by this grand lodge and an exchange of representatives, report that we are not prepared to recommend a recognition of and an exchange of representatives with any supreme council composed of bodies of other rites than Symbolic Masonry. It is the settled policy of this grand lodge to exchange representatives only with *Independent Grand Lodges of Symbolic Masonry.*

We are not informed upon what data the grand master estimates the amount of swag carried away from Chicago by the distinguished foreigner referred to in the following, under the head of "An Incorporated Orient," presumably the same individual who knocked (unsuccessfully) at the doors of the Masonic congress as the representative of the Grand Orient of Spain:

The daily press a short time ago contained the announcement that there had been filed in the office of the secretary of state of New York the certificate of incorporation of a body known as the Grand Orient of Free and Accepted Masons of North America, its moving spirit being a person who has figured extensively under various guises in duping the community by conferring for a money consideration al-

leged Masonic degrees. He first claimed to represent Roumania, as the promoter of its system of degrees in this country. Ignored by Roumania, we next find him as the representative of the Grand Orient of Spain, pursuing the same laudable undertaking of fleecing the unwary. Now, as I am informed, dismissed by the Grand Orient of Spain, he has "set up shop" for himself as an incorporated body. The depredations of this person are not confined to New York alone, but have extended to New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois. At Chicago, during the summer of 1893, he established several organizations, and returned to this city, richer by rising two thousand dollars. That he exercises autocratic sway over the creatures of his creation is evidenced by the fact, that, becoming suspicious of his authority, and doubting the value of his seal-covered diplomas, the Chicago bodies began an investigation. This he regarded as high treason, and with one stroke of his pen abolished their organizations and expelled all the members, but retained the cash. A number of his victims in this city, I am pleased to inform you, when they became aware of the fraud that had been perpetrated upon them, made application and were duly initiated, passed, and raised in lodges under our jurisdiction.

Referring to missionary work from another quarter, he relates that Dr. SETTEGAST, past grand master of the Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship at Berlin, about two years ago became dissatisfied with the grand lodges of Prussia because of their position towards the Hebrews, affiliated with a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Subsequently he severed his connection with that lodge, and with the aid of a few brethren organized the "Kaiser Friedrich" Grand Lodge at Berlin. "The necessity of the presence of several duly constituted lodges of Free and Accepted Masons," says the grand master, "seems to have escaped his notice:" but this remark was made several hours before the Grand Lodge of New York recognized as lawfully formed an alleged grand lodge in Mexico, at whose formation the same singular oversight occurred.

However, after the organization the next step was the appointment of a general representative and provincial grand master for the United States of America. This person instituted one body in the city of New York, but the grand master thinks that two other bodies which he claims to have instituted exist on paper only. The local habitation of this body was discovered to be on veritable Masonic premises, as thus told by the grand master:

My attention was called to the fact that a body supposed to be a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, known as "Kaiser Friedrich," was holding its meetings in the German Masonic Temple. On investigation I found that this body was a creature of the representative of Dr. Settegast in America. I informed the trustees of the German Masonic Temple Association that a clandestine body was meeting in their building, and requested them to appear before me, which they readily did. With that loyalty which has ever distinguished our brethren of the Twenty-eighth District, upon laying the facts before them, the trustees at once closed the door on "Kaiser Friedrich."

The loyalty of the trustees is of course beyond question, but the ignorance or carelessness must be phenomenal that could take as a tenant unawares a lodge not holding a warrant from the Grand Lodge of New York.

The grand master reported the receipt of a joint invitation from the Grand Orient and the Grand Council of Belgium to attend a universal conference of Masons, to be held at Antwerp July 21, 1894. "It is stated," he says, "that the object of this conference is to promote closer relations between the different Masonic bodies of the world, and that the grand orient and grand council are in the utmost harmony for a gathering of delegates practicing the different rites. It is proposed to discuss four questions: 1. What is the object of Freemasonry? 2. Is the formation of an international Masonic federation possible? 3. What is the extent of the obligation of Masonic secrecy? 4. International regulation of Masonic charity and relief?"

The grand master takes occasion to couple this conference with the Fraternal congress at Chicago, by saying in the beginning that the joint invitation followed closely the report of the conclusions of the congress, apparently for the sole purpose of saying at the close:

As the delegates will not be called upon to vote on the questions under discussion, the conclusions of the conference, if any are reached, will be as harmless as those of its predecessor of last year.

The committee on jurisprudence do not reflect the ill-disguised sneer of the grand master at the congress, but say that they concur with him in the opinion that the conference would be entirely *harmless*, and add that it would be so *entirely useless* that they recommend that the invitation be fraternally declined.

The grand master thinks that if all requests for waiver of jurisdiction, whether made within or outside of the state, passed through the same office and the same hands, much difficulty would be avoided, and he makes the fact that in some localities where concurrent jurisdiction prevails, the waiving of territorial jurisdiction by any one lodge—by which one lodge gives away what is equally the possession of all—has caused friction and operated injuriously to some lodges, the basis of a recommendation that all requests for waiver must have the approval of the grand master, and that no consent shall become operative without his approval.

It is doubtless equally true that much difficulty and many irregularities respecting petitions, reports thereon, balloting, etc., which are no more exclusively within the rightful purview of the lodge than the asking and consenting to the waiving of jurisdiction, were to pass through the executive office. But what are the lodges for? Territorial jurisdiction everywhere means the exclusive right to accept or reject the petition of any qualified petitioner residing within the ter-

ritory of the lodge. If the right of waiver exists, it resides in the absolute possessor and nowhere else. Because lodges unwittingly, or possibly sometimes wittingly, poach upon the territory of others, shall we go to the extent in paternalism of requiring all petitions for the degrees to pass through the grand master's hands in order to avoid mistakes? If not, why require it in the case of waiver, wherein the right of the lodge is just as elementary, and wherein the lodge demonstrates *prima facie* its disposition to obey the law? We are personally in complete accord with the law of our jurisdiction, which holds that as the jurisdiction of the lodge is absolute, the right to waive it, equally absolute, resides nowhere else, and can be exercised without let or hindrance and without regard to whether the lodge in whose favor the waiver is made is situated within or without this grand jurisdiction. The same difficulty of which Grand Master BURNHAM speaks, in localities where concurrent jurisdiction prevails, was long since met by the rule that what is equally the possession of *all*, no *one* can give away, and that waiver must have the concurrence of all the lodges in interest. The grand master made but one decision that he considered of sufficient importance to report, and that appears in the report of the committee on jurisprudence, where the matter went on appeal by the master of a lodge whose action in refusing to submit to his lodge a proposed amendment striking from the by-laws a provision exempting life members from the payment of yearly dues. The committee state:

The grand master decided "that in thus refusing, the appellant was in error. That if the by-laws of a lodge are to be regarded as a contract between the lodge and its members, the contract must be taken in its entirety. A member relying on these by-laws as a contract must take them all. He cannot claim the benefit of one and reject another. He cannot single out one by-law and say that this is absolute, and that it cannot be amended or repealed because the power to amend or repeal is contained in another by-law. The power to amend was as much a part of the contract into which the lodge entered as was the by-law conferring life membership. Hence, when these by-laws provide for the way in which they can be amended, any right or privileged membership which may have been given thereby is to continue only so long as the by-laws in this respect remain unchanged by amendment duly accepted in the prescribed form. The right to amend is as much a part of this contract as that provision which conferred privileged membership, and either or any of those provisions may be changed at any time. Even if the master's position had been correct, that it was beyond the power of the lodge to deprive these brethren who had attained life membership of their acquired right, still he was in error in refusing to submit the proposed amendment to the lodge; because, even in his view, the lodge certainly had the right as to future members to refuse to permit them to acquire privileged membership."

The decision was in all things affirmed, and is, say the committee, in line with all the decisions of the courts, which have uniformly acted upon the principle that the power which granted the privilege,

with the right to amend or repeal. could, at pleasure, revoke or repeal the privilege thus granted. The report argues strongly against such privileges as destructive of the interests of lodges, and the grand lodge concurred.

The grand lodge, on the report of the same committee, recognized the Grand Symbolic Diet of Mexico, which they liken to the grand lodges of England and Scotland with their provincial grand lodges, and say is confined to the first three, or symbolic degrees, and entirely separate from the higher degrees of the Scottish Rite, and whose recognition they would have recommended last year but for the protest of Toltec Lodge, in the city of Mexico, under charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. They further say:

Action was deferred until further information could be obtained as to the character of that grand body and its subordinates. From information in possession of your committee, we are satisfied that this protest of Toltec Lodge No. 520, at the city of Mexico, was from a desire to retain their charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and, being composed in the main of Americans residing in Mexico, desired the prestige of their position as the only lodge in Mexico with an American charter.

The charges made by the master of Toltec Lodge were so fully met by the "Grand Diet," that the Grand Lodge of Missouri have revoked *their* charter of Toltec lodge No. 520, and the members petitioned for and have received a charter from the "Grand Dieta Symbolica," which ends all dispute and leaves the "Grand Dieta" in undisputed control of symbolic Masonry in the Republic of Mexico.

This seems rather the language of an attorney desirous of finding an excuse for recognizing the so-called Grand Symbolic Diet, than of an impartial investigator anxious to place before the grand lodge the facts that would enable that body to arrive at an intelligent judgment. Suppose the committee was satisfied that the protest of Toltec Lodge was from a desire to retain their charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the implication of the committee that if this desire was established, the facts alleged in the protest were thereby discredited, is so sophistical as to be not far removed from disingenuousness. Of course the protest of Toltec Lodge was from a desire to retain their charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, but this does not warrant any Mason or committee of Masons in assigning for it the reason that they simply desired the prestige of being the only lodge in Mexico with an American charter, simply because it was American, when the allegations of the protest, that have neither been met nor discredited, entitle them, *as known lawful Masons*, to the presumption of desiring it for the more obvious reason that it gave them a status which they knew, and which the Masonic world knew to be legitimate. The New York committee manifestly try to convey the impression that in the minds of the Missouri committee and of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the charges made in the protest of Toltec Lodge had been fully

met by the gran dieta—so fully *that for that reason* the Grand Lodge of Missouri had revoked the charter of its Mexican constituent. So far from this being true, the Missouri committee confess that they cannot say that the answers to their questions to the Gran Dieta concerning its formation and present status were wholly satisfactory. How far they came from being satisfactory may be judged from their declaration that “no Masonic body has been found in Mexico that we are prepared at this time, with the evidence before us, to acknowledge as a legitimate grand lodge.” If the allegations of the circular letter have not been discredited to the minds of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, what shall be said of the attitude of the New York committee on jurisprudence, who, with no justification therefor but the action of that grand lodge, confessedly taken for other reasons, assumes that they, these allegations, are discredited, in the face of the following statement made by Past Grand Master ANTHONY, in his report on correspondence made to the Grand Lodge of New York in 1893:

“The general character of the statements in said circular letter are also corroborated by the testimony of brethren of the jurisdiction of New York, who have personally visited lodges within the jurisdiction of Mexico, upon which we can place reliance.”

To say nothing of other points, about which there would be naturally a greater liability to error, we submit that when a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons sets the example of recognizing, as a grand lodge of symbolic Masonry, a body whose constituents, or a part of them, are said to admit women, that a decent regard for other members of the circle to which the alleged grand lodge is bidden, should prompt it to furnish some specific information as to the truth or falsity of the statement of Bro. CHISM, of Toltec Lodge, which has never been retracted, and to disprove which no evidence, so far as we are aware, has ever been offered, viz.: That “Clio,” the master of Maria Alarcon Lodge No. 27, is Dr. MATILDA MONTOYA, a female physician, “Caliope,” is Mrs. DEKLIENHAUS, mother-in-law of EMILIO G. CANTON, the grand secretary of the Gran Dieta: and “Armonia,” the wife of that functionary; and these three ladies are office-bearers in the Grand Lodge “Valle de Mexico” No. 1, one of the bodies which the New York committee liken to a provincial grand lodge under the Grand Lodge of England, and the body, we may add, to which Toltec Lodge has become subordinate since it was thrown over by the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

The report of the superintendent of the Masonic Home at Utica, (Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY) shows that the life of the inmates approaches as near home life under favorable conditions as is possible in any eleemosynary institution. Nothing is spared or forgotten that can make their life full. Of the per capita expense he says:

Per capita expenses on seventy-eight inmates equals \$26.38 per month.

A still closer estimate can be formed from the expenses of the month of March, 1894:

Current expenses of Home.....	\$1,776 94
Repairs .....	25 36
Farm and Barn expenses .....	98 11
	\$1,900 41

Per capita expenses on eighty-two inmates equals \$23.20 per month.

The trustees originally estimated that one hundred inmates could be cared for at an expense for maintenance of \$250 each per annum.

This was undoubtedly based upon the expenses of other institutions of a similar character. We think, however, in that estimate, allowance was not made for the keeping of such an elaborate building as has been erected for Home purposes, necessarily in our case subjecting us to a larger ratio of expense than in some other institutions.

We are not prepared, nor do we desire, to predicate any estimate upon the future—the expenses of the next twelve months—but think we can safely say that, carried on as at present, throwing out of the calculation the care of the grounds, the cost of the maintenance of one hundred inmates will not greatly exceed the sum of \$28,000.

The report of the board of relief of New York City shows that seven applicants from Illinois, two males and five females, were aided to the amount of sixty-five dollars.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges: ordered a revision of the constitution and statutes; took favorable action on the Colorado-Washington centennial proposition, and recommended that the Craft celebrate generally, in their own way, the twenty-fourth of April, the anniversary of their escape from the bondage of debt.

JOHN HODGE, of Lockport, was elected grand master (Bro. BURNHAM putting aside the purple after he had been re-elected by acclamation); EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (188 pp.) is on the same plan as for many years. The review of the grand lodges of North America, Great Britain, and Australasia, is the work of the chairman, Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY: the translations and reviews of the continental European bodies by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER. Bro. ANTHONY'S introduction shows that his mind is turned in the same direction as Bro. SPEED'S and others, as to finding some common ground for grand lodges whose rules differ as to the enduring effects of rejection.

Illinois for 1893 receives very generous notice. Referring to pending amendments to our regulations, he says:

There have been occasions when electioneering for a Masonic office has been carried to an extent rightly regarded as un-Masonic and partaking too much of political methods. Preferment in Masonic office should be based upon character, standing, ability, and as an honorable reward for services rendered in behalf of the Craft. Gauged by this rule, we should say the office should and would seek the man—not the man the office. This jurisdiction proposes to adopt radical measures to correct any tendency to *personal* electioneering, and the following amendments will be acted upon at the next annual communication.

The obituary report of Bro. MCFATRICH is characterized as a gem—chaste and beautiful; and Bro. WARVELLE'S oration as a masterly effort, and space is found for quotations from each, in itself a high compliment when the restraint which Bro. ANTHONY puts upon himself is remembered.

He quotes with approval our remarks relative to the formation of grand lodges, recognizing the principle that the right to determine the question of forming one in open autonomous territory rests with a majority of the lodges.

He however thinks our argument sustaining the protest of the Grand Lodge of Delaware against the exclusion of a Delaware Mason in good standing from a Pennsylvania lodge, liable to the construction of being a special plea. He thus concludes his criticism:

The regulation did not deny the Masonic status of the member in good standing in Delaware, but it did restrict the *privilege* of visitation within the jurisdictional lines of Pennsylvania. Our brother says: "If the Grand Lodge of Delaware had declared the work of a body of Masons within its jurisdiction to be clandestine, there would be no doubt that the attempt of any other grand lodge to declare that work legitimate afforded abundant cause for action." No one will dispute that, but it does not apply to the special point at issue. Under the same rule, however, wherein was not the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania perfectly regular and legitimate, and wherein any justifiable grounds on the part of any other grand lodge for complaint?

It is for the very reason that the Masonic status of the brother is admitted even by Pennsylvania to be regular in Delaware, a jurisdiction with whom it is in fraternal correspondence and which therefore has the unquestioned right to demand that full faith and credit shall be given to its Masonic acts, that the declaration that he becomes a clandestine Mason when he crosses the Pennsylvania boundary is abundant cause for protest.

Bro. ANTHONY copies the account of the doings of the Masonic congress, published in the Georgia proceedings, together with the conclusions of that gathering, without comment.

## NORTH CAROLINA, 1894.

107TH ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

JANUARY 2.

This volume opens with a sketch (with portrait) of ALFRED MARTIN, who was grand master in 1858-59, who has been actively identified with the Fraternity for over half a century, and is among the oldest Masons in the state.

The representative of Illinois (HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER) was not among the past grand masters present.

At the outset of his address, the grand master (JOHN W. COTTEN) discloses a literally new departure:

For the first time in one hundred years the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in North Carolina has seen fit to depart from its time-honored custom of holding its annual grand communication in our capital city, Raleigh, and by the request of the brethren of St. John's Lodge No. 1, and the Masons of Wilmington, determined by an almost unanimous vote to hold the present, our one hundred and seventh annual communication, in this beautiful city by the sea, and I am sure it is most gratifying to our Wilmington brethren to see so many of you here. Not only those who, like myself, have been attending the grand lodge for a number of years, but also our younger but no less zealous brethren, who are soon to succeed us in the management of the affairs of the Craft in this grand jurisdiction: all assembled to do honor to the occasion, and to assist in the centennial anniversary of St. John's Lodge No. 1, which is not only the oldest lodge in the state, but one of the largest, and among whose members are some of the most distinguished Masons in the state, and all of whom are recognized as bright, intelligent, zealous Masons, who have always shown that they appreciated their Masonic obligations and cheerfully performed every Masonic duty.

Of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, so dear to the hearts of North Carolina Masons, he says:

This noble charity, of which we are so justly proud, has, like everything and everybody, felt the pressure of the hard times, and at one time we were afraid that it would be necessary to materially reduce the number of orphans, there being at that time two hundred and thirty-seven in the institution, but the brethren throughout the state responded so liberally to the appeal sent out to them that we have been able to properly provide and care for all of them, there being at the present time two hundred and thirty. While this is a larger number than we have heretofore had, the superintendent reports that he is constantly receiving the most urgent appeals to admit others, which he is compelled to refuse. The orphanages established and maintained by some of the denominations and the Odd-Fellows are filled to the utmost capacity, and yet there are a great many orphans in our state who are unprovided for. We are all, apparently, doing our best, but there are imperative calls for us to do more, if possible.

He had granted a good many dispensations of purely local interest, but had refused others because while the powers and prerogatives of the grand master are well-nigh absolute, he felt he should set an example of strictly conforming to the law. He declined to permit a non-affiliate to deliver a Masonic address, as he did not think he was a suitable person to make such an address, "for," he says, "if he believed what he said his actions belied his words." As we nowhere find any comment on this, we judge that the well-nigh absolute quality of the grand master's prerogative is generally accepted in North Carolina.

The grand secretary (WILLIAM H. BAIN) reported the death of MILES GOODWIN, past grand tiler, aged seventy-one.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges and continued three under dispensation, and discontinued one: provided for concurrent jurisdiction between its own lodges and those of contiguous grand jurisdictions of about equal distance from the boundary lines, contingent on a like concession from their neighbors: made part audience with the public in listening to a semi-traditional, semi-historical, but on the whole practical and interesting oration by the grand orator, Bro. E. F. LAMB; postponed, for lack of information, the question of entering into fraternal relations with the "Grand Lodge of Cuba;" negatived by a vote of 221 to 103 a proposition to increase the per capita dues from sixty cents to one dollar; the additional forty to go to the Oxford Orphan Asylum; enjoyed a river excursion with St. John's Lodge on the morning of the fourth day, having, together with the members of the local lodges, been the guests of the lodge on the preceding day at a magnificent banquet served at the Orton House. The banquet followed a public address on the history of St. John's Lodge No. 1, by Bro. the Hon. A. M. WADDELL, delivered in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, a strong and interesting paper. Toasts and speech-making followed the banquet.

JOHN W. COTTEN, of Tarboro, grand master, and WILLIAM H. BAIN, Raleigh, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (64 pp.) is the work of Bro. JOHN R. PENDER, who compresses a great deal of interesting information and judicious comment gracefully expressed into his limited number of pages. In his "Conclusion" he modestly says:

With great reluctance as to the responsibility and a degree of timidity as to ability did we enter upon this our first effort as a reviewer of foreign correspondence, and as in all matters requiring any skill or proficiency experience must play an important part, we crave the kind consideration and indulgence of our brethren in the reportorial corps.

Though pursued amid unavoidable interruptions and delays, the pleasure of communion with our brethren abroad has been very en-

lightening and particularly instructive. Our regrets are deep and many for inability to do justice to the wealth of Masonic lore which has come to our attention. We covet in vain the learning, the experience, and the skill to adequately measure and report upon what we have seen. We cannot translate into words the feeling we have experienced as the scroll of Masonic efforts and accomplishments for the year has unrolled itself to our view, laden with profound wisdom, deep reasoning, and intellectual wealth. From the Atlantic to the Pacific we notice one special quality in all these reports. They are inspired by a true desire to promote the best interests of the Fraternity. There are decided differences of opinion. The writers sometimes wax warm in controversy, but the great dominating motive of each and every writer is service to the Craft. Here are writers who for a quarter of a century and more have labored zealously in the preparation of reports: here are also younger members of the corps who are following in the footsteps of the veterans, and all alike seeking only to promote the honor of Masonry. Where else can you find such a display of devotion? For clear, forcible, and logical writing, for depth of thought and for literary skill the writers of the Craft take foremost place among the literary men of the times. These reports bear the marks of that patient research, that delving in the records of the past, that clear comprehension of the fundamental principles of our institution which gives assurance that Masons who study them will not go unrewarded. If in these few pages we have not said anything that shall inspire the reader with higher motives or better thoughts, we at least endeavored not to say anything that could wound the feelings of any of our brethren, and we close with the consciousness that there is not in all our work a single word that has been written in any but a spirit of the utmost kindness and brotherly love.

Illinois, unfortunately, is not included in his review, and it is to be presumed that our proceedings did not reach him in time for notice.

Bro. WILLIAM SIMPSON, grand treasurer, who represented North Carolina in the Masonic congress, submitted a report which embodies most, if not all, the journal of that body.

## NORTH DAKOTA, 1894.

5TH ANNUAL.

VALLEY CITY.

JUNE 12.

North Dakota sends out an illustrated volume, having a phototype portrait of the retiring grand master (JAMES McDONALD), and a similar reproduction from the Connecticut proceedings of the Doolittle Tavern, New Haven, Conn., where our brethren of the land of steady habits, who organized the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in an adjoining building, wet their whistles in the hours of refreshment. There

are also reproductions of old engraved portraits of THOMAS SMITH WEBB and JEREMY L. CROSS.

Twenty-one grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not among them, her representative, Bro. JAMES C. GILL, being absent.

Among the five decisions submitted by Grand Master McDONALD were the following:

Question 3.—A ballot has been taken on a petition of A. B. It was found on first and second ballot that one negative ballot appeared. The lodge then voted to strike from the records the decision whereby it appeared dark, and a third ballot was ordered and found clear. Has the lodge a right to do so?

Answer.—No.

Question 4.—If they have no right to do so and have given A. B. his first degree, what proceedings must be gone through before he can advance?

Answer.—What you have done is irregular, and it is the duty of the master to arrest all proceedings and stop the candidate from further advancement. He can apply again in six months.

We agree with the jurisprudence committee that No. 3 is correct, but we do not agree with the substitute for No. 4, offered by the committee and adopted, viz.:

That the candidate is an irregular entered apprentice and cannot be advanced without action by the grand master. The grand master should heal the candidate as a regular entered apprentice, or authorize the same to be done. The candidate can then be advanced as any other regular apprentice, except a ballot must be taken when the brother applies for advancement.

We object to the view that he is an irregular Mason, holding that while the action of the lodge was scandalously irregular, yet as it was a regular lodge lawfully at labor, the candidate was not attained by the irregularities, but is a regular and lawful Mason, subject to be advanced on the same terms as other brethren standing on the same degree whenever the grand master removes his interdict.

The report of the grand secretary (FRANK J. THOMPSON) is a comprehensive one, and introduces the "Masonic Collectors' Association," of which the general Masonic public as yet know next to nothing. As it seems likely to prove a practical benefit to collectors—a class annually increasing—we will let him introduce it to our Illinois readers in his own words:

During the past year I joined what is known as the Masonic Collectors' Association, of which S. Stacker Williams, P.G.M. of Ohio, is secretary, and James W. Staton, present deputy grand master of Kentucky, is president. Headquarters at Newark, O. From Bro. Williams I have received a large number of miscellaneous proceedings, which have been of great value in supplying missing numbers. His knowledge of book pirates has been of considerable service to me

in saving our proceeding from falling into unworthy hands. It seems to me that some sort of exchange should be established and maintained at the co-operative expense of the various grand bodies of the United States and Canada. An annual donation to such an object of not more than \$5 for the smaller, and \$10 for the larger grand lodges, would, no doubt, save annually many times that amount to each; besides if collectors were obliged to receive indorsements from such an exchange, it would soon cut off these buccaneers upon the good faith of grand bodies.

The Masonic Collectors' Association is in good hands. Bro. Williams is an enthusiast in this work, and a sort of Masonic bibliomaniac, as it were. I make these remarks more as a matter of information than of recommendation; yet the subject is worthy of consideration.

Bro. THOMPSON has been making great efforts to re-establish the grand lodge library, the greater portion of which was destroyed in the great fire at Fargo. Grand secretaries and others having books to spare have been generous, but there is still an opportunity for contributors to lay up their treasures where they will be appreciated. At this session a per capita tax of ten cents per annum, to run for three years, was levied for the benefit of the library. On recommendation of the committee on foreign correspondence, the Grand Lodges of New Zealand, Tasmania, "and the United Grand Lodges of Mexico," were recognized. We presume the "United Grand Lodges of Mexico" to refer to the blanket concern known as the "Gran Dieta Symbolica," which for the present commands the formal allegiance of most of the governing bodies of the bastard Masonry which prevails among our Spanish-speaking neighbors.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges: appointed the chairman of the committee on correspondence a delegate to the universal conference of Masons at Antwerp, without power to bind the grand lodge, but with power to appoint a proxy: was the recipient of a composite gavel, whereof the handle is of the cedar of Lebanon and the head of olive wood from Mount Moriah, the gift of Bro. A. M. TAFT-HAGEN, a Dakota Mason, who brought the materials from Palestine: decided that it might properly cause the grand master to heal an irregular Mason made in the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario: provided for imposing a \$5 fine on lodges whose annual returns are not in the grand secretary's hands by the 15th of May; took favorable action on the Colorado circular relative to Washington's death: left the distance limit as between old lodges and proposed new ones to the discretion of the grand master; laid over the Mississippi "Uniform Rules" for one year; selected Fargo as the next place of meeting; and came as near illustrating its faith shown in recognizing the mixed male and female aggregation in Mexico, by its work in installing the grand officers as the existing conditions in that latitude would permit, throwing open the doors to the ladies of the Eastern Star and invit-

ing a high official of the stellate sisterhood to a seat on the dais in the grand east.

GEORGE L. MCGREGOR, of Jamestown, was elected grand master; FRANK J. THOMPSON, Fargo, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (151 pp.) is again the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master FRANK J. THOMPSON, the genial, indefatigable man-of-all-work of North Dakota. We recall as one of the bright spots in a hurried professional trip we were compelled to make in March last to a point a few miles west of Fargo, the fifteen minutes' visit we had with him at the Fargo station on our return. It was half-past nine in the evening, but he was busy at the world's work, the board of education, over which he was presiding, kindly taking a recess to release him for a few minutes.

Bro. THOMPSON includes Illinois for 1893 in his review, giving us a thorough but fraternal overhauling, beginning with the grand chaplain, of whose opening prayer he says:

That grand lodge was prayed for by the grand chaplain; while the prayer is a beautiful one, we believe it was in bad taste, at least according to the idea upon which Freemasonry is founded, that of being absolutely non-sectarian, to conclude the orison in the name of "Thy Son our Lord." Too much has already been done to dogmatize Masonry and to drag it from that broad principle of deistic belief upon which all men of whatsoever clime may stand with freedom and in good conscience.

And thus comments on the welcoming attitude of Grand Master CRAWFORD towards the incoming tide of young men, strong, active, of fine character, imbued with the spirit of this most progressive age, in whose hands he felt Masonry to be safe.

How much more refreshing such a sentiment is than that lugubrious, dolorous, pessimistic manner which so many old Masons emit, to the fact that Masonry is going to the dogs with the present generation.

Bro. WARVELLE'S oration on Pre-Historic Freemasonry evokes an emphatic compliment.

We are much pleased with the manner with which he handled his subject. It is a considerable departure from the usual oration, in that there is something said after the brother has spoken. There are orations and orations. Some orations are words, and once in a while an oration contains thoughts, and a very few orations contain not only words and thoughts, but facts. These latter orations are a *rara avis*. Bro. Warvelle's oration is of the latter kind, hence we read it through.

He speaks very generously also of the Illinois report on correspondence, and gives a new meaning to "hot sands"—one that the original illustrious potentate would never have caught, when he says

in reply to our criticism that a certain meeting, held while the ashes of Fargo were cooling, had a spectacular element:

We are convinced from this remark that Bro. Robbins is not a Shriner, and inasmuch as his feet have never trod the hot sands we forgive the remark.

We are glad to see from the following that North Dakota and Illinois are in accord as to where the power lies to waive jurisdiction:

Anent the resolution passed by our grand lodge upon the matter of waiver of jurisdiction over material who may desire to join a foreign grand lodge, Bro. Robbins rightly opines that the only party having a material interest in the question is a lodge, not a grand lodge, and that his grand lodge is also of the same opinion.

Bro. THOMPSON closes his report with an account, copied from a secular paper, of the sight had by the grand lodge, of the sea serpent, while enjoying an excursion on Devil's Lake at the preceding annual. The size of the serpent is fully accounted for by the fact that North Dakota is the paradise of the Shriners, whose mosques, with their champagne-bottle-like domes, dot the vast prairies inclining northward from the Great Divide.

## NOVA SCOTIA, 1893.

28TH ANNUAL.

HALIFAX.

JUNE 14.

Eighteen grand jurisdictions were present by their representatives, Illinois by Past Deputy Grand Master THEODORE A. COSSMAN.

Following the opening the grand lodge and visiting brethren marched in procession, headed by the band of the Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery, to St. Paul's church, where divine service was held and a sermon preached which the record describes as appropriate to the occasion, but which, had it been broader, would have been more appropriate, was preached by the grand chaplain, the Rev. REGINALD HEBER BULLOCK, D.C.L., honorary chaplain to her majesty the Queen.

The grand master (DUNCAN C. FRASER) notes among other acts performed, the signing of a commission to THOMAS DE LE CERDA to be the representative of the Grand Lodge of Mexico. If this refers to the "Gran Dieta Symbolica," its recognition by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia had escaped our attention.

He announced the purpose on the part of a committee of Halifax brethren organized to devise means to rid the Fraternity of the

province of the incubus of the grand lodge hall debt amounting to \$32,160, bearing six and four per cent interest, to give a grand Masonic fair, a scheme which he cordially approved. The grand lodge looked with favor on the proposition, and it is to be hoped that the result will realize their most sanguine expectations.

The motion which we noticed last year, "That past masters from any other jurisdiction affiliating with lodges in this jurisdiction shall not be entitled to vote in grand lodge unless filling the warden's or master's chairs, or having passed the chair of a lodge in this jurisdiction," was the subject of the following report by a special committee, of which Bro. THEODORE A. COSSMAN, the representative of Illinois, was chairman, of which the following is the substance:

We communicated on the subject with grand lodges in Canada, the United States, and also with the grand lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and we have the views and opinions of about forty hereunto attached.

We do not find by any means a unanimity of opinions. For many years this grand lodge has allowed all P.M.'s the privilege of attending and voting in G.L.: no difference was made because an affiliate came from a sister jurisdiction.

After a careful study of the opinions before us and the subject generally, we are not disposed to support the motion of W. Bro. Ross.

We have come to this conclusion because we believe it is more in harmony with the principles of our time-honored institution and its justly claimed universality and certainly more in the interest of the Craft in this jurisdiction generally, that a P.M. of a lawfully constituted lodge of a sister jurisdiction, should he affiliate with us, should take the same position as a P.M. who had passed the chair in a lodge under our own jurisdiction; and further, in view of the fact that four out of the six other grand lodges of this dominion act upon the broad view and have thrown their doors wide open to P.M.'s of this and other outside jurisdictions. We think this grand lodge would take a step backward if it approved the motion before it, and thereby exclude from its membership past masters of jurisdictions which fraternally recognize and honor ours.

After general and protracted discussion, the report was adopted by a vote of 73 to 27. Notice of motion to reconsider was immediately given, and the ground will probably be fought over again next year.

The committee on address had the concurrence of the grand lodge in the following, anent the one decision reported by the grand master:

The decision of the M.W. grand master in refusing to grant the privilege of Masonic burial to a dimitted member is in accord with sound Masonic law and usage, and has our approval.

It must be reassuring to those who spend their lives in worrying about the living non-affiliate, that between the grand lodge and grand master they are able to cope with him when dead.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma: defeated a motion to become affiliated with the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada; enjoyed an "at home" given by the city lodges to the grand lodge and visiting brethren and their lady friends, at Freemasons' Hall on the evening of the first day of the session; conferred past rank on four district deputies in recognition of faithful services, which number did not include one slothful servant for whose edification it was remarked by the committee who reviewed their reports that it would be infinitely better for brethren to decline this appointment when they cannot perform their duties, and thus leave the grand master open to make special appointments in order that a satisfactory report may be had of the various lodges in the district: accepted the invitation of Albion Lodge No. 5, to hold the next annual communication at New Glasgow, and closed as usual with the national anthem.

DUNCAN C. FRASER, M.P., of New Glasgow, grand master; Hon. WILLIAM ROSS, Halifax, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (171 pp.) is a mosaic. Of the sixty reviews, forty-six are the work of the chairman, Past District Deputy Grand Master THOS. B. FLINT, who performed nearly the whole of his work while actively engaged in parliamentary work at Ottawa; eleven are by the Rev. F. B. N. NORMAN-LEE, and three by the grand director of ceremonies, THOS. MOWBRAY. Illinois fell to Bro. FLINT, who gives our proceedings for 1892 a very thorough examination and a full and appreciative notice, closing with the remark that "A general view of Masonic affairs in the jurisdiction of Illinois, as revealed in the admirable volume before us, is most satisfying and encouraging. We find harmony prevailing, prosperity everywhere evident, and the future bright with hope."

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## OHIO, 1893.

84TH ANNUAL.

CLEVELAND.

OCTOBER 18.

The representatives of thirty-one jurisdictions responded in person to roll-call, and two more by written salutations, among the latter the ambassador from Illinois, JAMES W. IREDELL, Jr., who was detained by important business.

The address of the grand master (ALLEN ANDREWS) covers fifty-three pages, an able and comprehensive paper. No past or present

officer of the grand lodge had died during the year, but he announced the death of Bro. WILLIAM THOMAS WALKER, past grand commander of Ohio Templars.

The committee on necrology note the death of JOHN J. WOLFE, master of Lancaster Lodge No. 57, and pay a loving tribute to his memory.

The grand master submitted fifteen decisions, some of which are discussed at length and all of which are characterized by clearness and breadth of view. We copy some that are general in their bearings:

2. Held, that a majority vote is sufficient to find the accused guilty after trial under the code.

That all members of the lodge present at the trial are entitled to vote except the accused, who is prohibited by section 64, and that therefore the members of the grievance committee and any brother who may have acted as counsel for the accused are all entitled to vote.

5. In response to inquiry it was held that degrees can be conferred by subordinate lodges at a stated meeting, or at a special meeting called at a stated meeting, and for the purpose of conferring degrees. But at the special meeting called, as above stated, if for want of time, or for any other proper reason the work is not completed for which the special meeting had been called, the worshipful master may at this time call another special meeting for the purpose of completing the work in view. But at this second special meeting it would be improper to do anything except complete the unfinished work.

7. A Mason, non-affiliate, committed an offense against Masonry. Held, he might be put upon trial for the same, either by the lodge in whose territory he lives, or by the lodge in whose territory he committed the offense.

8. A person having received the Entered Apprentice degree in Ohio, moved to Colorado, and now seeks to receive the Fellowcraft and Master Mason's degrees in a lodge in Colorado. In the meantime, the lodge in Ohio which conferred upon him the Entered Apprentice degree had become extinct, the brother, however, holding a certificate of the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio as to his good standing as an Entered Apprentice in the lodge at the time of its extinction.

Held, on application of the subordinate lodge of Colorado, through the proper channel, that the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and during its recess, the grand master thereof, under his official seal, attested by the signature and official seal of the grand secretary, might grant to the subordinate lodge in Colorado, jurisdiction to make the Entered Apprentice a Master Mason and one of its members.

9. A brother on trial was convicted of conduct unbecoming a Mason and sentenced to receive a reprimand as punishment. The punishment was postponed to a future meeting, since which time the accused absents himself from all meetings of the lodge.

Held, that it was the duty of the worshipful master to cause notice to be sent to him, under seal of the lodge, to appear at some fixed time to receive sentence: and that on his refusal to comply with this notice, it was sufficient ground for a charge of un-Masonic conduct to be preferred against him: on which he should be tried according to the provisions of the code: and if found guilty, punished as the lodge might determine.

10. Where several subordinate lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, one may grant consent for a lodge of another state to receive and act upon a petition for Masonry of a resident of the common territory, and it is not necessary to make application for the consent of all the lodges having such concurrent jurisdiction. Provided, however, that the lodge so granting consent, observes the terms of Sec. 34, of the code, the same as when application is made to it for initiation.

Number 2 shows that in Ohio the pendulum swings to quite the opposite extreme from Arkansas. The limitation prescribed in No. 5 has the commendable object of making it impossible to do work of which the brethren have not been duly apprized. No. 7 is in accord with the generally prevailing rule. The rule laid down in No. 8 seems to us unobjectionable if anything is required beyond the grand secretary's certificate showing that the lodge is extinct and that the brother is in good standing. No. 9 is obviously correct. Touching No. 10, the rule in Illinois, for reasons stated under New York, is precisely the opposite, the consent of all the lodges in the territory wherein jurisdiction is concurrent, being required.

Two of the decisions, too long to quote, hold, we are glad to observe, in cases where there were such irregularities as to require a stay of action after the first degree had been conferred, that notwithstanding these the brother receiving the degree was a lawful Entered Apprentice.

Respecting clandestine Masonry in Ohio the grand master says:

The position taken by the Fraternity in Ohio and the measures adopted to suppress clandestine organizations claiming to be Masonic, were wise and effective. The wisdom of this position and these measures are now clearly manifest. The strife and unhallowed contentions that raged a few years ago have entirely disappeared, and general harmony prevails. The Cerneau bodies have melted away, and, with perhaps a single exception, have become extinct. The clandestine and illegal grand lodge which pretended to organize in 1891 at Worthington, according to best information, started five unlawful subordinate lodges, one each at Worthington, Coshocton, and Bucyrus, and two at Columbus. These lodges are aimless, lifeless, and fruitless, except the two at Columbus, styled Franklin and Columbian. These two bodies have a considerable membership and hold regular meetings. They solicit candidates, and accept as members persons rejected by regular lodges, and persons having but one eye, one arm, one leg, or other physical or moral imperfections disqualifying them from membership in regular lodges. Attempts have been made to establish clandestine lodges elsewhere in the state, but were frustrated by diligent brethren who made known the character of these illegal organi-

zations. The method is to make up a class of men who are desirous of Masonry, and to pretend to them that they are about to organize a new lodge, and that all who join in the beginning can obtain the degrees for \$10. At the same time, these deluded men are cautioned not to divulge the movement to any Masonic friend, for they are told that the lodges already established are jealous of new lodges, and opposed to their organization, and they are assured that as soon as they receive the degrees they will be chartered as a new lodge and stand on an equality with the older lodges.

Some good men who do not know the regulations of our Order, supposing they are receiving genuine Masonry, are deceived in this way. At Springfield a large number were thus beguiled and were about to take these bogus degrees, when the worshipful masters of Clarke and Anthony Lodges, Bros. W. H. Schaus and Edmund C. Gwyn, became aware of the scheme and apprised the candidates of the mistake they were about to make. Of course, the whole plan then failed, for no good, moral man, worthy of Masonry, will join such a body when he knows its purpose and character.

Last May, on their invitation, and in company with Bro. D. N. Kinsman, I met and conferred in Columbus with about thirty or forty of the members of the so-called Franklin and Columbian Lodges. They wanted me to heal them and others, and in some way organize them into a lawful lodge, and offered to dissolve the clandestine bodies. They claimed to have been deceived into joining what they believed was a regular lodge, and I have no doubt there were many excellent gentlemen among them. I felt it my duty, however, to say to them that the clandestine lodges were made up of two classes, namely—those who were unworthy of Masonry, and those who were good men, and who had been duped to join under the impression that they were seeking admission into a regular lodge: and that the former could not be admitted into our Fraternity under any circumstances, and that the latter might make applications, one by one, to any established lodge in the usual way, and that each candidate would be considered upon his individual merits. There is no way whereby a majority, or any number collectively, can renounce allegiance to the clandestine organizations and be healed or received into a subordinate lodge, or made Masons; and this point was impressed upon them. The fact, however, that one was deluded into joining a bogus lodge would not of itself disqualify him for Masonry, provided he made proper renunciation.

Some of them availed themselves of the opportunity and the way pointed out, but the greater number still adhere to the illegal bodies.

Respecting the litigation against the grand lodge, the grand master says the "Cerneaus" have been beaten in every trial, and have abandoned all their cases except those in Columbus and Cleveland. He continues:

The case in the latter city is still pending. The court overruled the demurrer of defendant to the jurisdiction, and the case has not been tried on the merits. Of the two cases in Columbus, the Cerneaus were beaten in both in the common pleas court. They then abandoned further prosecution of the one case, and the judgment of the court remains in full force against them. The other case they appealed to the circuit court, where they were again beaten. They

next published and circulated a false statement that the court had decided in their favor. Then in denial of their own statement, and in contradiction of themselves, they carried the case on error to the supreme court, where it is now pending.

In all these cases, except the one in Cleveland, the courts have not adjudged the actions of this grand lodge either right or wrong. But the courts have held, in all cases, that the controversy is not a subject-matter of civil jurisprudence, to be decided in secular courts, but that it is a Masonic question, to be settled by the authorities of our Order, and that the civil courts of the land have no power to interfere.

This is the very thing we have contended for, and the decision we desire. For if the courts have the authority to pronounce what we have done, in this instance, to be right, they would be authorized to pronounce what we may do in other instances to be wrong. It would then follow that the courts might regulate the Masonic Order. As Masons, we have the greatest possible respect and reverence for the courts and other institutions of our country; and the position of the courts on this subject is important to us, for it leaves us free to regulate purely Masonic matters for ourselves.

Since the case has been pending in the supreme court, eight of the thirty-odd plaintiffs have asked and been granted by the court leave to withdraw, with the purpose of renouncing their clandestine affiliations and seeking restoration in their old lodge.

In our report for 1892 we called attention to a resolution adopted by the grand lodge, directing a committee to write out a copy of the Ohio ritual, to be approved by the grand master and preserved at his office for the inspection of the Masons of the jurisdiction, etc., as showing how completely the Grand Lodge of Ohio had fallen under the methods of the "high riters." Although that resolution was sufficient to show what methods were dominant, we find that it did not touch the bottom possibilities of assimilation to the "high rite" methods. The grand master says:

The old system of relying upon district lecturers did not give satisfaction. There may have been too much labor imposed upon these officers, or they may not themselves have been in accord with each other. In any event, imperfections existed to such a degree, and uniformity and accuracy became so desirable, that the grand lodge in 1891 appointed a committee to write out, *in extenso*, a complete copy of the ritual.

This was accordingly done, and the volume thus prepared was approved and promulgated by proclamation made by my most worshipful predecessor, September 1, 1892.

But, as a matter of fact, this work was not complete when the grand lodge met in Springfield, but the copy was retained by the committee for correction and completion.

However, when it reached my hands, the real difficulties commenced. The committee had done well, and had reduced to writing

the Masonic ritual in a beautiful and accurate form. But the very idea of uniformity and accuracy meant changes, more or less, to nearly all the lodges. Besides, some important alterations had been made to the work in common use, and an elaborate and admirable plan, with diagrams, had been arranged for the floor-work in the master's degree. The grand lodge had necessarily ordered that this important book should, at all times, remain in the careful custody of the grand master. It was apparent, that while this might afford the chief officer a good opportunity to master the ritual, it would do the officers and brethren of the lodges no good whatever.

At once a flood of correspondence came pouring in upon me, the writers wanting to know how, when, and where they could learn this revised work, many inviting me to visit them and teach them, others proposing to visit me and learn for themselves. It was manifest that I could not personally go to all the lodges, however much I might desire to do so. Even if my entire time could be so devoted, I could not accomplish it within a year. Neither could the lodge officers, all or in any large number, visit me. Even if time and money enabled them to do so, I could not possibly know them all personally, or find time and means to satisfy myself of the right of all callers to inspect and read the volume, much less to stand watch over it and be responsible for its safe custody. I adopted what I thought the best plan. I divided the state into forty districts, and issued my proxy to some good brother in each district who was willing to help me in this work, and in some cases to others to assist them.

\* \* \* \* \*

In order to equip these lecturers and to enable them to discharge their duties, I caused to be printed two hundred cipher suggestions of the volume of ritual in my care. This was done under the supervision of that eminent Mason and accomplished ritualist, S. Stacker Williams, most worshipful past grand master. I gave one of these ciphers to each of the district lecturers, to each assistant, to each grand officer and past grand master, and distributed a few copies among other worthy and influential Masons. The remainder are still in my possession. In each case I took the receipt of the recipient, pledging himself under his Masonic honor to suffer no one to make a copy of the same, or any part thereof, and to permit no one not a Mason to inspect it, and to return the same to the grand lodge or grand master whenever so requested.

I am satisfied that no one but a bright, intelligent Mason, who has a good knowledge and fair recollection of the ritual can read this cipher suggestion.

Whatever aid the district lecturers may have required in deciphering these ritualistic hints, was, on their request, afforded by Bro. Williams or myself.

The grand lodge adopted the following reported by a special committee, and further provided for the appointment of twenty-five district lecturers, who by virtue of such appointment become "members of the grand lodge and entitled to all its privileges" during the "term of the grand master making such appointment unless sooner removed by him."

1. We recommend that a copy of the cipher ritual be furnished each of the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, but under such restrictions as the grand master may deem necessary, and he may recall said ritual from any master or lodge at any time at his option. And the grand master is hereby authorized to have six hundred (600) copies of said ritual printed, and after having furnished the lodges with rituals as above stated the residue to be placed with the grand secretary subject to the order of the grand lodge.

We don't know how many, if any, copies of the ritual the supreme council of the northern jurisdiction requires its lodges of perfection to have, but a quotation we have made under Iowa shows that the southern or parent supreme council requires them to have four each. If four is the orthodox number under the "haut grades," we shall look for the grand lodge of Ohio to gradually work up to the requirements of the body to whose jurisprudence it has already in large measure assimilated itself by deciding that representation does not represent.

The reasons which seem to the grand master to warrant the action taken by him and by the grand lodge are thus suggested:

If this seems a radical innovation we must remember that all over the country key or cipher rituals have been in unacknowledged, but general, use for many years. And do what we will, it will not be long, unless we ourselves supply the want, until some one, through greed for gain, will illegally obtain and put in circulation some cipher key of our ritual, as has been the case of nearly all other rituals which are not supplied for use by the authorities having charge over them.

I believe with proper regulations, and a copy of these suggestions in each lodge, which are absolutely unintelligible except to the initiate, we can safely rely upon the honor and integrity of our brethren to protect the ritual, and by thus supplying the actual need, prevent unlawful dissemination by others.

Setting a back fire may be the best economy sometimes, but it is to be remembered that it permits the property that is already burning go to destruction although it houses jewels beyond price.

The grand master gives some account of the Masonic congress of which he was an honored member. Of the gathering he says:

The congress itself was a remarkable gathering of eminent Masons, the largest of its kind ever held in the history of our Fraternity. That so many earnest, distinguished, and able Masons assembled there, is striking proof of the health, vigor, and international character of the Order.

\* \* \* \* \*

It had no power to legislate for the grand lodges, or even to recommend conclusions to them. Indeed, it had no power at all. The delegates could only come together in a *quasi* official way, as so many representatives from different grand lodges, and commingle with each other in fraternal intercourse, and celebrate Masonry by discussing

the sublime inspiration that brings so many men, noble and true, from the uttermost parts of the earth into one bond of universal brotherhood. But this itself made the occasion a success. The mere fact that so many grand jurisdictions sent representatives, and that so many zealous Masons presented themselves, is proof of the life, and a monument to the strength, of Freemasonry in the world.

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During their stay in the city, the representatives received the generous hospitality of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in many ways that made us realize that a Mason is never away from home or a stranger among Masons.

We came away after adjournment feeling that we had had a practical lesson in the school of Masonry, feeling that we had made friendships, and that we were carrying recollections that would be dear to us as long as life lasts.

The building of the Masonic Home is progressing in a satisfactory manner; about fifty-five thousand dollars had been expended and a balance of thirty-six thousand remained in the treasury to its credit.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; recognized the grand lodges of Tasmania, New Zealand, and Oklahoma; selected Columbus as its next place of meeting; declared its experience of half a century with the grand representative system to be satisfactory, and gallantly adopted the following amendment to its code:

“Or organizations known and designated as Chapters of the Eastern Star, when composed entirely of Masons known to be loyal to the grand lodge and its officers, and of the wives and daughters of such Masons, may, with the consent of the grand master, and the unanimous consent of members of all Masonic bodies occupying Masonic halls, be permitted to use such Masonic halls for festival and ceremonial purposes.”

ALLEN ANDREWS, of Hamilton, grand master; J. H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (254 pp.) is from the vigorous and able pen of Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, whose scholarly work has so long reflected credit upon his jurisdiction.

He devotes twelve pages to Illinois proceedings for 1892, all departments receiving attention. The decision that a blank is neither a ballot nor a vote, is, he says, the law in Ohio. The strictures of the committee on lodges under dispensation on the excessive growth of some of the lodges reported on by them are approvingly quoted, as are some remarks from Bro. MCFATRICH'S report on obituaries, which is characterized as a thoughtful paper; and a paragraph from Bro. GINTHER'S report on the grand master's address is reproduced as indicating an appreciation of Masonic symbology unusual in a business report. The make-up of the procession at the ceremony of the level-

ing of the cape-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple is cited as a fresh illustration of what he regards as evident—that our grand lodge “in its practice wisely recognizes the Masonic character of all other regular Masonic bodies regardless of statements or legislation to the contrary.”

The points in evidence of such practical recognition are that the occasional grand lodge called together by the brother who held the grand master’s proxy for the ceremony, convened in a preceptory of Scottish Rite Masons—instead of in Central Music Hall, the Masonic character of whose directory it is wont to recognize annually by the same token: and was escorted to its place in the line by this consistory and a commandery of Knights Templars: and that the procession “consisted of one consistory, seven commanderies of Knights Templars, twenty-three subordinate lodges, one hundred visiting brethren, and the grand lodge.” Of course it would not do to have practical Masonic recognition extended to the police and the music, so he says the “procession” was “preceded by two platoons of police,” and that nine bands of music “accompanied” the procession. The official record in the volume he had under review analyzes the procession thus in the

“SUMMARY OF PROCESSION.”

Policemen, two companies.....	76
Consistory, one.....	65
Commanderies, seven.....	470
Lodges, twenty-three.....	1,600
Bands, nine.....	196
Visiting brethren.. ..	100
Grand lodge officers and members .....	40
Grand total in procession.....	2,547

Inasmuch as his contention that this sort of thing means recognition is in substantial repetition of what he said of the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the same structure one year before, it is quite permissible for us to repeat the question we asked concerning it last year, viz: “If the participation of such bodies, as well as of the police and the militia—as was the case with the police in Illinois and of both police and militia in New York—was ‘recognition’ in the sense in which he and other defenders of the Masonic character of such bodies use the term, why all this recent legislation in that direction?” Enough is as good as a feast.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM endorses as just our condemnation of grand lodge endorsement of fraternal insurance companies, or other strictly business enterprises, and fully agrees with us that Masonry is a fellowship in its highest sense, and not a business investment. He also

maintains with us the right of the non-affiliate to choose his Masonic home, or, in other words, to apply to any lodge that will receive his petition without regard to jurisdictional lines: and agrees with us that in an incorporated body it is not legal to instruct the tellers to cast the ballot of the body for certain persons named for officers. It is gratifying to us to find ourself in accord with our esteemed brother in these matters, for we have great respect for his judgment when it is not warped by his high rite associations. We get on nicely together until we strike the high rite snag, and then the trouble begins. And so it falls out that he has this to say:

Whilst as yet Cerneauism *per se* or its disseminators or coadjutors receive no condemnation at his hand, "high riteism" continues to be in his eyes an imaginary dark spot obscuring his vision; hence, throughout his report, he continues to condemn in unmeasured terms grand lodge intervention against the invasion of its territory by Cerneauism or other clandestine organizations, and although it has been established beyond a doubt that the conflict in all regular Masonic bodies was brought about by the *Cerneaus* themselves, yet he persists in claiming such grand lodge action to be the result of high rite conspiracy against the autonomy of grand lodges and symbolic Masonry by Masons who are not only *his* peers and brethren, but who would at least as certainly as himself be incapable of violating their vows for the maintenance of the supremacy of Craft Masonry above all else.

Our brother forgets in condemning us for not pitching into Cerneauism that it is only one of the factions of "high riteism" which he thinks is our red rag, or at all events does not yet realize the fact that grand lodge intervention in favor of Cerneauism would receive from us the same "unmeasured" disapproval. It is not disputed that the brethren we have criticised are our peers. In the commonwealth of free and accepted Masonry all are peers, but it does not follow that all feel with the same force or see with the same clearness the duties imposed by their primary engagements. If they did there would be no Holy Empire of Inequality to divide with grand lodges the sovereignty of *Masonic* territory and thus make it necessary for anyone to inquire whether such an incongruous condition came about spontaneously or by procurement.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM continues:

From the commencement to the close of his report, upon every available occasion, he sets up OHIO as an imaginary target at which he can hurl his Quixotic shafts.

In his introductory, on page four of his report, he unwarrantably says:

"Among the most deplorable results of this intervention by grand lodges in the intestine broils which constitutionally and periodically rend the Holy Empire of Caste, is the rebellion in Ohio and the suicidal attempt to set up a rival to the legitimate grand lodge."

And after a deprecatory warning to the clandestine faction which he terms a rebellion of the inevitable consequences of their ill-advised action, he proceeds to say that

"They should have emulated the example of their brethren in Iowa who, *refusing to follow* those whose rebellious passions led them to seek redress in the civil courts, appealed to the court of Masonic opinion and have prudently but earnestly sought for redress of grievances in the grand lodge."

Now, as Most Worshipful Bro. Robbins is, or should be, aware that the Cerneaus of Iowa not only carried their grievances into the courts, and were defeated by adverse decision of the courts *before the pretense* of the submission of their case to grand lodge arbitrament, and that the leaders of Iowa Cerneauism advised its following that they were *not bound* by grand lodge action in relation thereto, whether of *suspension or expulsion*, it is, therefore, in order for our eminent brother to explain his statement quoted above.

It is in order rather for our Ohio brother to explain that which he is, or should be, aware of, that whatever the leaders of "Iowa Cerneauism" may have advised, neither the leaders nor the rank and file of the great party of loyal Masons in Iowa who opposed intervention in the broils of the Cerneaus and anti-Cerneaus in that jurisdiction ever advised any such thing, and that their refusal to follow those whose rebellious passions did lead them to seek redress in the civil courts needs no explanation except to those whose hopes of seeing them place themselves in an untenable position were blasted by such refusal.

He further says:

In the same connection, although the writer has hitherto directed the attention of Bro. Robbins to the fact that in Ohio—and doubtless elsewhere—suspension and expulsion in a lodge suspends or expels *in all other REGULAR* Masonic bodies of both the York and Scottish Rite, whilst, on the contrary, in the so-called Cerneau bodies their *proposed disregard* to grand lodge action, of suspension or expulsion in subordinate lodges for their clandestine connection was advertised by themselves *in extenso* to their so-called membership, and in their so-called official rosters Ohio expelled Masons were noted therein as honored officials! And yet under the head of Kentucky he innocently! asks in regard to a statement made by Grand Master Fisk, of that grand jurisdiction, involving the matter of suspension and expulsion as above. "*Is this last declaration true?*" Is it sophism or forgetfulness? might in this connection be a pertinent inquiry.

If he had quoted the remainder of the paragraph of which the above question was the beginning, he would have saved his readers the necessity of attempting to decide whether it was forgetfulness on our part or sophism on the part of another. Grand Master FISK speaks of the rite (Cerneau) "Whose representatives have announced in printed and freely distributed circulars that suspension or expulsion by a regular Masonic lodge or body does not in any wise disqualify the suspended or expelled person for admission into bodies of that

rite," and similarly Bro. CUNNINGHAM has spoken of circulars and pamphlets advertising the same doctrine. Neither they nor anyone else has ever placed any of these in our hands, and our doubts whether such circulars could be traced or reasonably attributed to the responsible heads of that faction, or whether, on the other hand, the desire to incriminate a hated rival might not have led to the same sort of confusion as that which receives fresh illustration by the confounding of the leaders of the non-intervention party in Iowa, who refused to countenance an appeal to the civil courts with the leaders of the party who did so appeal, led us to ask whether Bro. FISK's declaration was true, and in the same paragraph to give the reason—too apparent to be overlooked—for asking the question. The whole paragraph is as follows:

Is this last declaration true? We have watched this rite war with a good deal of interest so far as it affected grand lodges, and so far from having seen a denial by either faction of the fact that suspension suspends and expulsion expels, we have on the contrary been struck with the unwonted obsequiousness with which both factions have professed loyal obedience to the demands of their primary allegiance.

We give his explanation of the mental process by which he arrived at the conclusion that we referred to the Grand Orient of France, when, after saying that the teaching of their members by the Scotch Ritters that the rite which they administer somehow breeds power, authority, or rights within the domain occupied by the grand lodge, was manifestly felt to be disloyalty because of the alacrity with which each of the contending imperial factions was trotting to the front to proclaim its own innocence and the guilt of their rivals in this particular, and alluding to the tardy discovery by the crowned heads of the rite that the parent councils never had any rights or authority in symbolic Masonry, and expressing the fear that the knowledge of this discovery had not yet come to many of the members who did not possess the wide knowledge possessed by the discoverer, we wrote the following.

We fear this because there are so many members of both these supreme councils actively engaged in endeavoring to secure grand lodge recognition for governing bodies created by so-called lodges of Scotch Rite parentage. If these parent supreme councils confessedly never possessed or claimed to possess any authority in the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, how does it come about that other supreme councils sprung from their loins and governed by the same organic law, can create lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, that can, in turn, organize grand lodges recognizable by grand lodges organized upon and still loyal to the original plan of Masonry?

When the contending factions of Scotch Ritters in this country now vieing with each other in their professions of loyalty to the grand lodge system, shall discontinue their relations of amity with supreme councils elsewhere who are guilty of what they impute to

their rivals here as a Masonic crime, and when they shall abandon the propaganda that seeks to secure grand lodge recognition for the fruits of this crime, they will have taken two very obvious and important steps towards removing the feeling that their simulacrum of an empire is a menace to the commonwealth of Freemasonry.

Now, in view of what we had been talking about, what *could* this be of which supreme councils elsewhere had been guilty, and which the factions impute to their rivals here as a Masonic crime, but to assume to exercise authority in symbolic Masonry; and what could the fruits of this crime, for which the propaganda is seeking grand lodge recognition, be, but the so-called grand lodges organized by lodges created by these councils? But somehow our brother missed our meaning, as he thus explains:

In his review of Ohio he asks how the writer "got the idea" that he (Robbins) referred to the "Grand Orient of France." The reply would be, for the reason that there seemed to be no other inference from the words he used in his sarcastic allusion to what he terms "warring factions of Scotch Rites," viz: "Shall discontinue their relations of amity with supreme councils elsewhere who are guilty of what they impute to their rivals here as a Masonic crime." The supreme council of the northern jurisdiction having neither officially or otherwise entered into any controversy with, or in any other manner recognized, the so-called Cerneau bodies, any matter of infringement of jurisdiction, neither was or could have been considered or referred to in its legislation. And as in that connection Masonic jurisdiction in other countries is not based upon the "American system" in either rite in Europe of which we would not doubt Bro. Robbins' knowledge—the only other inference left was that he intended to refer to the Grand Orient of France, and other bodies recognizing it officially, hence the statement in reply, that there was no reciprocation by regular Scottish Rite Masons, or their supreme council, with the Grand Orient of France.

We hope he is satisfied with his own explanation. Meanwhile, we beg to call his attention to the question we asked in the first of our above-quoted paragraphs.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM takes a page or more of quotation and argument to show that we were not justified in saying that his charge that we had shown haste and avidity in espousing the course of Grand Master INGERSOLL in the Ohio-Tennessee imbroglio, had only an imaginary basis. He has no trouble in proving that we quoted the statements of Grand Master INGERSOLL: the endorsement of his position by the committee on jurisprudence, and the favorable action of the grand lodge thereon; expressed the opinion that the matter was of sufficient importance to warrant our quoting it *in extenso*, and characterized the grand master's utterance as "the voice of one loyal to the core to Ancient Craft Masonry." But all this does not touch the question whether we manifested unseemly haste and avidity in the matter. We took up the matter when we came to it, just as every

other reviewer did who aims to give the Craft a fair knowledge of what is going on in Masonry, and no earlier. Nor is there anything in this to warrant the charge of "unwarranted imputations and groundless statements concerning the Grand Lodge of Ohio, its officers and subordinates," with which he now supplements his complaint of unseemly haste and avidity. Perhaps the last quotation he makes from our original comments is intended to supply the lack. He quotes in part, and misquotes (doubtless unintentionally) as follows:

Nothing could be more significant of the purpose of this Scotch Rite conspiracy than this supplementing of the action of the dominant faction in Ohio.

So much of what we said as is necessary to complete the sense and the scope of our criticism, we supply:

Nothing could be more significant of *the scope of* the purpose of the Scotch Rite conspiracy than this supplementing of the action of the dominant faction in Ohio in summarily depriving the lodges of the immemorial right of electing their own rulers, by the avowal that the same test of eligibility will be applied to representatives from other jurisdictions, viz: Subserviency to a power outside of the grand lodge, a power behind the throne greater, for the time being, than the throne itself.

We have italicized the words omitted. The avowal referred to was that stated by Grand Master INGERSOLL to have been made by Grand Master BURDICK that "No representative would be received unless he was not only an orthodox Scottish Rite Mason, but also a prominent and active supporter of the locally dominant faction in the policy of using the great power of the grand lodge to support an order of the Scottish Rite."

The correctness of this statement of Grand Master INGERSOLL has since been denied by the Ohio authorities, but this denial does not in any degree justify the charge that we were unduly hasty in accepting it. That there was no inherent improbability in it is shown by the fact that three years later, when the passions of the hour had had time to cool, Grand Master GOODALE, in a letter to Grand Secretary BROMWELL, but which was really a reply to an overture from Grand Secretary FRIZZELL, of Tennessee, looking to a resumption of fraternal relations between the two grand lodges, so defined the attitude of Ohio as to fully justify our inference as to the purpose to make eligibility to the position of grand representative near the Grand Lodge of Ohio hinge upon sympathy with the dominant faction in this broil of the high riters. Certain conditions precedent being fulfilled, Grand Master GOODALE would be happy, he said, "To meet him (the grand master of Tennessee) in the same spirit, and will agree to present for appointment as grand representative of Tennessee to this grand lodge, any brother who is in sympathy with the majority of the Fraternity in this state *on all matters appertaining to the Carneau controversy.*"

Bro. C. further says:

But what is to be expected when statements like the following—from his review of California in a criticism upon one of their enactments—are made apparently without qualification, viz.:

“Outside of the fiat ‘Masonry’ of the Holy Empire *in which we believe single individuals assume to expel each other*, we know of no rule by which one Mason may act as accuser, jury, judge, and executioner, and divest another of his Masonic rights, no matter how clear may be the evidences of the latter’s guilt.”\*

It would be eminently proper for him to cite his authority for any such unwarranted statement, if he refers to any *legitimate* Masonic body, whether grand lodge or supreme council.

Eminently proper. One instance is quite enough to illustrate the principle. When SIMON W. ROBINSON reorganized his supreme council for the northern jurisdiction in 1866, he cited CHARLES W. MOORE, ALBERT CASE, CHARLES R. STARKWEATHER, and A. B. YOUNG, to appear before him in council chamber, and they having failed or neglected to obey the summons, or to take any notice of it, he ousted them, by his fiat, from the council, and proceeded to fill their places with others. We presume his council was legitimate.

Of another matter he says:

Although it is a well known historical fact that the degrees of Royal Arch and Knight Templar previous to 1800 and in some jurisdictions even many years later, were conferred under the auspices of subordinate and grand lodges, and that in Kentucky the first regular chapter of Royal Arch Masons in that state was *chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky*. Yet he says under the head of that state that:

“Down to 1890 no grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has ever ‘permitted’ any bodies save the lodges of its own creation to use its esotery, because down to that time no grand lodge ever assumed to know that they were so using it.”

Had the grand lodge no knowledge of what it was doing or permitting, or that its esotery was being used in connection with other than the first three degrees?

No, the grand lodge did not know of what it was doing or permitting, any more than it knew what was going on in a convocation of past masters. Such members as were Royal Arch Masons knew what was being done, but the grand lodge, as such, neither knew nor could know.

\*Italicized by committee.

## OKLAHOMA, 1894.

2ND ANNUAL.

GUTHRIE.

FEBRUARY 13.

Oklahoma this year sends out an illustrated volume, the frontispiece being a phototype of the retiring grand master, AUGUST J. SPENGLER.

Grand Master SPENGLER reported that death had kindly spared their grand lodge, but by a minute made by the grand secretary while the proceedings were passing through the press, we learn that the grand lecturer, Bro. EDWARD L. TOWNSEND, was murdered at his home, in Todd, in the presence of his wife and children, by burglars. The grand master submitted the following decisions:

1. Kingfisher Lodge writes: A petition for the degrees was received by this lodge; said petition was properly referred, favorably reported upon, and candidate elected and initiated. He then passed examination in E.A. degree and communication set to pass him to F.C. degree. A week before date of said special communication a protest was filed signed by four Master Masons in good standing, protesting against the advancement of said Entered Apprentice. What shall we do? How long does the protest hold?

Answer.—A man once initiated as an Entered Apprentice is in every sense a Mason. A simple protest cannot stop him. The master and the lodge must be consulted and give their verdict whether there is sufficient cause for a stay of advancement.

To this end the protesting brother can file his secret objection with the master, stating the charge in full. If the master deems the objection sufficient, the candidate is stopped for the time being. If, however, the master is not satisfied, he must lay the matter before the lodge, where a majority vote decides the question. The name or names of the objectors must be kept a secret by the master if they so desire.

2. Crescent City Lodge writes: We have a case of a brother petitioning for affiliation who was rejected and who then, under the provisions of section 19, article 8, demanded an investigation. The committee on investigation reported ample cause existing for his rejection. Does that end the matter?

Answer.—The section referred to provides mode of procedure only in case committee of investigation report no cause existing for the rejection of the petition for affiliation. When the committee finds sufficient cause, it is evidently the intent to let the verdict of the ballot stand.

3. Tecumseh Lodge U. D. writes: Can we receive a brother Mason's demit who is in the liquor business as one of our charter members?

Answer.—Yes, our law is a bar to initiation only. But a Mason should be admonished that the sale of intoxicants is un-masonic, and if persisted in, subjects to discipline.

4. Tecumseh Lodge U. D., also asks: We have a petition for initiation from a worthy applicant who has one stiff knee, making the left leg some shorter than the other. He can give all due signs and salutations. Can we receive him?

Answer.—Yes.

5. Guthrie Lodge No. 2, writes: The family of a non-affiliate desires Masonic burial. Can we perform that last sad rite under our laws?

Answer.—A non-affiliate is not entitled to Masonic burial, but the lodge can elect to accord the honor, if the deceased is deemed worthy.

We find no report on these from the committee on law and usage to whom they were referred. We are glad to see Oklahoma start off with the declaration that when a man has become a Mason, different rules apply to him than those which obtain with profanes. No. 2 indicates the existence of a rule which should be gotten rid of at once instead of waiting for the trouble which will sooner or later lead to its repeal. Touching No. 4 we do not understand how the grand master could reach *any* conclusion from the statement published. The information there given does not show whether he can conform to the requirements of any degree. The liberality of No. 5 is in happy contrast to the regulations of some frontier grand lodges.

Of recognition the grand secretary (JAMES S. HUNT) says:

The grand lodge has been officially and fraternally recognized by the following grand lodges, to wit: Arkansas, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Manitoba, Missouri, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Nova Scotia, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Switzerland, Spain Grand Logia Simbolica, Victoria, Australia, Scotland, Cuba, Peru, New Zealand, Belgium.

The grand lodge chartered eight lodges, four of these (located in the Cherokee strip, where large towns spring up in a day,) in violation of their rule requiring previous work under dispensation: took favorable action anent the Colorado proposition to celebrate the centennial of WASHINGTON'S death; repealed the constitutional provision providing for the establishment of the grand representative system: made six months residence in the territory a condition of eligibility to petition for the degrees: adopted Shaver's Monitor as the Oklahoma standard: properly negatived a proposition to permit representatives of newly-chartered but unconstituted lodges to vote; adopted as the grand honors in all cases except funerals three times three by the hands: selected Kingfisher as the next place of meeting; installed the officers in public, after which the members, the local fraternity, their wives, relatives, and guests, banqueted in ample form.

SELWYN DOUGLAS, of Oklahoma City, was elected grand master: JAMES S. HUNT, Stillwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (120 pp.) by Grand Secretary HUNT, reviewing the proceedings of thirty-six grand lodges, is a very interesting paper. Illinois for 1893 receives due notice. Bro. HUNT'S maiden effort is full of promise for the future.

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## PENNSYLVANIA. 1893.

— ANNUAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 27.

This Pennsylvania volume, of orthodox excellence of paper and elegance of typographical arrangement, with its traditional ultramarine and gold cover, is illustrated by two steel portraits from the easily recognizable burin of JOHN SARTAIN; that of Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD forming the frontispiece of the proceedings, and that of LUCIUS H. SCOTT, grand master in 1865-1866, doing a like service for the report on correspondence. It contains an abstract of the proceedings of four quarterly, the annual, and one special communication. The latter was held May 3, 1893, and titled visitors from abroad were past grand masters JOHN W. VROOMAN, of New York, and ROBERT M. MOORE and CHARLES H. MANN, of New Jersey. Grand Master ARNOLD opened successively an Entered Apprentice's, a Fellow-Craft's, and a Master Mason's lodge, and conferred the degrees on CHARLES EMORY SMITH, and followed with an address relative to the prerogative of the grand master to make a Mason by virtue of his presence.

We presume this was done for the same reason that Tom ——, a widely known member of the Illinois legislature, threw his freshly-ordered cocktail into the grate. "What did you do that for?" asked his companion. "To show I (hic) could. Here, boy, bring me up another cocktail."

At the quarterly communication of September 6, the grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, and at the December quarterly an appreciative memorial of the deceased was read by Past Grand Master J. SIMPSON AFRICA. Of Scotch extraction, the deceased was born in Carlisle, Pa., December 6, 1824, just sixty-nine years, to a day, before Bro. AFRICA'S memorial was read. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and, says Bro. AFRICA:

From that date until he was called to the presidency of Lehigh University, thirty-four years later, he was unremitting in attention to the duties of his chosen profession. His learning, skill, and fidelity

gave him a wide reputation as an advocate and counselor, and at the same time he enjoyed in the highest degree the confidence and respect of bench, bar, and people. Living in a county where he was in a political minority, he never sought nor held any political office, save that of member of the constitutional convention of 1874, in which he was a useful, influential, and valuable representative.

\* \* \* \* \*

His energy and good business methods are well attested by the fact that when he assumed the presidency of the Lehigh University in 1880, he found it with seventy-two students, and at his death its rolls contained the names of six hundred and thirty-one students and thirty-seven professors. The college now enjoys an excellent reputation as one of the best in the country.

While the secular world admires the life-work of our brother at the bar, in the church councils, and as president of one of our best educational institutions, we of the Craft have an additional reason for our admiration of him in his love, devotion, and labor for our Ancient Fraternity. He was a man of keen perception, clear judgment, quick decision, and convincing eloquence, yet withal conservative. He had been a Mason for almost forty-four years, and so held the respect and love of the brethren that since St. John's Day in 1850 until the hour of the separation of spirit and body, he was not permitted to be without some official station or place of responsibility.

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On St. John's day, December 27, 1871, Bro. Lamberton, after continuous service as an officer of his lodge or the grand lodge for a score of years, handing over to his lawfully chosen successor the emblem of authority which for two years he wielded with honor to the Craft and to himself, retired, as he thought, from official cares; but his successor, now Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Bro. Samuel C. Perkins, recognizing his predecessor's eminent worth and ability, placed him on the committee on landmarks, where the Craft should have the benefit of his long experience and ripened judgment. On this committee he served until his last summons came. In addition to the stations and positions already named, Bro. Lamberton served as a member of the committee of revision of the Ahiman Rezon.

Verbal tributes were paid to the deceased by past grand masters SAMUEL C. PERKINS and SAMUEL B. DICK, and the resolutions directed the grand lodge room to be placed in mourning for six months. A matter of peculiar interest was the presence of two sons of the deceased, both of them past masters of his lodge, one of whom, in behalf of both, thanked the grand lodge for the action taken.

MICHAEL ARNOLD, grand master, and MICHAEL NISBET, grand secretary, were re-elected. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

At the annual communication the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized, and the grand master delivered his annual address, in which a variety of subjects were ably treated. Referring to the ad-

vancement of the grand representative system, Grand Master ARNOLD says, among other things:

In the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as I have said before, the appointment is altogether the act of the grand master. The grand lodge has nothing to do with it, either by way of confirmation or otherwise. The reception of a representative is also the act of the grand master, and not the act of the grand lodge: although, through error, it has been usual to read and act upon the commission in the grand lodge.

In thus dispensing with representatives from the grand master of Pennsylvania to other grand masters, I did not mean to be understood as intending to refuse to recognize and receive representatives who might be sent to me by other grand masters, for that would be discourteous; but, on the contrary, I will continue to receive and recognize such representatives as may be duly accredited to me, but their commissions will no longer be read in grand lodge. The spectacle of a grand lodge receiving a representative, is not more incongruous than the spectacle of congress receiving and recognizing a minister from England, or the parliament of England receiving and recognizing an American minister. So long as the imitation is kept up, we will make it as near like the original as possible.

The following is, we think, a recognition of the true principle respecting penal jurisdiction:

During the year a lodge in Louisiana tried and expelled a member of a lodge in this state for gross unmasonic conduct, whereupon they notified me, and I notified the lodge of which he was a member that he had been expelled. It will be thereby seen that we recognize the right of lodges in other jurisdictions to try any brethren of our lodges who offend against Masonic law.

We find it is as we divined respecting his making a Mason at sight:

This prerogative of the grand master is of ancient origin, and while used in but few instances at the present time, nevertheless, as the prerogative exists, I have deemed it proper to exercise it, in order that it might not be said that it has become obsolete by non-user.

Reporting his decisions, he says:

I have also decided that lodges of this jurisdiction cannot meet in rooms owned, used, or occupied by Mystic Shrines or other associations of a kindred nature. There can be no union or association between lodges and shrines. The identity and dignity of the lodge should not be sunk or imperiled by meeting in any building or rooms in which any association calling itself Masonic, but not recognized as such, has any interest or control whatever.

It has been frequently observed by brethren who have greater experience and more wisdom than I possess, that it is a matter of regret that Masonry recognizes or has any association with anything beyond the seventh or royal arch degree which is conferred in the chapters. Many entanglements and contentions and much injustice would have been avoided, by keeping Masonry within its original bounds, giving the brethren the completion thereof in the royal arch degree,

and recognizing or interfering with nothing beyond that. This view is emphasized when it is known that the fulness of Masonry is completed in the royal arch degree. Whatever has been added belongs to modern, not ancient Freemasonry, and therefore lacks the authority of the ancient Craft.

It is to be borne in mind when he speaks of the fulness of Masonry being completed in the Royal Arch degree, that the Masonry of Pennsylvania came from the Atholl or Dermott grand lodge. To our mind nothing can be plainer than that the fulness of Masonry is completed in the Master Mason's degree, and to whatever has been added, Bro. ARNOLD'S concluding remark correctly applies. The following applies to a new question in Masonry, and one that will doubtless be settled, ultimately, differently than in this case—so far as the burial service is concerned :

Complaint was made to me that a worshipful master of a lodge declined to entertain a motion to permit the cremated remains of a deceased brother to be placed in the lodge room, which decision was approved by the district deputy grand master. In reply I also gave my approval of the action of the worshipful master and the decision of the district deputy grand master. A lodge room is a place for lodge labor and refreshment, and not a place of sepulture: nor is it a substitute for one.

On another occasion permission was asked to have the Masonic burial service performed at a crematory, which I refused. The burial service, all through, provides for a ceremony to be had over an open grave. A scroll is dropped in the grave with the name of the departed brother inscribed on it; a lambskin is also dropped in the grave and a sprig of evergreen. There is no provision in the Masonic burial service for dropping the scroll, the lambskin, or sprig of evergreen in a furnace. The right of the brethren to have their bodies disposed of in this quick and summary manner cannot be denied, but the mortuary tributes of the brethren should not be so summarily disposed of. The propriety of cremation is a matter on which each individual must form and hold his own opinion. Consequently, if a brother directs that his body be cremated, and his family desires the presence of the brethren at the house or church in which the funeral ceremonies are held, there is no objection to the attendance of the brethren thereat; but there is no burial service prepared for Masons to be used at a crematory. A vault is a grave, a furnace is not.

His decision that a suicide may properly be buried with Masonic rites accords with our judgment.

Of electioneering he says:

I have been asked whether a member does not violate his Masonic obligation, and become liable to charges, for personal solicitation of votes for himself.

My predecessors have issued edicts on this subject, declaring caucusing, nominating, and electioneering to be unmasonic. I am not aware that any attempt has been made to enforce the edict by trial and punishment, but perhaps some steps in this direction will have to be taken in cases of violation of it. The right of the brethren

ren to stand as candidates, and of their friends to recommend them, cannot be gainsaid; but the methods of public politics would be destructive of the welfare of the Fraternity. The spectacle of brethren standing in the ante-room of a lodge, or even inside, electioneering and soliciting votes for themselves, cannot be too severely reprimanded. It exhibits a want of delicacy and refinement which should not be shown in a fraternity like a Masonic body. Brethren have been seen not only handing out tickets with their own names upon them, but also casting a vote for themselves. A statement of this conduct ought to be sufficient to show the indelicacy of it, and cause every true Mason to refrain from it.

Friends of candidates may write letters to persons known to them, recommending brethren for preferment; but the wholesale issue of printed circulars to persons unknown as well as known to the sender is highly improper, and will, if not checked, tend to degrade the Fraternity. As to printed tickets for candidates, I see nothing improper in them. It saves much time at the meetings, in the preparation of tickets, to have them all prepared and accessible by the brethren; but they should be distributed by friends of the candidates, and not by the candidates themselves. They should be distributed in the lodge room during the time when the lodge is called off preparatory to going into an election. The lodges may, and frequently do, prepare ballots for those offices which are not contested, leaving blanks for those which are.

It is earnestly hoped that no brother will violate the proprieties on this subject, and expose himself to the danger of becoming an example to others, which will not be pleasant for him.

The policy disclosed in the following is truly Masonic:

The Masonic Home of Pennsylvania is an institution which has the warmest sympathy of the brethren in this state. Being an entirely voluntary charity, as all Masonic charities are and should be, it depends upon the aid which the brethren and the lodges see fit to give. It has always been the policy of the grand lodge not to tax, or permit its members to be taxed, to aid homes, libraries, or other useful and commendable institutions, but to leave them to free-will offerings for support. The wisdom of this has never been better shown than in the case of the Masonic Home. From a small beginning it has grown slowly and surely until it is now one of the great charities of this state. Its management is wise. No institution has ever had so many willing hands, sympathetic hearts, and wise heads united in its government. My brethren, I commend the Home to you and advise you to give it your aid.

The report on correspondence (257 pp.) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, and as usual is so charged with his style and personality that if unsigned and encountered in the antipodes, its parentage would at once be recognized. In his eloquent introduction, beginning with what he ever recognizes as of the first importance, the necessity of untiring vigilance to maintain the fundamental principles of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, and referring to the part borne in this by committees on correspondence, he considers several other subjects, among them the doctrine of per-

petual jurisdiction, in which he goes to the bottom of the subject to find the principle on which it rests. We quote in part:

The doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" may have been misunderstood because the prevailing local sentiment favored the policy of increasing lodge membership. The principle which might be claimed as indulging the defence of perpetual jurisdiction has not been, therefore, fully examined. It seems to be regarded as the assertion of a continuous authority over the original applicant for Masonry by the lodge to which it was made. This never could be held tenable on the principle of Masonic right. The distinction, however, is plain. If the applicant selects the lodge to which he applies for the rights and privileges of Masonry, and voluntarily makes his application, and the lodge takes jurisdiction of the application, it also takes jurisdiction of the applicant. If, therefore, the applicant be rejected,—that is, held not to be worthy of obtaining these rights and privileges,—the lodge jurisdiction is not dissolved, but its force is strengthened. So long as that applicant remains *unworthy*, he is in the custody of the Masonic law and the lodge that first applied it to him. He could not apply to any lodge in the jurisdiction of which that lodge was subordinate. In a word, that person could not receive the rights and privileges of Masonry while he remained *unworthy*. So long as he remained *unworthy* the perpetual *disqualification* for initiation exists in every lawfully warranted and duly constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for no other lodge could confer these rights and privileges on one who was *unworthy* and still not under the tongue of good Masonic report. That is a Masonic landmark. It is a principle that is asserted at every ceremony of initiation; asserted continually in every grand lodge jurisdiction.

If this person seek to obtain the removal of this disqualification, the lodge that asserted it must remove it, or agree to its removal. No other lodge can take cognizance of an application for a removal of this *objection*, or *disqualification*, but the lodge that inflicted it, as a consequence of its action, on the voluntary solicitation for initiation of the applicant. No question of citizenship or residence is involved, none. It is purely, simply, a question of principle in Masonic jurisprudence. If, then, a lodge of Masons in any grand lodge jurisdiction that would consent to initiate a person that comes before it a rejected applicant by another lodge in another grand lodge jurisdiction, a person that the peer of the lodge in which he now applies rejected him as *unworthy* under the law of Masonry, that lodge is answerable for its action.

There cannot be two conditions of worthiness, *unworthy* in one grand jurisdiction, and that *unworthy* person be *worthy* in another jurisdiction. Can it be maintained by local contention that if this person enter a railroad car and ride a few miles from his home, crossing a geographical line into another grand lodge jurisdiction, he will become by this method *worthy* of the rights and privileges of Masonry which were denied to him where he was known, and in a lodge he selected to make his original application? Is the *objection* thus removed? Until it is, it remains universal and perpetual. The lodge that rejected holds continued jurisdiction over both the applicant and the rejection. The principle is unalterable in its operation.

So, then, it is not a question of perpetual jurisdiction, but rather, and of infinitely more importance, a question of continuing disquali-

fication. Invoking the Masonic principle will, it is suggested, explain and settle the misunderstood contention as to perpetual jurisdiction.

In some grand jurisdictions it is provided that such a rejected applicant can after a certain time make a second application. This is local law. By it the unworthiness exists, but it is assumed it has been worn off by time. This is worthy of serious consideration.

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It is not proposed to criticise, in this view of the subject, the provision which grand lodge enacts in its organic law, that within its own jurisdiction a rejected applicant may, within a specified time, renew his application for initiation in Masonry. This has not any relation to the question at issue. What may be the rule for all lodges in one jurisdiction cannot apply to another grand jurisdiction. It is the sovereignty of grand lodges that is involved, and the fraternal relations between these sovereign bodies ought to be regarded as worthy of serious consideration and claiming fraternal respect, which would induce a careful investigation, so that the application of the principle, free from all subordinate questions, would render a just determination in every case to which it applies.

He considers the subject of grand representatives, holding the Pennsylvania view that they are representatives of the grand master, unless otherwise placed by grand lodge action, and closes with the following:

If the origin of this selection of brethren as representatives was the personal act of grand masters, a courtesy between these high Masonic dignitaries, resting on an inherent capacity of each to tender this courteous salutation, the one to the other, then the consideration of the policy is left without other question than its possible inutility, and its liability, as has been already manifested, to produce contention between grand lodges. Is not the price paid for the whistle out of all proportion to its value?

Of the bizarre performance christened by Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, the "Treaty of Monterey," he says:

There is another subject to which we most respectfully and fraternally desire to call the attention of our esteemed colleagues, the chairmen of committees on correspondence. We regard it of the deepest interest to every Freemason in the United States.

It appears, so far as we have been informed, that the most worshipful grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas visited some parts of Mexico and held interviews with several most eminent gentlemen whom he met on this visit.

After being received with marks of social distinction, the most worshipful grand master of Texas entered into an agreement with these gentlemen which is styled the "Treaty of Monterey." By this "treaty" the grand master of Texas recognized as a grand lodge of Masons what some persons have designated as the "Gran Dieta Simbolica" of Mexico.

The purport of these interviews, as was intended, ended in this "treaty." The proceedings, the Masonic character, the methods

adopted to demonstrate if these gentlemen were legitimately made Freemasons by any recognized Masonic rite, or of many rites, some possibly antagonistic to the rite to which all the grand lodges of the United States are loyal, and which claim sole and absolute control over the symbolic degree of Freemasonry, their credential to treat,—nothing certifying their Masonic standing or their authority to treat with a Freemason of a grand lodge in fraternal correspondence with the grand lodges of the states of the United States is fully given, or if so, we have not been favored with any such authoritative record.

The most worshipful grand master of Texas reported this "treaty" to the grand lodge, with a most interesting recital of the visit to Mexico, and some general reflections on "Mexican Masonry." The Grand Lodge of Texas ratified this "treaty," and we believe opened Masonic intercourse with the body called the "Gran Dieta Simbolica" of Mexico.

This whole proceeding, as it is given in the statement of the most worshipful grand master of Texas, is so astonishing, so wholly without due Masonic authority, so entirely at variance with the principles which the grand lodges of the states of the United States have asserted as essential to the recognition of bodies claiming to be grand lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, that we feel it a duty, most painful in its performance, to deny the Masonic validity of the action by the most worshipful grand master of Texas.

We do this in great humility. We feel our want of Masonic learning and knowledge to justify us in these remarks. But we are constrained to call the attention of the grand lodges of the United States to this subject. If so be our ignorance is manifested by their better light, yet we have in our imperfect way tried to protect Freemasonry, its rules, regulations, jurisprudence, and asserted principles from the injury, if not worse, as we most conscientiously believe, from such an unheard of and unauthorized innovation of the established doctrine of Masonic law and usage.

Having in this wise invited the attention of our colleagues to the subject, we are relieved from the solemn responsibility of "*that silence which gives consent.*"

He tenderly refers to those who, in this department, have rested from their labors:

Many of our beloved colleagues have ceased from their labors. They fought the good fight, and kept the faith to which they voluntarily and solemnly dedicated themselves. Over their tombs we have shed tears of deep sorrow. The words of our affection were lost to human tongue. But the angel took them on its wings, soared upward, and presented them at the Great White Throne, where the light of that ineffable glory makes manifest the evidence of things not seen. They received the reward of obedience in small things, bestowed in largest measure on good and faithful servants—eternal peace, joy, and happiness, abiding in perfect fellowship amid the unveiled mysteries.

He still declines to recommend the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, but says of Oklahoma:

The proceedings which culminated in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, the last addition to the grand lodges of

Masons in the United States, can, we believe, *be regarded as the standard* by which all bodies of Freemasons are lawfully entitled to Masonic recognition as supreme sovereign grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons. No exception has been taken to the regularity of these proceedings.

While it is true that no one has taken exception to the proceedings which culminated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, in the sense of regarding them such as to invalidate the regularity of the new grand lodge, yet more than one has pointed out the superfluous nature of the action of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, and we have italicized certain words in the above quotation to show why we were among those who called attention to the matter. The danger that presented itself to us was the possibility that the well-intentioned but superfluous initiative taken by the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, and its order that upon the organization of the new grand lodge the Grand Master of Indian Territory should install the officers elect, and formally proclaim, *by the authority of his grand lodge*, that the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was legally organized, and made independent, etc., might be by some regarded as a precedent; or, in other words, be regarded as a part of the "standard" to which nascent grand lodges must conform in order to be entitled to recognition. We therefore called attention to the fact that whenever a sufficient majority of the lodges in open autonomous territory saw fit to form a grand lodge, their authority to do so was just as complete without as with the consent of the parent grand lodge, and that when a grand lodge so authorized is formed, it is independent, and the formal proclamation of any other grand lodge assuming to make it so has simply the force of an act of recognition.

Of the Illinois proceedings for 1893, our brother had before him only an advance copy of the report on correspondence, and to this he generously gives nearly twelve pages of excerpt and comment. Copying our introductory remarks, relating to the Masonic Congress, he says:

It will be observed that some of these views of our distinguished brother present more philosophic thought than Masonic teachings. Philosophy is, as we all know, to be found in the principles, symbolism, and esotericism of Masonry. Why not? The learning of the world had its birth in the East, and it is from that learning Masonry has drawn some of its philosophic inspiration.

But we all must agree that the influence of this love of wisdom, this study of the origin of phenomena in mind and matter, has no relation to the study of the inherent and constituent elements of Freemasonry. They are unalterable. It is so taught, and ever has been. The "phenomena of mind and matter," or psychological studies of the spiritual nature, are as foreign to that philosophy of Masonry, as the science of philology is to the language of Freemasonry.

Yet we think our Bro. Robbins is led to follow the metaphysical trend of his mind, and in his enthusiasm, clouds his Masonic vision. It is so natural for him to enter the domain of philosophy that he is, possibly, sometimes unconscious of this divergence from the appropriate line of thought. If an example in support of those suggestions was needed by the cultured reader of his prefatory notice of the "Masonic Congress," we quote here only a few lines:

*"It tones down the conceit which is the greatest obstacle to any study, and particularly the study of comparative Masonry; and in Masonry, as in other departments of investigation, it is the comparative studies that must broaden and advance knowledge."* (The italics are ours.)

With profound admiration for our brother's views, we most respectfully beg to remark that they have no more just, proper, or legitimate connection with Freemasonry than the philosophy of Epicurus.

We do not believe that those who met at this assemblage of Masons could, or did, do more for the real advantage of Freemasonry than assert what no true Freemason could deny: and stop there, and adjourn. But we hope our brethren will read the quoted review of our Bro. Robbins of this Masonic congress and judge for themselves of its character. We are thankful that some blossoms that were maturing, withered ere they ripened into fruit.

Accepting with grateful humility his metaphysical criticism of our metaphysics, we still beg to believe that it was a real advantage to Freemasonry and a most reassuring demonstration of the power of what in it is unalterable, that representatives from thirty-six grand jurisdictions, scattered from the Bay of Fundy to Puget Sound and from Lake Winnipeg to the Land of Flowers, could meet and after comparing Masonry as each had preserved it, agree in asserting what no true Freemason could deny, and stop there.

Of other matters our brother says :

The "Treaty of Monterey" our esteemed Brother Robbins treats with such pronounced condemnation that we are rejoiced to know the true Masonic law is triumphantly asserted. We thank him for his most thorough examination of the question and his opinion as to its character.

Under Ohio we are most gratified to read a most deserved criticism of the "inconsistencies" of the course of that grand lodge in what it undertakes to set up as Masonic jurisprudence. We call attention to our report years ago on what was then the beginning of the study of "comparative Masonry," for then the "New Day and New Duty" was promulgated in that jurisdiction, and we felt constrained to discuss it as grievances arose. Ohio then sowed the *seed* of innovation. It has since reaped the *harvest*.

As to "High Rites," and the authority of the late Brother Pike on this organization, we are inclined to believe that much is not explained that requires explanation.

In Masonry, as we understand its inherent and indestructible principles, neither a power nor a right which belongs exclusively to An-

cient Free and Accepted Masonry, and which it exercises, because it possesses the power and the right, can by any other so-called body claiming to be Masonic, and to have these rights and powers, *surrender* them.

If a Rite calling itself Masonic, claiming to be truly Masonic, agrees to surrender the exercise of an inherent power, for any reason, it ceases to be a Masonic body in the only sense that such a title is recognized.

If a grand lodge is the embodiment of all Masonic power and right, as it must be if it is a grand lodge, and hence the supreme, sovereign Masonic authority, then it must positively declare what are those powers and rights it possesses, and denounce all bodies claiming to be Masonic which hold powers and rights hostile to its sovereign and supreme authority, though they may profess to surrender their exercise. We deny it is competent to surrender a Masonic power and right by a body that legitimately possesses them. It is dismembering such a body. A half-dismembered body is thus destroyed, or it is clandestine and has therefore no Masonic vitality. Can a *usurped* right be surrendered? This we most humbly maintain as deduced from many principles never doubted we think, even after a study of comparative Masonry. This reasoning, and the basis in which it rests, is submitted for the consideration of those Masons who are far better qualified to decide than we profess to be.

Our Brother Robbins does not feel justified to recognize Peru. We most cordially unite in his opinions. These "Orients," set up here and there among people who speak a language foreign to that of the lodges in the states of the United States, which is their mother tongue, are making efforts to obtain a lodgement in some of our grand lodge jurisdictions. What they propose to do remains to be seen. That they are rightfully entitled to Masonic recognition by the grand lodges of the United States we emphatically deny: what they are we do not know. That they are lawfully constituted Masonic grand lodges as we understand the fact, we equally emphatically deny. Take France, Italy, Mexico, and other like bodies as examples. Now Peru comes. Well, why has her claim any better basis than those we know are without any just claim whatever? Brother Robbins has finally disposed of these questions as we believe, and we offer him our congratulations and thanks for the great service to our ancient and honorable Fraternity.

Bro. VAUX several times refers to the Mexican grand symbolic diet in terms of vigorous condemnation. Under New York he expresses his gratification at reading the report of the committee on jurisprudence, sending the matter over for further investigation, and says:

We do not comprehend on what ground that body can obtain Masonic recognition by any grand lodge of the states of the United States. It is without Masonic capacity. It is a mixture of Rites. It is composed of any body that claims to be Masonic, even though one of the constituents is in hostility to the Sovereign and Supreme Rite of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry. A body that inherently possesses, as it claims, the Masonic faculty to act in the symbolic degrees, though it may profess to renounce such action, cannot be rec-

ognized by a grand lodge of Masons that denies such a faculty in any other body but itself. Besides, this symbolic diet was endorsed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Texas, thus giving it a color of authority, under circumstances, and by a process, that is unknown to Masonic jurisprudence.

If such a proceeding is ever acknowledged as within the scope of Masonic grand lodge action, then the door is open for the entrance of any body of men which can by *treaty*, without any other process, or examination, investigation, test, or historical inquiry into its Masonic standing, come into our temple, fraternize with our Craft, and be left at liberty to destroy the very foundation of ancient Masonry, by a new *Ceremonism* more fatal than the thing, so called, that has been denounced as an enemy of our ancient and honorable institution.

This year he will be amazed at the whitewashing report of the same committee, concluding with the recommendation that the conglomerate body be recognized.

Concluding our hasty and imperfect notice of this strong report just at the approach of dawn, we beg, before retiring, to reciprocate his expressions of personal and official regard, and to tender the tribute of our undisguised admiration for the ability, steadfastness, and modest self-appreciation with which he defends the eternal foundations of Freemasonry.

## QUEBEC, 1894.

24TH ANNUAL.

MONTREAL.

JANUARY 31.

Twenty-six grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by R. W. ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

The grand master (T. P. BUTLER) announced the death of past grand masters EDWARD RUTHVEN JOHNSON and JAMES FREDERICK WALKER, the latter in less than a month after having attended the funeral of the former; and of Past District Deputy Grand Master RICHARD BULL. Both the deceased past grand masters were in the prime of life. Of Bro. JOHNSON, who was grand master in 1883-'84-'85, his friend Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS says:

Bro. Johnson was an advocate by profession, and enjoyed a lucrative practice and the confidence and esteem of his neighbors in Stanstead—in Magog, his native place—and in fact throughout the neighboring townships. Some eight years ago he was appointed by the government of the day to the responsible office of registrar of Sherbrooke, and so admirably did he fulfill his functions as such that he

was later named sheriff of the district. This latter office he held up to the time of his death.

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It was the writer's privilege to have been upon terms of intimate acquaintance with M.W. Bro. Johnson for many years. Our deceased brother's friendship was one of our most prized possessions. His charming social qualities, his rare mental gifts, his cultured and well stored mind, his sound judgment, and admirable sense of humor caused his companionship to be coveted by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. And all his rare gifts he unstintedly and unsparingly laid upon the altar of both social and Masonic duty. A more gentle man—in the truest sense of the word—it was never our good fortune to meet. Stern and brave when occasion called for either, his great, noble heart was as tender as a woman's. In quietness and in confidence he developed strength, and the degree of perfection that he had attained in the practice of the moral and social virtues makes his loss all the harder for us to bear.

Bro. WALKER succeeded Bro. JOHNSON in the grand east, serving during the years 1886-'87. Of his business life his biographer says:

Most Worshipful Bro. Walker was born in Brantford, Ont., in 1842. In 1858 he entered the employ of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and four years later transferred his services to the Grand Trunk Railway, where for many years he was assistant auditor, and subsequently appointed traffic auditor, which position he ably filled up to the time of his death.

And of his Masonic services:

The personal services he rendered in every branch of the Masonic Fraternity were zealously and cheerfully given: he had a word of encouragement and cheer for every member of the Craft, a happy word of advice to the initiate, or an encouraging smile to the newly installed officer. He was universally esteemed for his manly and sterling qualities of heart and mind. The memory of the hours spent in his company when his friendly voice awoke pleasure and profit, will long live in the hearts of his companions. His pleasant and kindly face was like a gleam of sunshine, which brightened up all that it fell upon.

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His counsel and advice as a ruler in the Craft will be greatly missed; for whether presiding over the destinies of the Craft, or at the festive board, his presence was eagerly looked for, his genial and brilliant qualities being admired by all. As Craftsmen we mourn the vacant chair in our assemblies, and drop a silent tear in sympathy for the loved ones of his own family circle, whose home has been so sorely stricken—and at the same time lift our eyes and hearts to the Great Master who "doeth all things well," feeling confident that the "Bright Morning Star will bring peace and consolation to all the faithful and obedient of the human race."

The grand master reported the discontinuance of the practice of appointing representatives on the part of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but had deemed it unnecessary to cancel the commission of

the representative of Quebec near that grand lodge, leaving it for the consideration of the grand lodge; which body, however, took no action. He reported the appointment of Bro. ALEX. CHISHOLM by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

He paid the following merited compliment to the grand secretary (JOHN H. ISAACSON), to whose affliction, in the loss of his wife, he had already delicately referred.

R. W. Bro. Isaacson has been grand secretary of this grand lodge during almost the whole of its existence—he was among the foremost in its organization, instituted the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and installed its first officers. I do not need to recite the valuable services he has rendered to us, how ready he has been at all times to assist in our work, how cheerfully he has given us the benefit of his experience and knowledge. You all know him and what he has done; and I feel certain you will all with me heartily congratulate him and ourselves that we have him still with us, and will agree with me that we cannot better mark this 25th communication than by conferring on him the rank of P. G. M., which he so richly deserves.

The committee on the state of Masonry seconded the grand master as follows, which with the added substantial recognition of his exceptional services, received the concurrence of the grand lodge:

We feel confident grand lodge will endorse his remarks regarding the valuable and faithful service of our venerable and esteemed grand secretary, R. W. Bro. Isaacson, and with whom we all deeply sympathize in the loss of his dear wife. We recommend that grand lodge, in view of his long and faithful service, follow the advice of the grand master, and confer upon him the rank of a past grand master, as a token of respect and esteem. And in consideration of his special services to grand lodge and its officers, which might be considered beyond the ordinary duties of grand secretary, we recommend he be paid the sum of \$500.

The grand chaplain at an appointed hour delivered a brief but most excellent address turning upon the declaration that “‘Love thy neighbor as thyself,’ is the cardinal principle of Masonry,” closing thus:

Let us then, brethren, teach this glorious sentiment that all the righteous, and not only the few of a single sect will enjoy future bliss, because it is the *deed* and not the dogma, the *action* and not the belief, that is the grip and passing word, gaining admission into heaven. Let us with all our might and intelligence extol the idea of a universal fatherhood and brotherhood, and let us pray for the time when all barriers between man and man may be broken down. And finally, let us advocate the broadest charity—a charity that should be free as air, confined to no single race, no single nationality, and no single creed, but should be as universal as is suffering, as general as is sympathy, as widespread as is the human family—and then shall we carry out the greatest principle of Freemasonry “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,” to which we all say: “So mote it be.”

The only reference we find to the relations of Quebec and England occurs in the report of the committee on the state of Masonry, who say:

Our relations with the grand lodges of the world appear to be unchanged, and we have reason to rejoice at the pleasant state of feeling existing between our grand lodge and all other grand lodges, with but one exception, and we do not feel called upon to make any comment in this connection, being content patiently to wait for the report of M.W. Bro. Walkem, our mediator in this matter.

The following, which was adopted, indicates that the thrifty and much-credentialed representative referred to by the grand master of New York, may have also been operating in the Dominion:

That the M.W. grand master be, and is hereby requested to instruct the R.W. grand secretary to make diligent inquiries regarding the alleged existence in this city of a so-called Masonic lodge, professing to be working here under charter issued by the Grand Lodge of Spain, and to report to M.W. grand master, in order that in the event of the existence of such lodge the necessary steps may be taken to preserve the rights, powers, and dignity of this grand lodge within its own jurisdiction.

The "Grand Lodge of Cuba" was recognized for the reason assigned by the committee on the state of Masonry—who were pleased to note the request for recognition as an evidence of Masonic progress—that recognition had been already accorded by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, and most of the grand bodies of the United States. The letter of the grand secretary of the Cuban body says recognition has been accorded by all the grand lodges in the United States, except Illinois and North Carolina.

Montreal was selected as the next place of meeting.

JOHN P. NOYES, of Sweetsburg, was elected grand master: JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (119 pp.) is from the practiced hand of Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, a sufficient guarantee of ability, courtesy, and interest. In his introduction he refers to the Masonic congress, gives its conclusions, and says:

These "conclusions" are none of them binding upon anybody, by reason of their adoption as such, but they are entitled to great respect from the eminence in the Order and representative character of those composing the congress at which they were adopted. They are entitled to respect, too, and merit high rank amongst the established opinions that are cited as authorities upon the subjects of which they treat, by their general soundness and conservatism, by the moderation, yet force, of the language with which they are clothed, and by their general conformity with the most approved decisions, practices, and opinions, in those grand jurisdictions where Masons best work and best agree.

Illinois for 1893 finds a place in his review. He quotes the conclusions of Grand Master CRAWFORD'S "admirable address," and refers

in complimentary terms to the dignity and ability with which Bro. MUNN had filled for twelve years the position from which he then retired. Most of the space allotted to Illinois, is given to our observations on the Masonic congress and its work, as found in the introduction to our report.

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### RHODE ISLAND, 1893.

103RD ANNUAL.

PROVIDENCE.

MAY 15.

Past Grand Master NEWTON D. ARNOLD, the representative of Illinois, was present at both the semi-annual and annual communications.

To put things in the present tense, in which Grand Secretary BAKER'S journal is always kept, the semi-annual communication of November 21, 1892, is opened with ceremonials, including a march to which the grand officers enter, and vocal music by a choir from Orpheus Lodge No. 36.

The grand secretary, who is also custodian of the work, has the following on that subject, indicating, as it seems to us, at the beginning and ending, a hankering after the flesh-pots of "cypher suggestions"—as they call it in Ohio—and foreshadowing one of those burnt offerings by which the brethren of the Providence plantations are wont to purge their consciences after they get their memories thoroughly burnished:

Several plans have been suggested, some are quite feasible and safe. I bring this matter to your attention, as it is one which comes almost wholly under my observation. there are some changes necessary in the work, there are very many tautological expressions in it, and a large number of ungrammatical sentences. All these should be revised and corrected before any further effort is put forth to disseminate it. We teach that the liberal arts and sciences should be cultivated, yet we ignore to a great extent the science of grammar. It seems to me that with the scholarly men in our Fraternity there is no excuse for this, and I am sure every well-wisher of Masonry agrees with me. The committee who were charged with the duty of presenting the work, were instructed to present that which had been heretofore adopted by grand lodge, and I am assured that had the limit of time not prevented, they would also have had a careful inspection of the work made and would have been prepared at the special to submit such changes as seemed necessary and desirable. I repeat the oft expressed wish of the brethren, that some more available means be provided for acquiring the work than that now in hand.

His reference to the liberal arts and sciences recalls a remark of the master who made us a Mason, then a citizen of Massachusetts, but formerly a citizen of Rhode Island and later grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, an accomplished ritualist and the most impressive worker we have ever known—the Rev. JOSEPH S. DENNIS. A venerable but pragmatic brother who had had no opportunity to hear the spoken word since the days of the anti-Masonic cyclone, and who had been appointed master of a lodge under dispensation in an adjoining town, was wont to come over to see Bro. DENNIS, to “brush up.” On one of these occasions when the inevitable dispute arose, he said somewhat testily: “I tell you that isn’t right; that isn’t the way we used to say it.” “Well, Bro. —,” said DENNIS, “I long ago made up my mind that a thing isn’t necessarily good Masonry because it is bad grammar.”

A committee was appointed to make, with the approval of the grand master, the necessary grammatical changes.

The Rev. and W. Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, grand chaplain, presented a beautiful and appreciative memorial of OLIVER JOHNSON, past grand master. His Masonic career extended over a period of nearly seventy years, and his service in the grand east was as far back as 1855-56. Of his character Bro. RUGG says:

He was the good citizen, the successful business man, the reliable friend who had earned the universal respect of the community by the moral quality of his life. He was unpretending in his manner, simple in habits and tastes, gentle in his demeanor—thus exemplifying some of the sweetest virtues that adorn our humanity. He was sensible and strong in his moral determinations, and just here, I think, his distinctive *personality* is most clearly revealed. Certainly in this respect he meets the Psalmist’s description of worthy, attractive manhood: “He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his brother: he honoreth them that fear the Lord.”

He was initiated in 1823, a few years before the gathering of the anti-Masonic storm:

He was summoned on two occasions before the Baptist church, in which he held membership, and to whose principles and purity he was always ardently attached, and called to plead to the charge of being a Mason: he was urged to withdraw from the organization, or at least pledge himself not to attend any of the meetings of the Craft, but he would make no such pledge, and so well did he defend Masonry before his church that the attempt to discipline him for his connection with the Order entirely failed. He proved his courage and fidelity to Masonry at that juncture, and when darker days came, and the opposition was intensified he did not falter in his allegiance. He stood steadfast during all these years of severe testing. He never sought to conceal his Masonic affiliations, and was always ready to recognize his brethren and meet with them when called to do so, or join them

in the public procession, albeit to do this was to run the risk of not a little obloquy and abuse. The strength of character thus displayed, and the unwavering attachment to Freemasonry thus signified, will long be remembered, and will constitute his best memorial in the hearts of brethren who will cherish his memory and worth as thus identified with the Masonic institution in the darkest period of its history.

Deceased also was WILLIAM BULLOCK BLANDING, past deputy grand master, in his sixty-sixth year. He had held many positions of trust in the community, and as a Mason of life-long activity, proved himself to be one of those who seem born to elevate the standard of those about him. His biographer, Bro. C. M. VANSLYCK, says of him:

At the time Bro. Blanding received his degrees, the work and business of the lodges were conducted generally in a manner that showed a lack of appreciation, on the part of those responsible, of the beauty and dignity of the lessons taught thereby. This did not, could not, escape his observant eyes, and he determined that there should be one lodge in the jurisdiction where the lesson of Freemasonry should be inculcated in a manner that should leave an impress upon the candidates. The result of this determination was the formation of What Cheer Lodge, with Bro. Blanding as its first master, and the only master elected to preside for a second term in the east of that lodge. Unmindful of criticism or sneers, our brother insisted that in his lodge there should be strict decorum in attire and conduct, and during his term as master he founded traditions as to the respect due to Masonry, its rites, and its official representatives, which have been preserved in that lodge and have had a marked and elevating effect throughout the jurisdiction.

The grand lodge negatived a proposed constitutional amendment making the deputy grand master an elective officer: presented the junior past grand master (GEORGE H. KENYON) an elegant past grand master's jewel and apron, and banquetted together immediately after the happily-timed closing—twelve o'clock, meridian, the hour when the early-rising descendants of ROGER WILLIAMS get their dinner.

At a special communication held January 9, 1893, when the grand master in the midst of a driving snow-storm laid the corner-stone of a new town hall at Auburn, Bro. GEORGE A. LITTLEFIELD delivered the "Eulogy on Masonry," in which, after referring to Solomon, King of Israel, and Hiram, King of Tyre, as "the founders of the Masonic Order," he appropriately brevetted the brother who laid the corner-stone of the capital at Washington, as the "Most Worshipful Grand Master, GEORGE WASHINGTON."

At the annual communication, the grand-master (STILLMAN WHITE) referred to the death of Past Grand Master OLIVER JOHNSON, and Past Deputy Grand Master WILLIAM B. BLANDING, and announced the decease of no less than eight past masters—which, of itself, would tell of the long existence of organized Masonry in the jurisdiction, the oldest of whom was eighty-three, and the youngest fifty-

one, and the average age sixty-five. He noted the withdrawal by Pennsylvania of its grand representatives, without comment: mentions the formation, August 25, 1892, of the "Masonic Veterans' Association of Rhode Island," and in referring to the causes of delay in issuing their centennial volume, alludes to what all reading Masons will be sorry to hear—the severe illness of Grand Chaplain RUGG. We are reassured, on turning to the report on credentials, to find that Bro. RUGG had so far recovered as to be present. The grand master declined a re-election.

We find in the grand secretary's report of the expenditures of the grand lodge, this item: "Sojourners' Tax, \$20.88." If it had appeared among the receipts we could have guessed what it meant; as it is, we give it up.

We find no items of general interest, except that \$200 was appropriated for the continuance of the work on the reprint of the early proceedings, and that the request of Oklahoma for recognition was sent to the committee on correspondence.

ELISHA H. RHODES, of Providence, was elected grand master; EDWIN BAKER (care of Henry Baker & Son), Providence, re-elected grand secretary.

As usual, there is no report on correspondence.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1894.

— ANNUAL.

ADELAIDE.

APRIL 18.

The pamphlet before us contains the records of one special and four quarterly communications. Illinois was represented at the special communication of August 16, 1893, by JOHN T. MCLEAN, past grand superintendent of works, and was unrepresented at the stated communications.

At the quarterly of July 19, 1893, the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized, and requests for exchange of representatives made by the Grand Lodge of Wyoming and the so-called Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, were acceded to.

The grand master, the EARL of KINTORE, reported that he had, accompanied by some of his grand officers, proceeded to Sydney and

installed His Excellency Bro. Sir R. W. DUFF as grand master of New South Wales.

At the quarterly of October 18 the board of general purposes reported that the pro grand master had ordered the issue of a warrant for a new lodge, Orroroo, and the grand secretary reported nominations received for grand officers.

At the quarterly of April 18, 1894, the board reported as follows:

According to clause 127 of the constitution, any member convicted of felony is *ipso facto* expelled: consequently, John Nicholson, solicitor, of Glenelg, and lately a member of the MacDonnell Lodge No. 10, and Charles Augustus Oldham, agent, of North Adelaide, and lately a member of Lodge St. Alban, No. 38, having both been convicted of felony, stand expelled.

No grand lodge on this continent has gone further in this direction than to provide that where a brother is on trial for a Masonic offence, the record of his trial and conviction on a criminal charge based on the same act shall be taken as conclusive evidence of guilt; many, perhaps most grand lodges, do not permit such record to be taken as conclusive.

The board also reported:

The Grand Lodge of Illinois have intimated that as their representatives are appointed periodically, the office is now vacant by effluxion of time: they desire that the name of some brother be suggested for appointment.

And subsequently the following was proposed and carried:

“That the name of John Trail McLean be suggested to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for re-appointment as their representative near this grand lodge.”

The EARL of KINTORE was elected grand master: J. H. CUNNINGHAM, re-appointed grand secretary, both of Adelaide.

There is no report on correspondence.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA, 1893.

117TH ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

DECEMBER 12.

The representative of Illinois (JOHN F. FICKEN) was present, and his five years' term of service having expired, the grand master stated that he had recommended him for re-appointment.

The grand master (STILES P. DENDY) announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM WIRT HUMPHREYS and Past Junior Grand Warden FRANCIS AMBROSE CONNER.

Bro. HUMPHREYS, who died at the early age of fifty-six, was prominent as a soldier, having earned the tribute, "one of the bravest of the brave," and in civil life taking part in many enterprises for the development of his county and state, and filled several offices in the gift of his county. He was grand master in 1882-3. Bro. CONNER died at seventy-five, greatly beloved by his brethren. He was junior grand warden in 1871, but declined a re-election.

The grand master reported the Pennsylvania correspondence relative to the withdrawal of its grand representatives by that jurisdiction, and his consequent withdrawal of the representative of South Carolina. He expressed his regret at his inability to attend the Masonic congress, and at his suggestion an hour was assigned for hearing the report of those in attendance, at which time Past Grand Master ANDREW H. WHITE, a member of the congress, made a verbal report.

The grand master reported four decisions, all of which were approved, and two of which we copy:

1. That a lodge in this jurisdiction cannot, as a compliment to heroism in rescuing human lives from perishing in time of storm at sea on a stranded or wrecked vessel, gratuitously tender the degrees of Masonry unsought to the hero. That the grand master alone has the right and power to make Masons *at sight*, and it can be done only in his presence, and he cannot delegate this power by dispensation.

2. That the custom, as in some jurisdictions, of requiring the senior deacon to present the ballot-box to the W.M., S.W., and J.W.'s for the reception of their ballots in cases of elections to the degrees, or to membership, in a subordinate lodge, has never obtained to any very great extent in this jurisdiction; and it is not improper for these officers to descend from their stations for this purpose. That the better method in balloting is for each member of the lodge, including the station officers, to present himself before the altar upon call of the secretary, and each deposit his ballot under the sanction of the penal sign of the third degree.

Touching No. 1, we presume the grand master would not, even if he were disposed to make a Mason at sight, make one who did not approach the Fraternity of his own free will and accord. Referring to No. 2, we do not think, considering the relation of the *master* to the lodge, it quite consistent for him to leave his station for the purpose of balloting.

He ruled from the chair, in response to questions, that a dimit remains in force indefinitely, but is evidence of character only at the time when it is granted; that a petition cannot be withdrawn after it has been received and referred, which is Illinois law so far as it relates to petitions for the degrees, but not if it applies to petitions for affiliation; and that a brother who has paid the dues for which he was erased, and is black-balled, has no right to have his money returned. This was formerly *law* in Illinois in the equivalent matter of suspen-

sion—the term erasure not being known here—but the feeling that it was not equity grew until by an approved decision of the grand master the letter gave way to the spirit.

The jurisprudence committee quote the following and approve the ruling, and the grand lodge concurred:

As to the ruling of the D.D.G.M. of the first district: "That an E.A. having been initiated in the state of Georgia, and moved into this jurisdiction petitioned in lodge for the F.C. degree; after proper and legal action on the part of the two lodges, the brother was elected to take the F.C. degree, but the W.M. of the lodge to which he petitioned, discovered that there was a stiffness in one knee, so much so that he was unable to place his heel to the ground, and refused to confer the degree. Was he justifiable in so doing?"

"My ruling is, he was."

Under our law the petitioner would have been advanced if the lodge saw fit to receive him, because in Illinois it is held that the landmark respecting physical fitness applies only to "making," because it took shape at a time when making a Mason was the only ceremonial having to do with acquiring the status of a full-fledged member of the Fraternity. The fact that he was made in Georgia has no bearing upon his status, and we presume was not thought to have by the committee, but was referred to only to account for the presence of an Entered Apprentice in South Carolina having that degree of physical disability. They found him a lawful Mason—assuming of course that he was made in a lawful lodge, lawfully at labor—and as such must be held to be as eligible for advancement as if he had been crippled after initiation.

The "perfect youth" doctrine seems to prevail in all its possible rigidity, holding that the loss of an eye, although the other eye be good, is a fatal defect. This had been so often decided that the grand master made an example of a lodge that had initiated a candidate who had suffered this deprivation, and arrested its charter. Thinking that seven months' reflection under discipline had probably wrought the designed end of punishment, and that not only this, but all the other lodges in the state—all having been promptly notified by circular of his action—would with all their eyes "look a little out," the grand lodge followed his suggestion and removed the ban.

The grand lodge presented the junior past grand master with an elegant jewel and elicited a response that must have come from the heart, from its difficulty of getting through the throat: gave the diplomatic corps a formal welcome: amended the constitution so as to give grand officers and past grand masters one vote each and put them on the pay roll; recognized the grand lodges of Oklahoma and New Zealand; and took steps to purchase the "Lafayette trowel," of silver with ivory mountings, used by LAFAYETTE in 1829, in laying the

corner-stone of the monument to Baron DEKALB. at Camden, S. C., and since then by other Masons in laying the corner-stones of several historical monuments and other constructions.

STILES P. DENDY, of Walhalla, grand master, and CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, grand secretary, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence; it gives place this year to the returns of the lodges, this being the first time in thirty years (as stated by Grand Secretary INGLESBY last year) that the names have been published. Now let us hope for another thirty years of his reports.

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### SOUTH DAKOTA, 1894.

20TH ANNUAL.

HOT SPRINGS.

JUNE 12.

Among the seven past grand masters present was OSCAR S. GIFFORD, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (RICHARD C. MCCALLISTER) said that death had dealt lightly with them the last year. No present or past grand officer had passed away.

Premising that in several instances he had allowed degrees to be conferred out of time, but only where the cause seemed to be urgent and worthy of consideration, he says:

In one case, at the earnest solicitation of Colteau Lodge No. 54, at Webster, I granted a dispensation to confer the three degrees upon Gov. Sheldon, waiving the usual time. I was present and witnessed the conferring of the three degrees, which was done in a very satisfactory manner, indeed. Coteau Lodge is almost an ideal lodge. I am very well aware that Masonry regards no man for his worldly wealth or honor, but in this case, fully believing that the candidate possessed both the external and internal qualifications, I granted the dispensation.

The jurisprudence committee (O. S. GIFFORD, chairman,) had the concurrence of the grand lodge in the following criticism on this action:

The committee is of the opinion that this prerogative of the grand master should only be exercised in case of the greatest emergency, and only when the candidate shows himself by examination to be fully proficient, as required by our by-laws and usage. The facts in the case reported did not, in our judgment, justify the exercise of such power.

He reported one decision, the following:

A brother has applied for a dimit. He is free on our books and no charges pending, but the members present at our last meeting refused to grant his dimit. What shall we do?

Answer.—Our by-laws are imperative. The dimit must be granted. It is the duty of the master to see that the by-laws are strictly enforced, and the dimit should be granted.

In Illinois the members do not have a chance to refuse. The application, in writing, having laid over the required time, the master, finding on inquiry that the applicant is clear of the books and that no charges are pending, announces that the dimit is granted.

Past Grand Master HARVEY J. RICE and Past Master LOUIS G. DEVOY, two of the representatives to the Masonic congress, submitted quite an extended report of the doings of that body, inside and out, written by Bro. DEVOY. Toward the close he gives his impressions:

On the whole, the Masonic or Fraternal congress was a decided success. There, gathered under one roof, were assembled most of the eminent Masons of this continent, gathered from every grand jurisdiction, and each with the purpose in view of making this occasion one to be a red letter day in the annals of Masonic history.

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The Grand Lodge of Illinois did itself proud in entertaining the congress. It had a splendid executive committee, headed by past grand masters DeWitt C. Cregier and John C. Smith—silver tongued orators who left nothing wanting for the entertainment of their guests.

Of the many good things was a visit to the Acacia Club, of Chicago, where we were entertained right royally, and heartily welcomed by Bro. John C. Smith, its president, and Grand Orator George W. Warvelle, the prince of good fellows. We were deeply interested in the magnificent collection of Masonic literature which this club possesses and is adding to daily, the nucleus of which was presented to the club by Bro. Warvelle. A tally-ho coach ride through the streets of Chicago, ending in a magnificent banquet at Washington Park Club quarters, was also tendered the members of the congress.

About two hundred seats were reserved for the delegates at the Auditorium theater, where was witnessed the great spectacular performance "America," which, with a visit paid to Garden City Lodge, of Chicago, where the third degree was worked admirably, closed what has been to your representatives a most pleasant and profitable week, the memory of which will long remain with us.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges, recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and agreed to meet next year at Pierre.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, of Groton, was elected grand master; GEORGE A. PETTIGREW, of Flandreau, was elected grand secretary.

The following merited compliment was paid to R. W. Bro. CHARLES T. MCCOY, the retiring grand secretary:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of South Dakota are extended to Bro. Charles T. McCoy, the retiring grand secretary, for the faithful performance of his many duties during the past seventeen years of service.

The report on correspondence (112 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT, and the circle of rejoicing will be wide that he was not allowed to carry out his purpose of retiring from the work, foreshadowed in his report last year. He includes Illinois for 1893 in his review. He quotes the closing portion of Grand Master CRAWFORD'S address, and the mellifluous opening of Bro. MCFATRICH'S report on obituaries: compliments Bro. WARVELLE'S oration, and speaks in his customarily generous tone of the Illinois report on correspondence. But in attempting to quote from the latter on the subject of "Androgynous Masonry," he has either made a citation from some other fellow's report, or we must have written in a state of complete somnambulism, as we do not recognize a word of it as our own. We have seen it somewhere, and perhaps copied it into the report he had under review, but we haven't time just now to unravel the mystery. Of one feature of our report he says:

Much space is given to a defence of the position occupied by Bro. Robbins on "high rite legislation" especially under Maine. The eminent brother persists in interpreting said legislation by the grand lodges of Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, and some others into an "intervening between rival factions of High Rites." This is not the case, nor will the facts sustain the position assumed by Bro. Robbins. Prior occupancy, and the peace, harmony, and vital interests of true, blue, Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry as practiced and controlled by the grand lodge, and those alone were the principles governing and in some jurisdictions compelling such action.

We have never yet heard how "prior occupancy" which was the stock excuse for getting grand lodges into the broil, could be made with any sort of consistency to cover indiscriminately territory that was "occupied" and that which was not. It was appealed to in Massachusetts which was occupied by the northern supreme council, and in Iowa which was occupied by the southern, but was also appealed to with the same gravity of countenance in Indian Territory where there wasn't a Scottish Rite body of any degree in the entire territory. It answered the purpose there, however, just as well as though it had been a reality—a fact. Whether the facts will sustain our position, we are quite contented to let time determine. The discussion which has so long been evaded is on now, and although the intervention phase of it is now quieting down, the fundamental principles which underlie *all* phases of it are just beginning to be got at. Before it is ended we hope to find Bro. BLATT and ourself in full accord.

## TENNESSEE, 1894.

80TH ANNUAL.

NASHVILLE.

JANUARY 31.

Thirteen past grand masters were present, among them JOHN FRIZZELL, the representative of Illinois, who was on duty in his long accustomed place, the southeast. No less than one hundred and twenty-six past masters were present.

The grand master (BUN T. PRICE) reported the death of P. D. MCCULOCK, past deputy grand master, and of Grand Tiler A. W. DOWNER, of whose devotion to Masonry, and noble qualities as a man, he speaks in the highest terms.

Among requests for dispensations referred, was one to allow a lodge to elect a master where the office had been vacated by death. The grand master properly held that the senior warden *must* succeed to the powers and duties of the position. Following are some of the thirty-one decisions reported by him:

7. Ruled that a verbal objection, filed with the master, was sufficient at all times to prevent a candidate from advancing.

11. Ruled that a lodge could receive and ballot on a petition of a dimitted brother without the consent of the lodge dimitting him. Provided, of course, that said petition had been referred to a committee in the usual way.

19. Ruled that the grand master has no power to allow a lodge to change any part of the ritual in order to suit the religious views of a profane who wished to become a Mason.

26. Ruled that a Fellow Craft, holding a certificate of the lodge from whose jurisdiction he had removed, could be raised in another lodge, by petition and examination only.

31. Ruled that the master could not deprive a brother of his right of appeal, by postponing action on his notice of appeal, until after the time had elapsed in which he had to file it.

Illinois formerly had the same rule as expressed in No. 7, but we are glad to say that for the last twenty-five years it has been impossible to deprive a Mason of his rights, or of the advancement upon which the value of those rights depend, without an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. No. 11 we copy as a curiosity, because it indicates that *somebody* imagined that the consent of the dimitting lodge might be required. We suppose that the Quaker who wanted to affirm is hidden in No. 19. There was a time when we would not have questioned this ruling. But, assuming it to refer to members of the society of Friends, and the contingent question of affirmation, or to any other man choosing to affirm and not to swear, as a matter of

conscience, we are ready to say that we think to refuse this is to adhere to the letter which killeth rather than to the spirit which giveth life. We infer from No. 26 that the old pactice of one ballot for all the degrees prevails in Tennessee, as neither he nor the committee on jurisprudence—who approved all of his rulings—would hold that a brother could take a degree to which he had not been elected. We agree of course to the correctness of No. 31, and copy it only to show what means may sometimes be resorted to when the orderly process of the law stands in the way of a desired end.

The grand master reports the case of a visitor to South Memphis Lodge No. 118, who hailed from Alexander von Humboldt Lodge No. 22, a German lodge in the city of New Orleans. His lodge had become defunct during the war, and the lodge wrote to the grand master to know if they could affiliate him on the evidence of his diploma, he having no dimit. The grand master was ill at the time and sent the letter to the grand secretary for inquiry which proved that there never had been such lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. It was found that the gentleman had been made in a lodge established by the Grand Orient of France. Pending the inquiry he had visited all the lodges in Memphis, and was not stopped until the grand master got well enough to be consulted personally. The grand master says:

It was evident, from the letter of the grand secretary of Louisiana, that the brother had visited the Memphis lodges illegally, and thereby become familiar with the esoteric work of the Order. To compel him to petition for and receive the degrees, as would any other profane, would, in my humble opinion, be a farce, so I exercised my high prerogative, and on Monday night, January 22, at a convention of all the lodges in the city of Memphis, healed him, after first being satisfied that he was a gentleman of high moral standing, and that he was not aware he was committing any wrong by visiting the Memphis lodges, as he thought he was regularly made. After being healed, he at once petitioned South Memphis Lodge No. 118, for affiliation, and I authorized them to receive the petition. I am satisfied that the first mistake committed in this case was by the lodge in admitting him on a diploma, showing that he was made under the Orient of France, until it had first discovered that said lodge, chartered by the Orient of France, had been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. After he was once admitted, however, he then had the entrée to all the lodges of the city, and no other way was opened to me but to heal him.

We think the grand master's course the proper and sensible one.

The grand master found it necessary to condemn the evil of "drumming for Masonry:"

This is an evil that should be corrected. It is too much the custom at the present time, especially by the young Masons, who have not been better taught, to drum for the Order by soliciting their friends to become members thereof. This is not as it should be, and

is calculated to bring the Order into disrepute and place it on a par with other orders whose very life is dependent upon the accession of new members. The practice is pernicious and wholly un-Masonic, and in many instances makes a man stultify himself at the very threshold of Masonry.

The grand master recommended the abolition of the grand representative system, and on the second of the jurisprudence committee, it was, by resolution, wiped out. His recommendation that the grand lodge affiliate with the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, fared differently—the grand lodge agreeing with the committee, holding that the question was one which each lodge should determine for itself.

Under the heading of "Widows' and Orphans' Home," he says:

It is with profound pleasure that I announce to you that this longed for, waited for, and watched for institution is completed and nearly out of debt, and today stands as a monument to the Masons of Tennessee, and the energy, zeal, and push of Brothers M. B. Toney, president, and W. H. Bumpas, secretary. These good brothers have for many years given their time, talent, and money toward the up-building of this noble charity, "without the hope of fee or reward," except in "the sweet by and by." It is true nothing could have been accomplished without your aid, but where are there two other brothers that would have done as they have? The road to the cap-stone of this splendid building has been a hilly one. Sometimes great bowlders would almost obstruct the way, and the timid ones of the Fraternity would have given up the march; but undaunted by adversities nor overcome by obstacles, the projectors of this noble work got closer together, took counsel one with the other, and moved on to a full realization and successful termination of their self-appointed task, and today they stand ready to present it to you as a free-will offering. Will you accept it? If I know the hearts of the Masons of this great state I say yes, a thousand times yes, but just how to accept it so that we can own and defend it, becomes a most important question with us. At present this grand lodge is not incorporated, and therefore cannot legally receive it. To overcome this obstacle, I recommend that we incorporate this grand lodge at once. After this is done, I further recommend that the trustees of the Home turn the same over to this grand body, with all its surroundings. When this is accomplished, and the grand lodge receives the gift, I would then recommend that the incoming grand master, and his successors, shall appoint a board of directors, to consist of twelve affiliated Master Masons, the first appointments to run as follows: Two to serve for one year, two to serve for two years, two to serve for three years, two to serve for four years, two to serve for five years, and two to serve for six years: said appointments to be made before the close of the grand lodge, so that they may be confirmed by them. If these recommendations be adopted by you, and you see proper to accept the gift, it then becomes your duty to maintain it.

The committee on jurisprudence divided on this, reporting as follows:

Widows' and Orphans' Home.—The committee dissent from the recommendation to incorporate the grand lodge, as unwise and un-

necessary, as trustees may hold legal titles. [The majority of the committee, viz., Bros. Hamilton, Connor, Foster, Irion, Ingersoll, Williamson, and Smallman concur in the other recommendations of the grand master upon the subject of widows' and orphans' home, and are of opinion that the same should be favorably acted upon by the grand lodge. To this recommendation Bros. Hughes, Frizzell, Goodloe, and Smith dissent.]

The report was laid on the table. Subsequently the pending constitutional amendment—noted by us last year—designed to permit per capita taxation for the support of the home, was taken up and defeated on a call of lodges by a vote of 142 ayes, 223 noes. Later the “objects, purposes, and the financial status” of the institution were presented by the president and secretary. Last year it was decided that under the constitution the grand lodge could not appropriate its surplus to the home, but this was reversed this year by the appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose of paying its indebtedness, and the record says:

An opportunity was afforded the members to make pledges to a fund for the maintenance of the home, when there were pledged:

From grand lodge .....	\$2,000.00
From lodges.....	3,745.00
Cash.....	85.73
R. F. B. Moss, sale of poem.....	30.20
	\$5,860.93

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to devise ways and means for securing a permanent endowment of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

Last year the committee on accounts recommended that the cost of preparing and publication of the report on correspondence be reduced by having only a synopsis of the proceedings of other grand lodges or an abandonment of the report altogether. After a discussion of two hours or more, this was defeated by a vote of 258 to 45. This year the committee returned to the charge with a modified recommendation to print only a synopsis of the report on correspondence, and that the same be printed in the proceedings only, and the recommendation prevailed. There is no record of any discussion, heated or otherwise, but there was some heat in the report.

Past Grand Master A. V. WARR, who represented Tennessee in the Masonic Congress, submitted a report which was the subject of the following report by the committee on jurisprudence, in which the grand lodge concurred:

We also recommend that the report of the delegate to the Masonic Fraternal Congress be placed on file, and that the attention of this grand lodge be called to the report of its findings given in the report on correspondence.

We also recommend that this grand lodge declare that it expresses no opinion or in any way approves the finding of said Congress.

The grand lodge granted eight charters and continued one lodge under dispensation; refused to repeal the capitation tax on non-affiliates; declined to exempt lodges from paying dues on "free members," and adopted the following:

Two years ago your grand master recommended that where other fraternal orders officiated over the remains of a deceased brother, the Masonic funeral ceremony should not be held, and I am informed that the committee on Masonic jurisprudence concurred in this recommendation; and I would now offer this as a resolution, that in instances of the death of a past officer of the grand lodge, and when other orders officiate, that at his request the Masonic funeral service be permitted.

HENRY A. CHALMERS, of Chattanooga, was elected grand master: JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

Fine photo-lithographic portraits of Bro. CHALMERS and of the retiring grand master, Bro. PRICE, grace the volume under review.

The report on correspondence (111 pp.) is from the pen of the late lamented Past Grand Master GEORGE C. CONNOR. The reading world of Masonry grieves that this is the last from his pen: the hand that wrote it is stilled forever. Alas! poor CONNOR. Caustic, genial, irascible, tender; pugnacious, generous; full of abounding life and humor, yet knowing how to touch the minor chords with the most delicate hand; a cyclone, a zephyr! There was but one CONNOR, and we shall never look upon his like again.

Last year we had a lively passage at arms with him over the "high rite" question, but in closing, said: "Bro. CONNOR has kind and generous words for us as well as critical and impatient ones, and they are the only ones that will lodge in our memory. Carrying

"Anger as the flint bears fire—  
Straight it shows a hasty spark,  
And all is dark again"—

he sends this message from his bed of pain:

O, no, not "impatient," dear Robbins, though certainly earnest were the words in which we deprecated your incessant shelling of the Scotch Rite camp. Haul off your howitzers, and, if necessary, spike them: then will we all jog along in peace and confraternity.

From beginning to end the report is full of matter which invites comment, but we cannot review it. Besides the reviews proper there are detached papers on a variety of subjects, and all equally full of his personality. His introductory remarks close with this dedication:

To God the Father, and the Brotherhood of the Sons of Light, do I dedicate the following pages. May they be luminous to the initiate

and the non-initiate. And may they be read with as much zeal as characterized their preparation.

And when he says "FAREWELL" it is easy to see that though hopeful that health might come back to him, yet mingled with its siren voice there came to him also the solemn undertone of the breakers on the farther shore:

Aye, it may be forever: the Father alone knoweth. But if we meet no more here, may we meet beyond the river where the waves of sorrow surge no more. Yes, the Pearly Gate comes nearer, and the light from its wicket streams down to us along the highway. The burden remains, but it grows lighter every year.

Here we see the faults of each other magnified, entirely because we do not know each other: but we will know each other there; yea, in that bright and shining land where the weary and the misunderstood are at rest forever. Here we lay up both earthly and spiritual treasures: the former to discharge our obligations, the latter that we may honor God and elevate mankind. Such living, laying up and trustfulness make up the life of a true Freemason.

Many of the beloved have crossed over the river since last we reported. They are not absorbed in the fountain of Nirvana, as the Buddhist dreams; they have gone home to the bosom of their God. They live because God lives, and through the mercy of God we shall meet them there. Ah! how precious the thought—

So star by star declines,  
Till all are passed away.  
Nor sink those stars in empty night,  
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

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## TEXAS, 1893.

58TH ANNUAL.

HOUSTON.

DECEMBER 5.

Twenty-six grand jurisdictions had representatives present. Illinois in the person of B. R. ABERNETHY.

The invitation to Master Masons to seats as visitors included only such as were members of legally chartered lodges and lodges under dispensation; the non-affiliate, although his dimit may not have been a month old, and who may have just arrived on the hospitable soil of Texas, was unbidden.

The grand master (THOMAS B. COCHRAN), who at the close of his address makes a remark which indicates that at least in his own

mind he is "ower young," is yet old enough to have a broad, strong mind, a clear judgment, and to be master of an excellent style.

He announced the death of the senior grand steward, ROBERT COHEN, of whom he lovingly says:

Gently, and in loving remembrance of the absent brother, it became the duty of Bro. Cohen, during the twenty years of his service in this grand lodge, to drape the vacant chair with the insignia of death; and now that it has come his turn to go, we place upon his station the badge of mourning, recalling the gentle face of him whose station this once was, and bid his ashes rest in peace. His station was humble in rank, but such was the fidelity manifested in the discharge of that, no one, however exalted, was more universally loved, and none will be more generally missed than Bro. Bob Cohen. Peace to his ashes.

Another notable death he gracefully records:

There has been another death in our jurisdiction deserving of special mention, because of the remarkable longevity and uncommon devotion to Masonry.

The deceased brother was Alfred Henderson, who was born in South Carolina in the year A. D. 1797. He was made a Mason in Winchester, Tennessee, in July, 1818, moved to Texas in 1843, and remained a contributing member of the lodge of his residence until the day of his death, which occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Upton, at Schulenburg, in Fayette county, on Saturday, November 17, 1893, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, and after seventy-five years of service in Masonic work. Such was his love for the Order that when unable to find his way to the lodge because of failing sight, his devoted daughter, the wife of our deceased brother, W. F. Upton, would lovingly lead him to the door and deliver him into the hands of his faithful brethren.

Scarce less should be the tribute to the fidelity and devotion of the aged Craftsman to the cause of Masonry, than to the daughter for the devotion manifested by her to the father.

Together, father and daughter stand a beautiful picture in the annals of Texas Masonry.

He recites a case of difficulty between members of a lodge, with the following purpose in view:

I give the details of this case to call attention to the unsatisfactory results of the provision which gives to one member the right to object to the right of another in arrears to vote. I am firmly convinced that this provision is wrong in principle and pernicious in effect, and recommend its repeal.

The committee on jurisprudence seconded the grand master, and the grand lodge repealed the edict. Illinois never had a regulation permitting such disfranchisement, but many of the lodge by-laws contained such a provision. When the fact came to the ears of the grand master the decision promptly followed that no brother could be deprived of any of his rights save by a judgment after conviction

of some Masonic offence. Of the thirty-eight decisions reported we select the following:

1. That the provision of the grand lodge constitution which declares that "the use of vinous or spirituous liquors in rooms of a lodge is of evil example and pernicious effect, and is absolutely prohibited," extends to all gatherings of Masons permitted to use the rooms of our lodges, whatever be the name or character of the organization.

It would seem, upon first blush, that this ruling involves an unwarranted interference with the affairs of other organizations, but when we consider the restrictions laid upon our subordinates as to the exclusive use and control of their halls, and the full scope of grand lodge jurisdiction, it is believed that the provision of the constitution has not been unduly extended.

We permit bodies professing a connection with Symbolic Masonry and composed exclusively of Masons to meet in our halls, and only say to them in so doing, their practices must conform to the requirements of our law. There can be no condition of a Mason's life where a rule of conduct prescribed by the grand lodge in whose jurisdiction he is, is not binding on him.

12. That the investigating committee should investigate not only the moral character and standing of the candidate, but also questions of jurisdiction, physical qualifications, and in general everything that the lodge is called to pass upon in balloting on the candidate.

24. That where the jurisdiction of a lodge has been invaded and degrees conferred, no right could accrue to the lodge guilty of violation, however innocent of intentional wrong, either to the fees or to the membership of the candidate, and that both should be transferred on demand of the injured lodge. I have had this question before me in three cases, and on reflection, finding that the decision was far-reaching in its results, and disturbed a third degree membership of several years duration, I refused to allow the decision to be executed until it was submitted to the committee on Masonic jurisprudence and approved by the grand lodge.

27. That when the state of mind of a member on the subject of belief in Deity, or in the divine authenticity of the Bible, becomes such that he cannot longer continue a member, he should be permitted to sever his connection with the Order by dropping his name from the roll. This ruling is based on the language of the report of the committee of jurisprudence in 1888, on page 116 (P. P.) In such case a dimit cannot be granted, for that simply severs his connection with the lodge and he remains a Mason in good standing. The act is one severing his connection with the Order, and he becomes to all intents and purposes the same as an expelled Mason. Indeed, his condition is worse, for this grand lodge declares that no man is a Mason who does not believe in the existence of Deity and a revealed will. The minutes should show the facts, and the true facts should be reported to the grand secretary.

31. That if the secretary fails to enter notice of appeal clearly given, and the error is not discovered at the following meeting, it still stands open for correction at any subsequent meeting by a formal resolution reciting the facts, due notice being given the adverse

party; provided, that the application for correction be made within a reasonable time.

In number 1, the grand master calls attention to a fact that is prone to be lost sight of—that the multiplication of so-called Masonic degrees cannot abate one jot or tittle of the duties and responsibilities which attach to a Mason's primary engagements. The grand master has put the whole thing in a nutshell when he says, "There can be no condition of a Mason's life where the rule of conduct prescribed by the grand lodge in whose jurisdiction he is, is not binding upon him." Not only is this true respecting his duty to himself and to the Fraternity in those things which concern his moral deportment and conformity to enacted laws, but it is likewise true of his duty to his brethren. No man or body of men can, under any circumstances, and, least of all, in the name of Masonry, lay him under an obligation that will in the slightest degree add to, absolve him from, or in any way supercede the equal duty he owes to every Master Mason. No. 12 is obviously true, and yet but too often the committee think their duty fully performed when they have satisfied themselves as to the *reputation* of the candidate. No. 24 was disapproved, the committee on jurisprudence assigning therefor the following reason:

No. 24. This decision is incorrect in holding that where a lodge, whose jurisdiction has been invaded and the three degrees conferred on a candidate, has a right to have the membership of such candidate transferred to it. Our understanding of the rule is that when a party has thus received the third degrees his membership belongs in the lodge where the third degrees was conferred. The lodge thus assuming jurisdiction should be disciplined according to the gravity of the offence, and surrender to the injured lodge all fees collected for the degrees.

If the injured lodge had a right to demand a transfer of membership, it is manifest that he could not become a member until he had been elected. No. 27 shows that Texas still adheres to its indefensible position of requiring a belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible. This being so, the decision is surprisingly liberal and we wonder at the exhibition of grace that permitted it to pass unchallenged. No. 31 shows that the grand master is too broad to permit merely technical laches to stand in the way of justice.

Remarking that it seemed that some of the brethren confounded Masonic charity with the claims of mutual benefit associations based upon the idea of insurance, the grand master continues:

The brethren seem to forget that Masonry rests upon a broader foundation than that of personal remuneration and indemnity against pecuniary loss, either to person or property. We are not envious of other institutions that are at work on this line, and are content with the purposes and aims of Freemasonry as it was handed down to us by the fathers. It is indeed painful to find Masons eager to mix their Masonry with all forms of modern innovations, but against all such the

grand lodge has firmly set its face, and I trust will continue steadfast to the end.

He reported that he had recommended the re-appointment of Bro. B. R. ABERNETHY as the representative of Illinois.

The grand master submitted the pamphlet—"Mexican Masonry," published by the master of Toltec Lodge, City of Mexico; it was referred to the committee on correspondence, who say, in part :

The severest criticisms of Mexican Masonry emanate from one who claimed to be and doubtless was the worshipful master of Toltec Lodge No. 520, at the City of Mexico, including the documents mentioned by the grand master. Toltec Lodge was chartered in 1882 by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, with the consent of the then existing grand bodies of Mexican Masonry, and was composed in the main of Americans residing in Mexico. From facts in possession of your committee we are fully warranted in saying that these criticisms were not inspired so much by a zeal for Masonry as by a desire to retain the charter of their lodge and the prestige of their position as the only Masonic lodge in Mexico with an American charter. All of these criticisms have been ably met and fully answered by the gran dieta, and the regularity of the work of the Mexican lodges is also fully attested by well informed brethren of this jurisdiction who have recently visited the City of Mexico.

This is interesting in more than one way: most interesting as showing the genesis of the report of the New York committee on jurisprudence upon this subject, and the character of the research and investigation given to it by that committee. The Texas committee say that the charges made by the master of Toltec Lodge have been ably met and fully answered, which leads us to hope that they or somebody else will disclose where this full answer may be found. Manifestly it was not found in the correspondence of the gran dieta and the Grand Lodge of Missouri, as the Missouri committee were compelled to say that the answers of the Mexican body were not satisfactory, and further that no Masonic body had been found in Mexico that they were prepared to acknowledge as a legitimate grand lodge.

The Texas committee further say :

Having recognized the gran dieta, and now holding fraternal correspondence with that grand body, the Grand Lodge of Texas does not propose to take notice of strictures upon itself and upon the gran dieta by individual Masons or individual lodges, especially when such strictures are couched in terms, to say the very least, too discourteous for Masonic discussion, and more especially so *since these strictures are not warranted by the facts.*

Certainly the strictures of the New York committee on correspondence (1893) were not couched in discourteous terms; and it was from that responsible source that the statement emanated which follows: "The general character of the statements in said circular letter (the Toltec lodge circular) are also corroborated by the testimony

of brethren of the jurisdiction of New York, who have personally visited lodges within the jurisdiction of Mexico, upon which we can place reliance."

The grand lodge chartered thirteen new lodges and continued one dispensation; refused to relax the rule forbidding joint occupancy of halls with other societies; considered several important, able, and broad-minded reports from the committee on grievances and appeals, and took favorable action on the Colorado-Washington centennial project.

B. F. FRYMER was elected grand master, and WM. F. SWAIN re-elected grand secretary; both of Houston.

The report on correspondence (140 pp.) is for the eighth time the work of Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, and is as usual full of interest. Illinois for 1893 finds a place in his review, although not received until so late that it was questionable whether it could be given its proper place alphabetically. His notice shows a careful examination of the proceedings. He touches upon several matters as follows:

R.W. Bro. Edward F. Cook, the representative of Texas, was present.

With a very pretty and chaste exordium the grand master introduces the report of his official acts, which possess interest for those only immediately concerned.

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Bro. J. B. McFatrigh submitted one of the most beautiful, eloquent, and appropriate tributes to the dead of his own and sister jurisdictions it has ever been our good fortune to read. If ever in the future occasion offers, we may make use of some of its golden thoughts, and so doing, will not rob the author.

A very interesting and instructive oration on Pre-Historic Masonry, delivered before the grand lodge by the grand orator, Bro. George W. Warvelle, is given place in the volume.

R.W. Bro. Loyal L. Munn, who for twelve years has served as grand secretary, retired from the position. A resolution complimenting him for his "able, distinguished, and faithful services" in the past was adopted by a unanimous and rising vote. We much fear that in permitting the retirement of Bro. Munn, the grand lodge has made a grave mistake, and that to fill his place will prove no easy matter.

The report on correspondence is again the work of the veteran and careful reviewer, Bro. Josiah Robbins, past grand master.

Call us a "veteran" if you must, but we protest against being robbed of our proper patronymic, although we confess it would be a sop to our vanity to call us JOSIAH if we must be called anything else than JOSEPH. There is but one JOSIAH and he is the *profiteur* of the whole

guild. We should not hold the reviewer responsible for this—but should lay it on the broad-shouldered printer—if he had not plumped an alien F right in the place where Grand Senior Warden COOK, the ambassador of Texas to our grand lodge, parts his name.

He says much more about our report, dealing generously with that and with us. Of course he don't always agree with us, although there are many more points on which we agree than on which we differ. He defends his grand lodge for recognizing the Mexican grand dieta whose lodges we called illegitimate:

We cannot see wherein the formation of the "Gran Dieta" was illegitimate. All, or nearly all, the grand lodges recognize as legitimate, the Scottish Rite. It has always claimed and exercised the right to organize, upon which to build, symbolic blue lodges in territory where no grand lodge existed. But as soon as these lodges organized a grand lodge, it stops instituting lodges and builds upon its (the grand lodge's) subordinates' work. From the Scottish Rite in this manner nearly all the Mexican lodges have their origin. In nearly all the Mexican states these lodges have organized grand lodges or governing bodies, and these in turn uniting have organized a general governing grand lodge "*La Gran Dieta Simbólica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*," thus inaugurating a system very similar to that of the grand lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their district grand lodges and subordinates. The Scottish Rite consistories, as we understand now, no longer claim or endeavor to exercise any control over the lodges or any degrees below the fourth. To this grand dieta, unless we are misinformed, all, or nearly all, the Mexican grand lodges, save and except, perhaps, that of the "Federal District" and the "Rito Nacional Mexicano," with its two subordinates, have given their allegiance. This information we have in a letter written us in his own hand a year or so before his death, by Bro. Albert Pike, then eminent grand commander of the A. & A. S. Rite for the southern jurisdiction, than whom it is entirely safe to say no man knew more than he of that rite.

We are indebted to Bro. PIKE, as confessedly the best authority respecting the Scottish Rite, for the statement that the constitutions of the rite never authorized it to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. If there are lodges in Mexico conferring these degrees, and established by the supreme council which has no authority over them even under their own organic law, and certainly none conferred upon them by grand lodges, what legitimates them from their own standpoint? If the Grand Lodge of Texas pronounces them legitimate that is sufficient for the Masons of its obedience, but it is not necessarily conclusive for others.

Texas is accumulating a fund to build a Masonic Home, and under "Michigan," Bro. MATHEWS has some remarks which every Texas Mason ought to read. Referring to the amount pledged by the grand lodge towards the support of the Michigan home, of which each lodge was asked to pay its allotment, he says:

Of the whole number one hundred and fifty-five lodges paid the assessment; one hundred and forty refused to pay, and seventy-two paid no attention whatever to the notice. This is ominous, and but strengthens our doubt, often expressed, whether through a home, the support of which is thus forced upon an unwilling Craft, is the best way of dispensing Masonic charity. This is, too, just at present, a very pertinent question to the Masons of Texas—one they should well consider in all its bearings ere they invest, as is now proposed, \$100,000.00 in an imposing pile of brick and mortar, to be yecept a widows' and orphans' home, and then be dependent for support upon individual donations or assessments upon the lodges, which they, like those of Michigan, may refuse to pay, and the payment of which there will be no way to enforce. Will some one say, if they refuse, arrest the charter? Be it so. But will arresting charters raise the necessary funds? Nay, verily; nay, verily. One thing, however, it will most assuredly accomplish. It will cause contention, bickerings, and hard feelings among the Craft, and in the end bring upon it shame and reproach, if not ruin. Is not this to some extent the case, even now, in Michigan? Please, Bro. Conover, answer. The question to us is vital, or we would not ask it. We ought, perhaps, to add, as a matter of fact and information, that there were but eighteen inmates in the home, and the cost of maintenance for the year was \$3,372.51, or \$198.46 per inmate.

These are the words of truth and soberness, and we find many such throughout his report, which we feel would be profitable to our readers, but we, and the printer as well, are too much pressed for time to take more now.

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## UTAH, 1894.

23RD ANNUAL.

PROVO.

JANUARY 16.

The places of grand representative of Illinois and grand chaplain were vacant, both rendered so by the death of Past Grand Master JAMES LOWE. His death was announced in feeling terms by the grand master (ALBION B. EMERY), who says of his Utah service:

Bro. Lowe was one of the old landmarks of Masonry in Utah. Within my own knowledge, he has been an active participant in all our labors for nearly a score of years. Zealous and devoted in his attachment to Freemasonry and the noble principles inculcated by its teachings, he never flagged in the discharge of his duties. He was emphatically a working member. He served several years on the jurisprudence committee, where he distinguished himself as one of our brightest exponents of Masonic law and jurisprudence. The Masonic record of Bro. Lowe has been written by our grand secretary.

and I recommend that it be printed with these proceedings, and also that a monumental page be inserted therein to perpetuate his memory.

The committee on obituaries made brief but touching mention of his loss, leaving the more elaborate work to the loving hand of his intimate friend, CHRIS. DIEHL, the grand secretary. At the close of the report we find this minute:

The grand lodge having been seated, M.W. Bro. A. R. Heywood arose and in a few appropriate remarks eulogized Bro. James Lowe and his work in the field of Freemasonry. Bro. Heywood's voice was vibrating, and his brief speech so tender and touching that it left a deep impression in the heart of every brother present. The grand secretary does not remember to ever have heard in the grand lodge so much warm sentiment expressed in so few words. Bro. Heywood was requested to furnish the grand secretary with a copy of the speech, to be printed with the proceedings, but up to date, February 9, it has not been received.

In a very complete and discriminatingly appreciative notice, Bro. DIEHL says of the deceased:

Past Grand Master James Lowe, who on the morning of October 21, 1893, answered the final summons, will be forever remembered as one of the staunchest and most enduring workmen in the quarry of Utah Freemasonry. It was he who helped to mould out the character of the Grand Lodge of Utah, and his name is so stamped on its records that it will never be effaced in all the years of the future. Of Bro. Lowe it can well be said that he was born a Freemason: its teachings and principles were a part of his very nature and he would have practiced them had he never worn the lambskin apron. He was a zealous and conscientious Mason, and having labored here below for nearly half a century on the temple of humanity, he has earned the final rest that has come to him.

“The fame that a man makes himself is best—  
That he may call his own.”

Bro. Lowe was born in Ipswich, England, October 24, 1822, of German parents. He came to San Francisco, Cal., in November, 1849, by vessel, round Cape Horn; left California in 1852 for Australia, and returning in 1854, lived several years in Michigan, and then settled in Quincy, Ill., where he resided for a large number of years, and where he made many and true friends who will forever cherish his memory. From 1861 to '64 he was private secretary of the Illinois state senator, James W. Singleton, and during the same period was the clerk of the state senate. From 1860 to '64, he was a member of the board of education at Quincy, and for two terms superintendent of the public schools in that city. During the same period he was connected with the Quincy *Herald*, being the assistant editor, and held a similar position on the *German Volksblatt*. His was a busy life.

Bro. Lowe came to Utah in the spring of 1868, engaging in prospecting for silver mines, and was fortunate in discovering and locating the Pinion mine, now the celebrated Crescent, near Park City. In the winter of that year he returned to Quincy, and coming back with his family in 1870, made Salt Lake City his permanent home, developing his mine.

There he toiled for several years, without much success in the earlier years. Later, however, the mine turned out to be valuable and realized enough to Bro. Lowe to make him comfortable during the rest of his days. But he could not be idle; he was born to work, and he did work till a month previous to his death. During his early residence in Salt Lake City he was clerk in the U. S. land office, and assistant editor of the Salt Lake *Evening Journal*. Later he opened a land law office, in which he was eminently successful. In that branch of law he was considered the best attorney in this city, and had clients all over Utah and in the adjoining territories.

Is it surprising that the "passing away" of such a man brings sorrow and sadness to many a heart, and that these sad and sorrowful hearts are not confined to the family and relatives, to the nearest friends and brethren of the deceased, but will be found everywhere and wherever James Lowe was known? He was always trustworthy, energetic, and genial: always more thoughtful for others than himself, and ever doing good out of pure goodness of heart. When such a man is taken from the midst of a community, the community is the loser and mourns his death.

In Freemasonry, Bro. Lowe footed every path. He was a Masonic searcher and student, and profoundly versed in the history of the institution, its ancient laws, custom, and usage, upon which he would never permit an infringement. In lodge and grand lodge he was ever ready to call a halt when brethren of less experience and knowledge attempted to walk into the old temple on a new road. As a Masonic juriconsult he had but few equals and no superior in Utah, ever holding fast to the laws of the fathers. He would face any question, and being quick to understand and a ready debater, he was indeed a giant, whether in an official position or on the floor.

He was not (at least not in later years) a thorough ritualist, because the teachings of Masonry, which unfolds its doctrines, and the symbols which illustrate its principles were to him all, the words of the ritual but cold letters.

Bro. Lowe was initiated in Bodley Lodge No. 1 [Illinois], November 15, 1858, passed January 25, and raised February 28, 1859. In December, 1859, he was appointed senior deacon of Bodley Lodge, in 1860 elected junior warden, and in 1861 Master, which office he held for three consecutive years. He dimitted from Bodley Lodge November 1, 1877, and a month later affiliated with our Wasatch Lodge No. 1, of which he was senior warden in 1878, and master in 1879. He was appointed treasurer of the lodge July 14, 1893, which office he held at the time of his death.

He appeared the first time in the Grand Lodge of Utah, November 11, 1879, serving during the session on the finance committee. At the ninth annual communication, held November 9 and 10, 1890, he was appointed a member of the committee on lodges U. D., and elected junior grand warden. January 18, 1882, he was elected deputy grand master, and January 16, 1884, grand master. From 1886 to 1890 he was a member of the jurisprudence committee. Grand Master Samuel Paul appointed him grand chaplain January 18, 1888, to which office he was continuously reappointed and which he held when the grim messenger called him to a brighter world. He was the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, near Utah, since September

10, 1875, and of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island since September 12, 1888.

Bro. Lowe entered the Grand Lodge of Illinois as master of Bodley Lodge in 1862, and again in 1863 and 1865. At the latter session he was appointed on the finance committee, and in 1865,-67,-68 occupied the place of senior deacon. In 1868,-69,-70 he was chairman of the finance committee and grand representative to the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.

We omit the earlier Masonic record of Bro. LOWE, as it is familiar to Illinois Craftsmen. He was buried on his seventy-first birthday, and in bidding him farewell, his loving biographer says of him: "He sleeps the long sleep at Mt. Olivet Cemetery. His grave will be kept green, it will be strewn with flowers, he will not be forgotten for generations to come."

It was our good fortune to know Bro. LOWE from the time he became a Master Mason—to know him in many relations and associations intimately and well, and to enjoy for half a score of years his genial and charming companionship. He is well remembered in our grand lodge by all who had dealings with him as chairman of the finance committee, on account of his wonderful capacity for dispatching business. Such was his facility and accuracy in figures that he was a great favorite with the fiduciary officers of the grand lodge, who were wont to say of him that he could go through their books and settle with them in less than half the time any one else would require.

Past Grand Master LOWE was all that Bro. DIEHL says of him, and more, and it is a melancholy pleasure to be privileged to cast among the flowers strewn upon his grave, "rue for remembrance."

Touching the correspondence with the Grand Master of Pennsylvania respecting the withdrawal of the representatives of that jurisdiction, the grand master says, with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

I hold that a grand representative represents the grand lodge and not the grand master. That the grand master makes the appointment is because he is the executive officer of the grand lodge when not in session. In his annual address the grand master reports all his official acts to the grand lodge: the appointment of grand representative included. And when the grand lodge in annual communication assembled confirms the appointments they are officers of the Grand Lodge of Utah. To my own recollection that has been the custom in our grand lodge since I have been a member of it and I hope the custom will continue.

His decisions were as follows:

Question.—Is not a Masonic lodge in duty bound to, First: Bury a member of the lodge with Masonic honors, and, Second: To pay all the funeral expenses of the deceased?

Answer.—It is the duty of a Masonic lodge to bury a deceased member with Masonic honors if requested to do so by himself while living or by his family after death, and in case of need to pay the funeral expenses; but if the deceased brother has left large possessions, the family or the heirs of the estate should pay the funeral expenses, and not the lodge.

Explanation.—Upon inquiry I found that the estate left by the deceased brother was up in the thousands and could well afford to pay the funeral expenses of the departed brother.

Brethren, when I first crossed the threshold of Masonry I was instructed "to assist a brother in like destitute circumstances" and I have endeavored to follow that instruction all my life. I believe in Masonic charity, but it should be bestowed upon the needy and distressed. Let our charity flow to them, not grudgingly, but freely and heartily. The fortunate should not claim Masonic charity; granting it to them would be taking bread from the hungry brother, support from the needy widow, and education from the helpless orphan. That is my opinion of Masonic charity, hence my decision.

Second.—Can a warden who has been elected and served as such in another grand jurisdiction be elected and installed master in this jurisdiction?

Answer.—He can. Section 2, article XIII, of the constitution is very plain. I repeat it: "But no member shall be eligible to the office of master who shall not have been duly elected and served as a warden." It does not say that he must have been a warden in a Utah lodge. I believe this is universally accepted as good Masonic law.

Third.—Can a non-affiliated Mason prefer charges against a member of a lodge in this grand jurisdiction?

Answer.—He cannot. In the Grand Jurisdiction of Utah a non-affiliate is considered a drone in the hive of Masonry. He has no Masonic rights and is entitled to no Masonic privileges, consequently he can prefer no charges against a member in good and regular standing in a lodge in Utah.

The jurisprudence committee properly and prudently modified the first by adding, that "it is not the duty of the lodge to defray the funeral expenses of a deceased brother, except as an act of Masonic charity." No. 2 was properly approved, but the committee, who probably in civil life had never stopped to inquire whether one who had apprehended a criminal or unearthed a crime, had paid his poll tax, dissented from No. 3, and said: "A non-affiliate, if he be a Mason in good standing, has the right to prefer charges, as defined in Rule 3, page 30, of the trial code."

The theme which ran through the whole proceedings of the session was the validity of a proxy for a warden in the presence of representatives from the lodge. For brief periods other business would claim the attention of the grand lodge, but ever and anon the proxy question would bob up. It was finally settled temporarily, near the

close of the session by the necessary two-thirds vote in favor of the following proposition, which places it in a position to come up for final action next year:

*Resolved*, That Art. III of the constitution be amended by adding after the words "such proxy," the following: "*Provided*, however, that no proxy shall be entitled to a vote in this grand lodge, whenever any elective officer of the lodge giving such proxy, shall be present to cast the vote of the lodge he represents."

In Illinois the proxy is a purely personal matter, the holder acting in the stead of the giver, entitling him to just the vote his principal would have were he present, and to mileage and per diem unless some one ranking his principal is present.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma: unanimously reduced the annual dues from two dollars and fifty cents to two dollars per capita, and demonstrated that it approached a condition of absolute grace by as unanimously abolishing the mileage and per diem; voted to house the grand lodge library at a rental not exceeding fifteen dollars per month, and appropriated four hundred dollars for a fire-proof safe for the safe keeping of its records: selected Ogden for the next place of meeting: enjoyed the hospitalities during the session, of Weber Lodge No. 6, who kept open house at its headquarters at the Roberts Hotel, and after the close of the session banqueted with Story Lodge No. 4, at the Cafe Fleiner, where an elegant menu and several other subjects were discussed more or less exhaustively.

At the installation the retiring grand master presented his successor with a signet ring, to be used as his private seal during his term, and by him transmitted to his successor on like conditions. It is thus described:

The ring is eighteen carat gold, Belchoir mounting, gray and dark onyx top, upon which is engraved in a scroll, "Grand Master of Utah." The significant "lion's paw" is underneath the inscription. The following deeply engraved words are on the inside of the ring: "Presented to the Grand Lodge of Utah by A. B. Emery, Grand Master, 1893."

ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN was elected grand master: CHRISTOPHER DIEHL (P.O. Box 780) re-elected grand secretary: both of Salt Lake City.

The report on correspondence (95 pp.) is of course the work of Grand Secretary DIEHL. He gives Illinois a full and very appreciative notice, complimenting Grand Master CRAWFORD'S address both in terms and by selections therefrom, as he does also the oration of Bro. WARVELLE, every word of which he says he subscribes to. The invitation to visit the Acacia club calls up reminiscences:

Wish we could have been there. It is a great place for the body as well as the mind. The liquids are good, and the library consists of an excellent selection of Masonic books.

To the report on correspondence and its author he is more than generous, and his kind words are valued and most cordially reciprocated. He closes his notice of our report with a tender allusion to our mutual friend who has passed within the veil, Bro. JAMES LOWE: "Alas! he is gone never to return. He rests in peace. Sooner or later we will meet him. This life is but a dream. On yonder sphere is reality."

Bro. DIEHL gives a sketch of the Masonic congress—"from notes and memory"—and a most readable one it is. Everybody enjoyed his presence, and it is gratifying to know that the enjoyment was mutual. Speaking of grand master in the chair, he says:

This done he extended in the name of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, a cordial welcome to the brethren present. And it was a cordial welcome indeed. It was not one of those every day and cold "how d'ye do's," but a warm and hearty welcome, beginning the moment we entered the office of the genial Bro. Gil. Barnard, and not ending till our friend and Bro. Dr. Stevens had brought us in his carriage to the Pullman palace car that carried us back to Zion. But of this part of the congress later on.

In one way he counts the congress a great success:

That the Masonic congress was a great fraternal success was the unanimous verdict of all. It brought together Masons from all parts of the country, each one of whom had the interest of the Craft at heart. We met old friends and made new ones. It was a pleasure to touch palms with them and look into their eyes, and when, in years to come, I read or write their names, or speak of their works, their faces will be as familiar to me as their personal or Masonic history. That is one advantage I derived from attending the congress, and it is a great one. It was a remarkable gathering of eminent Masons, a gathering that will bring about the very best results for our loved institution. "Fraternity is the soul of Masonry." It was at its height during the five days of the Masonic Congress.

This brings me to the last, but not the least, part of the congress: its social and festive features. All honor is due to the Grand Lodge of Illinois: it did nobly: it entertained the delegates and their ladies accompanying them royally. It had the latch always out and the door was always ajar. The executive committee of arrangements, consisting of past grand masters DeWitt C. Cregier and John C. Smith, and of district deputy grand masters W. K. Forsyth, J. H. Dixon, and Daniel J. Avery, left nothing undone to provide for the comfort of their guests. Anything wanted was at the disposal of each. It was a continuous round of pleasure and entertainment.

Following with a graphic account of the "social and festive features," down to the final adjournment, he adds:

Friday evening we witnessed the conferring of the third degree in Garden City Lodge, and all day Saturday my friend, Daniel J. Avery, had me in tow, showing me the libraries and other points of interest in the greatest of American cities, which is and always will be, Chicago. Altogether, it was a week of events in my life that are deeply engraved in my heart, and that will call forth in my last days the sweetest recollections.

He supplements his account with the conclusions of the congress, from the corrected copy.

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## VIRGINIA, 1893.

116TH ANNUAL.

RICHMOND.

DECEMBER 5.

Among the five past grand masters present was B. R. WELLFORD, Jr., the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (WM. H. PLEASANTS) announced the death of Judge RICHARD PARKER, past grand master, at an advanced age, a man eminent in all the stations of life he was called to fill. He was chosen grand master in 1876, and for one term discharged the duties of his station with signal ability and success.

The grand master submitted six decisions, four of which we copy:

1. That a lodge to which a dispensation had been granted to confer the degrees upon a candidate without waiting the legal time, which candidate had removed his residence into the jurisdiction of another lodge, could not request that other lodge to confer the degrees upon the candidate; or, in other words, the power specifically granted to a lodge by dispensation of a grand master is not transferable.

2. That a lodge which had received from another lodge surrender of jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice, but had never availed itself of that surrender and had never conferred the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, could not transfer that delegated power to a third lodge.

5. That it is not lawful in this grand jurisdiction for a lodge to receive into its membership a Scottish Rite Mason upon a dimit from the Scottish Rite lodge of which he was formerly a member; but that the only way to acquire membership in a lodge in this grand jurisdiction is by initiation, passing, and raising in a regular lodge of A.F. and A.M. or by dimit from some such lodge.

6. One of the district deputy grand masters gave me information, that on presenting himself for an official visit to one of the lodges, he was informed by the master of the lodge that, while the lodge would be glad to receive him as an ordinary visitor, it could not receive him at that time in an official capacity. On making inquiry of the lodge, I found that the facts were as stated by the district deputy. The lodge, through their committee, disclaimed any intention of being discourteous to an officer of the grand lodge, but claimed that their action in declining to receive the district deputy at that time, was in obedience to the law as laid down in section 95 of the Digest.

I decided that the lodge erred in not receiving the district deputy; that section 95 was intended for the guidance of the district deputy; and that from the nature of the office, and the important duties of supervision entrusted to him by the law, the district deputy grand master has the right to visit at any communication of a lodge.

All passed muster with the jurisprudence committee except No. 6, of which they say:

Your committee are divided in opinion as to the accuracy of that decision, but concur in recommending, as a rule of action for the future, that the decision be confirmed, accompanied with the adoption of the resolution [No. 4] hereto appended. Your committee have the honor to submit the following resolutions, in which they respectfully request the concurrence of the grand lodge.

The resolution follows:

*Resolved, 4.* That when the district deputy grand master visits a lodge for the purpose of performing the specific duties prescribed in section 96, Methodical Digest, he is required by section 95, Methodical Digest, to give timely notice thereof to the master or secretary of the lodge; and that, in the absence of such notice, unless some imperious necessity for immediate action shall occur, or requested so to do by the master of the lodge, he shall not undertake to assume any of such duties.

Over which the following substitute prevailed:

*Resolved,* That the action of Grand Master Pleasants, as to visits of district deputy grand masters to subordinate lodges, be approved.

The committee on finance, reporting on lodges delinquent for dues, call attention to a provision in the Methodical Digest, "That no lodge delinquent in payment of dues or returns shall be allowed to vote." We do not think such a provision is permissible under the law of Masonry. The grand lodge may affix any penalty warranted by its constitution, short of disfranchisement, but so long as a lodge possesses an unrevoked charter, we hold that from the structure of the institution it remains an integral part of the grand lodge, and that as such the right of representation inheres to it.

The corner-stone of the Masonic Home of Virginia was to have been laid on the second day of the session, but the grand master announced that in consequence of the severe inclemency of the weather

it would be impracticable for the grand lodge to proceed to the grounds, and that therefore the ceremony of laying corner-stones would be exemplified in the grand lodge hall. The stone was accordingly laid at long range, and the brethren listened in comfort to an oration of a high order by their junior (now senior) grand deacon. R. T. W. DRAKE, JR., which did not fall from the high key in which he pitched his exordium:

Around us are memories from the grass-grown embrasures of yonder earth-work, now scarcely recognizable; from the long stretch of pines in the distance, from the low level of these bare brown fields, surge ghosts of the days thirty years ago, whispering to us of bloody fields, of the shock of contending armies, of the sulphurous smoke of cannon.

Where the city has now crept with its heavy laboring feet of brick and mortar, lay then quiet meadows: where now is the hum of busy industry—the clang and noise of the wheel and forge and engine—was then silence, unbroken save by the call of partridge or whip-poor-will, or the hail of the sentry, except when the roar and clash of battle made hell and discord of God's green earth.

Facing us is a reality: The fruition of a long-delayed hope brought into completeness by the noble generosity of one whose name will be built into the house whose corner-stone we come to lay today, and whose memory will be perpetuated in grateful hearts throughout all the years to come. For, despite how much we owe to the zeal and industry and earnest labor of the self-sacrificing brethren who have given time and means and thought to this enterprise; despite the greatness of our indebtedness to the noble women who brought to our aid that energy born of gentle hearts to whom no work of charity is ever toil; despite our debt to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, the fostering mother of this great enterprise, and to the lodges who have answered so readily when the mother called—and from no one of these classes can the meed of praise and thanks be withholden—yet to Brother Babcock this house owes almost its existence: for to him the credit and honor of its earliest beginning belong, and to him its latest benefit is due, and but for him our reality might yet be waiting its fulfillment in the womb of some distant future.

This object lesson in the possibilities of December weather caused the grand lodge to agree to a proposition from the committee on jurisprudence, for a committee to consider the feasibility of holding the annual communication in some other month, and to learn through the district deputies what month would be most convenient for the lodges in their respective districts, should a change be made.

The grand lodge chartered nine new lodges, a gratifying indication of general as well as Masonic prosperity; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma; adopted a resolution emanating from the committee on propositions, that it is highly improper for any member or visitor to disclose to the world any matter of work or business that may occur in his hearing in a lodge; and passed the following resolu-

tion relative to one who has been for half a century in the official harness:

*Resolved*, That Right Worshipful Brother Wm. B. Isaacs be requested to sit for a life-size portrait—crayon or otherwise, as he shall elect—which the grand treasurer of this grand lodge is hereby directed to pay for and have framed when completed and hung in the office of the grand secretary of this grand lodge.

Of his service the committee on grand master's address had already said:

On this the fiftieth anniversary of the continuous service of the grand secretary of this grand lodge, either as deputy or principal, it is a duty, a pleasure, and a privilege to call special attention to that extraordinary and perhaps unexampled fact. Strong and robust in appearance, with a vigor of intellect unimpaired by the flight of time, with that charming courtesy of manner which has ever distinguished him, still as bright as when his sun was in its zenith, he seems to have discovered the fabled spring of perpetual youth and beauty sought by Ponce de Leon among the savannahs of our flowery land of Florida. Among the strangest of strange things, he succeeded his venerable and venerated predecessor, Worshipful Master John Dove, in office, who, at the time of his death, was the oldest grand secretary in the entire Masonic world. That in God's providence he may achieve a like honored distinction, is the fervent aspiration of this committee and the prayer of every Mason in Virginia.

And as fervently echoed throughout the land.

On the Colorado circular respecting the WASHINGTON centennial observance, the same committee wisely say:

The communication of the committee representing the Grand Lodge of Colorado, referred with his address by the grand master, has been duly considered. Virginia Masons, with an impulse stronger than can spring to the minds and affections of any other man, accept the patriotic suggestions of the Grand Lodge of Colorado and heartily concur and will cordially co-operate in all things necessary to the culmination of the grand idea which has been so happily conceived by the Grand Lodge of Colorado. Your committee is of opinion that whilst all honor is due to the grand lodge of our sister state for its conception, and whilst the committee recommends the appointment of a committee for this jurisdiction to co-operate with those from other jurisdictions, they recommend that all arrangements, preliminary and final, should be determined only by the general committee so appointed.

The grand master was authorized to appoint the committee as suggested by Colorado.

Grand Master JOHN W. COTTEN, of North Carolina, was formally received as a visitor.

MANN PAGE, of Brandon, was elected grand master; WILLIAM B. ISAACS, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence. We are glad to note that Past Grand Master WM. F. DRINKARD—for tidings of whose health the members of the guild all turn with eager solicitude—was able to be present, and that he is still at the head of the committee in whose service he has won so much honor for his grand lodge, and has won for himself the affectionate and admiring regard of all his associates in this department of Masonic labor, throughout the country.

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### WASHINGTON, 1893.

36TH ANNUAL.

TACOMA.

JUNE 13.

Past Grand Master LEVI ANKENNY, the representative of Illinois, was absent.

An address of welcome by Past Master RUFUS JUDSON DAVIS, senior warden of Tacoma Lodge No. 22, a brief but comprehensive mosaic, closes thus:

We shall miss you when you are gone: and when again it is your will and pleasure to convene near where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours: where the bosom of mother earth is covered with the emblems of immortality: where the gentle shower seldom ceaseth, and the festive clam flourisheth in all its glory, the gates of our city shall be thrown open, and our young men and maidens shall go forth to meet you with flowers and with music, and there shall be great joy in the land.

The grand master (ALFRED A. PLUMMER) reported having dedicated a \$130,000 temple at Seattle. He submitted twenty-nine decisions, some of which follow:

No. 2. It is proposed to recommend a saloon-keeper for senior warden of a lodge U.D. Is not this contrary to the ruling of the grand lodge?

Answer.—A member of a lodge in good standing is eligible to any office in the lodge, no matter what his occupation. Lodges are prohibited from receiving petitions from saloon-keepers, but a person once made a Mason cannot be deprived of any right without proper trial.

No. 3. How many does it take to open a lodge of Master Masons?

Answer.—Seven.

No. 4. Does a past master of a chartered lodge of this jurisdiction who withdraws from that lodge and becomes a member of another chartered lodge within this jurisdiction lose his membership in the grand lodge?

Answer.—No.

No. 5. Does a past master of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction who signs a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge in this jurisdiction, and the dispensation is granted, lose his membership in the grand lodge, so long as he retains his connection with the lodge under dispensation?

Answer.—No.

No. 8. If, during the taking of a ballot on a petition for the degrees, a member stated that he had made a mistake and desired to vote again, the master should order the ballot box cleared and proceed to take a new ballot.

No. 16. A member of a lodge who is in arrears for dues for more than one year forfeits none of his rights as a member of that lodge until the lodge, in the manner prescribed in the by-laws, prefers charges, and by vote of the lodge orders his suspension. It does not appear that the lodge had taken any steps to enforce the collection of dues from a brother whose vote was challenged: the brother, therefore, has a perfect right to vote.

No. 22. A traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house is not eligible to petition for the degrees.

No. 23. All members of a lodge are on an equality and enjoy the same privileges. No brother of a lodge has any right to object to any other member of the same lodge "as a visitor."

No. 24. Sec. 1, of Art. IX, part second, grand lodge by-laws, would exclude a candidate who is so near or short sighted that he cannot see the arrangement of the altar or the due guards, etc.

All his decisions were finally approved. The report of the jurisprudence committee "that while it takes seven Masons to transact certain kinds of lodge business, *three* Master Masons may open a lodge," was recommitted, but the committee was firm and recommended that the decision be not concurred in; but the report was not adopted, and subsequently the decision prevailed. In this Washington is in accord with Illinois. Nos. 8 and 23 excite wonder that the questions were ever raised. No. 24 is interesting as an attempt to define the degree of near-sightedness which excludes. No. 16 is in accord with our law. The grand master granted a dispensation to a Washington lodge to confer the second and third degrees upon an Entered Apprentice of an Oregon lodge, at the request of the latter, not because he thought it necessary, but because the grand lodge had approved a precedent. He asked that the question be again considered, and the

grand lodge concurred in the opinion of the jurisprudence committee that the grand master was right, as in our judgment he was.

It is to the credit of the grand master that his sense of justice revolts at the condition of the law that takes the money of a brother who has been suspended for no other offence than the non-payment of dues and then refuses to re-instate him.

On this question I desire to call attention to the status under our present law, of a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, and afterwards pays his arrearages, makes application for restoration to his membership, and is rejected or refused.

He is deprived of his rights as a Mason as completely as if he was suspended or expelled. He is not even in a position to apply to some other lodge for affiliation. This is not right, for if his only offence against the laws of our Order was delinquency in the payment of his dues, he should be restored when the payment is made.

The grand master has the frontier contempt for the non-affiliate, and while admitting in a general way that in the great economy of nature there is use for everything, thinks the usefulness of the non-affiliate has not been revealed. Perhaps it has not occurred to him that there are a good many affiliated brethren whose usefulness to the institution is not conspicuously apparent: but be that as it may, in attempting to discover why the non-affiliate abounds, he asks:

Is it not too often the case that visiting brethren holding dimits visit the lodge in whose jurisdiction they reside, for the purpose of forming the acquaintance of the brethren and renewing the fraternal ties recently severed by departure from their former home? Who among us cannot recall the reception usually accorded a visitor? From the center of the room he is formally introduced to the master as Bro. —, of Lodge —, and the master quite as formally extends to him a welcome to the lodge, hopes that his visits may be frequent, and associations there pleasant: and amid a solemn hush calculated to chill the marrow in the bones of the visitor, he is conducted to a seat, and alas! too often, the routine business of the lodge is resumed, the lodge closes in due form, and the brother departs, having been made acquainted with some five or six of the members.

Is this the way in which you would receive at your home a person who bore to you a letter of introduction from a valued friend?

He thinks the increase of these "drones" demands action, but the jurisprudence committee content themselves with commending his "thoughtful and earnest words," and think no legislation is necessary at this time.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges and continued one under dispensation: listened to a real, live, practical address from the acting grand orator, Bro. WM. H. UPTON, who made a sensible effort to answer the question. "How can a knowledge of Masonry—that is,

of the history, principles, teachings, and purposes of our institution—be diffused among the brethren?" and succeeded in keeping within the regions of common sense; sat down on a proposition to require visitors from other jurisdictions and non-affiliates before being examined, to furnish the examining committee documentary evidence of their Masonic standing, but as the proposition did not include visitors from lodges within the jurisdiction, as well, the adverse report thereon did not suggest the repeal of that one of the fifteen installation charges which requires a master to admit that no visitors shall be admitted into his lodge without producing proper vouchers of having been initiated in a regular lodge: properly negated an amendment to the by-laws recognizing the permanent removal of a master of a lodge from the jurisdiction as sufficient cause to warrant the grand master in issuing a dispensation to elect a new master and thus cut off the warden from the immemorial right and duty of succeeding to the master's duties: selected Everett as the place of next meeting; appointed a committee to consider the question of a permanent abiding place, and provided for representation in the Masonic congress, placing, however, the delegates under the most stringent restrictions respecting any movement even squinting towards the formation of a general grand lodge, or any possible abatement of grand lodge sovereignty.

EDWARD ROSS HARE, of Tacoma, was elected grand master: THOMAS MILBURN REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (133 pp.) has the grand secretary, Past Grand Master THOMAS M. REED, for its responsible author, but the familiar "Z" signed to sixteen of the reviews, shows where the needed help came from when the pinch of time arrived. Without this signature the hand of Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER would have been recognized by those familiar with his style, for his writing is as highly charged with his personality as is the different handiwork of Bro. REED. Illinois for 1892 appropriately fell to Bro. ZIEGLER, the gifted son whom she sent out to conquer a new world in the wild and woolly West, and he gives the proceedings a lively review.

Noting the appointment of delegates to the Masonic congress, he asks: "What will that nondescript body do, or try to do?" We regret that his curiosity was not great enough to tempt him to execute the commission he received as a delegate from Washington, but much to the general regret he was not there. In what the congress tried to accomplish as an organized body, no less than in its essayings while at refreshment, Bro. ZIEGLER'S help mould have been mighty. Bro. BAILY'S shrewd, quaint humor and hearty good fellowship were greatly enjoyed, and if Bro. LOUIS had been there, our cup would have been full.

Bro. ZIEGLER notes the absence of Past Grand Master THOMAS, the representative of Washington, the condition of whose health has for several years deprived the brethren of Illinois of his presence at the annual communications.

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### WASHINGTON, 1894.

27TH ANNUAL.

EVERETT.

JUNE 12.

The credential report shows no representative of Illinois present, the term of service of Past Grand Master ANKENNY having expired. Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER had already received his commission as the successor of Bro. ANKENNY, and on the morning of the second day of the session he was received, and by vote of the grand lodge accredited. In the afternoon of the same day the grand representative system was, on the report of a special committee seconding the recommendation of the grand master, discontinued. It is believed by your committee that Most Worshipful Bro. ZIEGLER'S half-day term of service is the shortest on record. Illinois has the satisfaction of knowing that by her appointment she had done what she could to make the system worth continuing.

The Aladdin-like rapidity with which new cities grow up on the Pacific coast is shown by the response of the deputy grand master to the address of welcome:

But three short years ago, and where we now stand, the mighty fir-tree stood in all his primeval majesty, lifting his head far above the virgin soil toward the celestial concave.

Then the sites of your busy thoroughfares, now lined with the electric cars and the vehicles of trade, were trodden only by the feet of wild animals and wild men.

But three short years since the savage in his canoe was the only occupant of your beautiful harbor, now covered with many busy crafts of commerce. And what was then the sites of his "wicketup" are now covered with your great enterprises—your nail factories, your paper mills, and your ship yards.

The grand master (EDWARD R. HARE) reported that immediately upon hearing that a lodge had lost its hall and charter by fire, he had

sent the brethren authority to meet until a duplicate charter could be issued. We think the acts of the lodge without this would have been valid. The charter was still in force, as would be shown by the grand lodge records, although the evidence at the lodge end of the line had been destroyed.

The grand master submitted fifteen decisions. Among them are the following:

2. When does the fee necessary to accompany the application of a candidate become the property of the lodge?

Answer.—The fee becomes the property of the lodge only when the candidate has been accepted and received the degrees, and should be held with the petition until the candidate is accepted. It is, however, perfectly proper for the lodge to require such fees to be placed in the hands of its treasurer, he having the custody of its funds.

8. Is a member with dues unpaid entitled to vote or eligible to office?

Answer.—Yes. A brother is in good standing until charges are preferred and action taken on the same.

9. A petition for degrees is received and referred to a committee of three, one of whom removes from the jurisdiction before the time arrives for action on the petition and without reporting; the worshipful master appoints a brother to fill the vacancy. At the expiration of four weeks, at a stated communication, two of the committee reported, one of whom was the newly appointed member, the third being absent, and the worshipful master ordered the ballot spread.

Held, That the action of the worshipful master in filling the vacancy on the committee was regular and the election legal.

14. If the senior warden-elect is not installed, or if he is installed and afterwards leaves the jurisdiction, how shall his station be filled?

Answer.—In the first instance, by election, held under special dispensation from the grand master; in the second, his station can be filled only by appointment *pro tempore*.

15. A bookkeeper for a wholesale liquor house is eligible for the degrees of Masonry, if his duties are confined to the books and accounts.

Touching No. 2, the jurisprudence committee held that the fee becomes the property of the lodge when the petition becomes its property, but the grand lodge refused to concur, and recommitted the matter, when, on final report, the decision was approved in the following form: "The fee becomes the property of the lodge only when the candidate is accepted. It is, however, perfectly proper for the lodge to require such fees to be placed in the hands of the treasurer, he having the custody of the funds." This is the practice with

which we are familiar, and if the applicant is rejected an order is made on the treasurer for the amount, and returned to him. No. 8 is in accord with our law, and No. 9 has been adjudicated by our grand lodge and with the same result. Relative to No. 14, the adverse report of the jurisprudence committee, as follows, was adopted:

Decision No. 14: Your committee recommend be not approved: the same being in contravention of Sec. 3, Art. 5, part 2, by-laws of the grand lodge. Under this section it is clear that no election can be held, by dispensation or otherwise, to fill a vacancy in the office of master or either warden. There must be a vacancy in *all* of those offices before a grand master can legally grant a dispensation to elect or install, or before a lodge is in position to seek such dispensation. Section 2 of said article gives the manner in which a vacancy may occur: and section 1 provides that each elective officer shall hold his office until his successor is elected and installed; therefore, in this case, if the senior warden had not been elected to some other office, nor died, nor been suspended nor expelled, he was still senior warden of the lodge; and in case he failed to attend the meetings of the lodge, the W.M. should fill his station by appointment *pro tempore*. This we consider good Masonic law, based upon the theory that so long as a lodge is possessed of either master, senior warden, or junior warden, it has an officer capable of opening a lodge, filling the various stations and places by appointment, and doing work or transacting any business that may properly come before the lodge.

In Illinois the question has been adjudicated, and on general principles rather than by reference to any section of the enacted law, settled in harmony with the ground taken by the Washington committee. Of course a vacancy in the south might properly be filled.

The refusal of the grand master to grant a lodge permission to attend divine services in a body, was approved as eminently sound, if he meant by "in a body" as a lodge, clad as Masons. On the subject of waiver of jurisdiction, he says:

March 2, 1894, I received a communication from Goldendale Lodge No. 31, asking me to grant a waiver of jurisdiction in favor of Hood River Lodge No. 105, Oregon, on the application of L. N. Blowers, of White Salmon, Wash. This I refused, on the ground that a lodge has complete jurisdiction over its material, and that the grand lodge or grand master has not the authority to interfere. However, at a later date, and after the lodge had regularly waived jurisdiction over this material in favor of Hood River Lodge No. 105, Oregon, I sanctioned the same, believing it proper so to do where the waiver was in favor of a lodge belonging to another grand jurisdiction.

With this the committee on jurisprudence agree, saying, with grand lodge approval:

As to a waiver of jurisdiction by a lodge in this grand jurisdiction in favor of a lodge in another grand jurisdiction, your committee consider the action of the M.W. grand master in the matter proper, and his views thereon sound. In this connection, your committee are of the opinion that each grand lodge should exercise a supervisory or

parental care over its subordinate lodges, and especially to manifest a jealous watchfulness over its own as well as the jurisdiction of its children; and your committee would recommend that in such cases the sanction of the grand master *ad interim*, or of the grand lodge if in session, be adopted by this grand lodge as precedent.

In our judgment the grand master was right in the first instance and should have stopped there, and then probably the mischievous precedent of lending a "sanction" admitted on all hands to be superfluous, would not have been established. The difficulty with such precedents is that they insensibly nibble away the right itself.

The grand master took a whack at the non-affiliate, but the grand lodge left his status unchanged.

He urged the duty of requiring documentary evidence of the regular standing of visitors, and the jurisprudence committee reported thereon, provoking a parliamentary skirmish ending in sending the report to the table, whence the committee were permitted to withdraw it. Both sides are waiting until next year to get breath.

Past Grand Master DAVID E. BAILY presented a very interesting report of the Masonic Congress, signed by himself and Bro. JARED A. ROCHFORD, the other delegate in attendance, and made verbal remarks as the result of his observations, which we can well believe were interesting. In closing they say:

In conclusion, your delegates return to this grand body their most sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon them in thus enabling them to participate in the proceedings of one of the most august assemblages the world has ever seen, and they have but one regret to express—that some of the older, wiser brethren who were longer and better identified with the history of Freemasonry in this state, could not have been present on that auspicious occasion.

A series of red-hot preambles and resolutions were offered relating to the Grand Lodge of Oregon, with whom Washington is having an unpleasantness growing out of a difference of opinion and practice relative to the enduring effect of a rejection. Oregon, maintaining the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, complained of the making of one BATEMAN by a Washington lodge without permission of the Oregon lodge by whom he had aforetime been rejected. Washington, limiting the effect of a rejection to one year (we believe) replied that in conferring the degrees upon him, Washington Lodge No. 4 violated no law of the jurisdiction of Washington. Thereupon Oregon, by grand lodge resolution, declared that the conferring of the degrees upon him was in violation of the landmarks, that he is an irregularly made Mason, and that Oregon lodges and Masons must hold no Masonic intercourse with him. Grand Master HARE, referring to this in his address, said:

I would not for one moment question the right of a grand lodge to determine who are regular or irregular made Masons according to their law, but they surely cannot expect to make laws for other jurisdictions to work by, and if they cannot accept as regular made the Masons of other jurisdictions, they should sever fraternal intercourse.

The resolutions already referred to went to the committee on jurisprudence, whose report thereon after being discussed, re-committed, and modified, was adopted. After referring to an able and thorough discussion of the matter by Past Grand Master T. M. REED, in his report on correspondence, acknowledging that the grand master had good reason for saying that the dignity of the grand lodge demanded a protest, and admitting that the resolutions under consideration were not untimely under the circumstances, but properly indicative of just feelings of resentment at apparent indignities cast upon Washington without sufficient cause, the committee continue in this exceedingly temperate and truly Masonic strain:

But, dispassionately considered, it is the opinion of your committee that notwithstanding the grievous mistake we believe Oregon has made, there is now apparently no sufficient cause for serious interruptions of fraternal relations with that grand lodge. It, perhaps, is enough to say that the two grand lodges find a fixed difference of opinion existing between them on a local question of policy in respect to the government of the Craft in their respective grand jurisdictions, and those differences of opinions are now formulated into conflicting laws. Sometimes it is wise and best "to agree to disagree." Each grand lodge is a sovereign grand body, and has the legal and unquestioned right to adopt and enforce its own local laws and regulations within its own territorial limits. There its authority, in this respect, must cease. Justly considered, we believe there can be no question at issue on this point.

Now, your committee cannot entertain the thought or belief that the action of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, herein referred to, against the Grand Lodge of Washington, was "through malice aforethought," revenge, or other improper motive. We have too much respect for that grand lodge to harbor such a painful thought. The Grand Lodge of Oregon and the Grand Lodge of Washington cannot afford to enter into controversy and engender ill feelings over an *honest* difference of opinion, wherein the *right* of sovereign Masonic grand bodies are sacredly considered. This would be childish intolerance, while they are, as they profess to be, men and Freemasons.

Hoping and believing, therefore, that the Grand Lodge of Oregon will see and realize the fairness and justness of this statement of the case, and that in due time she will retract that which we believe to have been her hasty and inconsiderate act in this matter, your committee recommend that no further action at this time be taken by this grand lodge in the premises. There is nothing to be gained by hasty action, and this grand lodge can well afford to wait.

Your committee, however, do not approve of the course pursued in this matter by Bro. Robert Clow, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Oregon; and in view of the relation he has chosen to

place himself before this grand lodge, and in view of the further fact that this grand lodge has resolved, on its part, to discontinue the grand representative system, we believe this should be conclusive in terminating the commission of Bro. Robert Clow as a representative for this grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

We should be glad to copy entire Bro. REED'S discussion above referred to, but must content ourself with the concluding portion, because of the tendency when these exasperating questions come up, to forget the duty of a grand lodge to give full faith and credit to the Masonic acts of another equally independent and sovereign grand lodge, so long as it recognizes it as such; and upon this his conclusion bears:

It is also "*resolved*" that Bro. Bateman "is an irregularly made Mason." This is an assumption not warranted by any fact. We say *assumption*, for we wish to treat this matter in all fraternal candor, and avoid the use of all harsh or unkindly terms of expression. Let us see whether there is ground for such assumption. The Grand Lodge of Washington, the peer in sovereignty of any grand lodge, whose honor and fair name we would be recreant to duty and obligation did we fail to uphold and defend, has committed no intentional wrong or indignity toward her sister Oregon, or any other grand lodge. It has the power and right to establish its own constitution, to enact and enforce its own laws for the welfare and government of the Fraternity within its own jurisdictional boundaries, subject only to the *landmarks* and general regulations of Masonry as she, in respectful deference to and respectful consideration of the corresponding rights of others, may of her own rightful sovereignty interpret them. Bro. Bateman was made a Mason under her sanction and authority. No deception or fraud of either candidate or lodge was practiced. It is true Bro. Bateman was rejected by a lodge in Oregon. He did not disguise this fact, but declared it to be true in his application to Washington Lodge. Washington Lodge, in a true fraternal spirit, showed greater deference and courtesy toward the Oregon lodge than the letter of our law required, not only by notifying that lodge of the rejected petitioner's application for the degrees, but, by reason of such rejection requesting a waiver of jurisdiction, which was not required under our law. This letter of advice and request for waiver of jurisdiction were treated with silent indifference. After waiting a reasonable time, Bro. Bateman's petition was accepted, and in due course of time he was regularly elected and made a Mason in due and ancient form. The Grand Lodge of Oregon may forbid its lodges and members holding Masonic intercourse with Bro. Bateman, if it chooses, but she has no more right to declare Bro. Bateman "an irregularly made Mason" than she has to say that Washington Lodge No. 4 (originally chartered by her), and the Grand Lodge of Washington are irregular and clandestine bodies.

After the manner in which Washington has spoken through her committee on jurisprudence, it will be strange if amicable relations between the two grand lodges are not soon fully restored. In this connection we note that the jurisprudence committee endorsed the proposed "Uniform Rules" proposed by Grand Master SPEED, of Missis-

sippi, designed to find a common ground where grand lodges who differ may get together. A motion to concur failed and on further motion the subject went over for consideration next year.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges: listened to a carefully prepared and quite practical oration by Grand Orator H. W. FRATER: recognized the grand lodges of Oklahoma, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia: postponed the consideration of the question of permanent location, and failing to agree upon any other place for next year, fell back upon the by-laws which will take it back to Olympia: and took action looking to participation in the Washington memorial observance.

JOSEPH MARION TAYLOR, of Seattle, was elected grand master: THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (191 pp.) is again by the grand secretary. Past Grand Master THOMAS M. REED, a guarantee of its scholarly style, ability, unflinching courtesy, and truly fraternal spirit. In the general survey with which the report is prefaced, he refers to the Masonic Congress as perhaps of the most eventful interest of any occurrence of the year, and says that while its results have generally been more satisfactory than was anticipated, yet its disappointments to some extent have also been varied, or received in opposite directions. He further says:

The Masonic Congress at Chicago in 1893 was not held in the interest of a general grand lodge, but in the purpose for which it was convened it was doubtless one of the most important general assemblies of Masons that has been called together for more than a century. Thirty-six North American grand jurisdictions were represented by one or more delegates, the assembly being composed of one hundred and six members, a body of high average ability, and very many of whom of marked prominence in our Masonic literature and jurisprudence of this day. We have received and read with very great interest and pleasure the official report of the congress' proceedings, and while the conclusions are not altogether just as we would have them, in a reasonable degree they are excellent as a whole. They are not binding upon any grand body, but we believe they will lead up to beneficial results in a closer unity of sentiment, on the several subjects presented, amongst all grand lodge jurisdictions. With this in view, we herewith submit the conclusions of the congress in full.

He devotes seven pages to Illinois' proceedings for 1893. He makes extended quotations from the address of Grand Master CRAWFORD: finds the amended Illinois by-law relative to the relation of charter members of new lodges to the lodge of their former affiliation, in exact accord with that of Washington: and of the pending amendments concerning electioneering for office (which he copies) says:

The above is certainly a move in the right direction. The law of every grand lodge should be absolutely inflexible in this particular, not only forbidding the electioneering "for one's self," but for any brother for any position. We want no "machine politics" in a grand lodge of Masons.

Referring to the reception of Past Grand Master SMITH as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, and reproducing his remarks, Bro. REED says:

We have great respect and veneration for our old grand "Mother Grand Lodge," and would feel a still deeper sense of respect for her if she were less exclusive in her fraternal intercourse with the grand lodges of the world. The above is a notable instance of her apparent condescension, for she seldom shows that kind of thing we call Masonic courtesy toward others, her peers in independence and sovereignty, much less assenting to an interchange of grand representatives. But the wheels of enlightened progress continue to roll onward, and the world of nations must keep abreast of the times.

He is more than generous in his reference to the Illinois report on correspondence, but the inevitable fly in the pot of ointment is the robbing of our name of one of its two "b's." Quoting our remarks relative to the organization of Oklahoma, he thus dissents:

We dissent from Bro. Robbins' views expressed in the above excerpt, that "when Oklahoma, formerly a part of Indian territory, became itself a territory, it at that moment became Masonically open ground, subject to be entered by any grand lodge," etc. We do not believe that Masonic territorial jurisdiction once legally assumed and occupied by a sovereign grand lodge, can be divested, annulled, or made "open ground, to be entered by other grand lodges upon equal terms with the grand lodges which planted the existing lodges." There is no power that can divest a grand lodge of its constitutional authority Masonically acquired, without its assent. We fully understand and recognize the common law of Masonry that gives the right to organize new grand lodges within newly formed states or provincial limits, but if that territory so set apart was at that time constituted a portion of another grand lodge jurisdiction, it does not become "open ground." We call attention to our remarks, and to a quotation on this subject under our review of Oregon in this report.

We have read the remarks referred to under "Oregon," and it still seems clear to us that while coterminously with the boundaries of the state wherein it exists, the sovereignty of the grand lodge is absolute and exclusive, beyond those boundaries it can have no territorial jurisdiction—only jurisdiction over its own lodges. If a grand lodge accepts the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, it must accept also the consequences which flow from a change of boundaries; and we know of no instance where it has not ultimately been compelled to accept them when it has found some of its lodges, in consequence of political mutations, outside of the autonomy which it occupies. That new territories thus formed may not have been colonized by

other grand lodges before a grand lodge was formed therein, is not conclusive that they might not have been so colonized: and had it been done, or should it be done, we cannot see where the remedy would be sought.

We could find space for profitable selections, and many profitable selections in Bro. REED'S report for the space, but time will not permit.

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## WEST VIRGINIA, 1893.

29TH ANNUAL.

WHEELING.

NOVEMBER 14.

The volume under consideration is illustrated with portraits of the incoming grand master, ALEXANDER MASON EVANS, M.D.; past grand masters Col. ROBERT WHITE and GEORGE BARD, M.D.; and with a view of the front elevation of the new Masonic temple at Wheeling. The corner-stone of the Wheeling temple was laid June 24, 1893, and after the conclusion of that work, the procession was reformed and marched to the site of the new Simpson M. E. Church and there the corner stone of that edifice was laid. This is the first instance that has come under our observation where the grand lodge has performed this ceremony twice in one day. Our West Virginia brethren must be early risers, for they had the work completed and the grand lodge closed before one o'clock p. m. In the afternoon at Wheeling Park speeches were made by Past Grand Master ROBERT WHITE, acting grand master; the Rev. A. B. RIKER, D.D.; and Past Grand Master GEORGE W. ATKINSON, and an elaborate address delivered by Past Grand Master ODELL S. LONG.

Fourteen grand jurisdictions were represented at the annual communication, but the representative of Illinois, Bro. S. D. ENGLE, was not present.

The grand master (GEORGE DAVIS) announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM J. BATES, the first grand master of West Virginia, and who filled the office for seven successive years. From a sketch of his life by Past Grand Master O. S. LONG, which the grand master embodied in his address, we learn that Bro. BATES had nearly completed his eighty-second year. Bro. LONG says of his ancestry:

“His grandfather was a physician of much eminence in his time, and his father was a distinguished member of the Society of Friends,

a minister, a teacher, and an author. Dr. Bates received academic training at a school of the Friends, in Burlington, New Jersey, and medical education in the University of Pennsylvania and the hospitals of London and Paris, where he spent two important years.

“He began the practice of his profession in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in 1837, and removed to Wheeling in 1842.

“Descended from distinguished Quaker ancestry, it is a little strange that Dr. Bates became a Freemason, for the Society of Friends has ever lifted up its testimony against secret societies and oath-bound organizations; and yet it is not strange when we remember that the creed of Masonry, the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, is not widely variant from the Quaker faith and practice, and that love as the bond of society and the main spring of action, is as much a tenet of the gentle and peaceful Society of Friends as of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.”

After referring to his personal characteristics, Bro. LONG says:

“Knowing so well Dr. Bates' love of retirement and disinclination for prominent place, I have often wondered how he gained his own consent to come forward in response to the request of his Masonic brethren and occupy the difficult and responsible position of grand master of the new Grand Lodge of West Virginia. And his action in this regard served to illustrate another important trait in his character, his obedience to the call of duty. When convinced that duty required it, he was always willing to sacrifice his ease, his personal wishes and inclinations, and to encounter physical hardships and the danger of obloquy and misrepresentation. He had held commission for a number of years as district deputy grand master, in a district comprising many of the most populous counties of the new state, and this circumstance, no less than his eminent fitness for the position, marked him out as the man to whom, above all others, the Freemasons of that time looked as the logical leader of the movement for the formation of the new grand lodge.”

Referring to three conventions held with a view of organizing a grand lodge, at the third of which, held June 24, 1864, officers were elected but declined to be installed, and to the final convention, held April 12, 1865, when Dr. BATES was elected grand master, he continues:

“Reading between the lines of this brief recital of facts and array of dates, a student of Masonic history would naturally inquire, why did these various conventions adjourn without accomplishing their object, and why did the officers chosen in June, 1864, refuse to be installed? The answer to these pertinent questions was well understood at the time, but I do not know that it has ever been put upon record, and it is simply this: Dr. Bates and his associates did not believe that the proper time had come, or that the proper men were controlling the movement to give it success. There was a suspicion of politics in the attempted organization, and it was apparent that some of the men prominent in the initial steps would try to make the grand lodge a political club. Knowing that anything of this kind must lead to inevitable disaster, and that the ship would be wrecked before getting out of the harbor, and that thus infinite harm would

be inflicted upon the Masonic cause, the men of prudence and wisdom did their utmost to restrain and repress the misguided zeal of some of the brethren. But in 1865, a different condition of affairs existed: the state of West Virginia had become a fixed fact: the war was over: some of the more dangerous elements were eliminated from the Masonic movement: and it was believed that, with prudent and careful management, the new grand lodge might be launched upon a successful career. You will readily understand that the period of which I write must have been one of intense anxiety and interest to all Masons who knew that a false step would lead to Masonic outlawry and clandestinism: that an imprudent word or resolution might seriously endanger the chance of fraternal recognition by other grand lodges, and might interpose a perpetual bar to those friendly relations with the Grand Lodge of Virginia which it was of the highest importance to secure."

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"In this emergency Dr. Bates nobly fulfilled the hopes of all lovers of Masonic prosperity, and I do not think that any other man than he could have so successfully and so wisely directed the affairs of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia during the early years of its organization. He was ably seconded by Dr. Thomas H. Logan, upon whose wisdom in counsel and skill in action he greatly relied, but it is to Dr. Bates' polished argument and persuasive logic, to his unflinching courtesy while standing up stoutly for the right, that the credit should be given for the prompt recognition of the new grand lodge by its peers in the Masonic world, and the amicable settlement of all the questions that stood in the way of fraternal and whole-hearted peace and amity with the mother grand lodge of Virginia. Thanks to his wisdom and prudence, no echo of the political strife which raged without was ever heard in the Grand Lodge of West Virginia."

Two of the six decisions submitted by the grand master are as follows:

1. Can a member of a Masonic lodge in this jurisdiction reside in another state and be a stationed officer of his lodge?

Answer.—A brother Mason may hold membership in your lodge, although a non-resident of the state, and any member in good standing is eligible to election and advancement in a subordinate lodge. I therefore hold that the brother is not disqualified from election to office in your lodge by reason of his not residing in the same jurisdiction.

2. No dispensation or change of charter is needed to enable a lodge to remove its place of meeting from one hall to another in the same town: permission only of the grand master is necessary.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that we agree with No. 1, as we have elsewhere in this report argued the correctness of Illinois law, which holds to the right of a brother to affiliate wherever he chooses, without regard to jurisdictional lines. This conceded, the rest follows. Touching No. 2, it is not necessary with us to have the grand master's permission to enable a lodge to move its habitation to other quarters in the same town or village.

The following recognizes clearly two important points—that a candidate is not attained by irregular action of the lodge making him, and that once made a Mason, the question of his physical eligibility for advancement is foreclosed:

In March last, a letter from Bro. W. T. Workman, district deputy grand master of the eleventh district, informed me that in Crescent Lodge at Ceredo, a petition had recently been received and balloted upon favorably from a candidate whose left leg was stiff at the knee, and that he had been regularly initiated an Entered Apprentice. It was added in effect, that the candidate was a good man and unobjectionable either mentally or morally, his only defect being the stiff knee I have mentioned. Bro. Workman asked what should be done, and what action I would recommend? I replied, substantially, that if the fact had been made known to me during the pending of the petition, and before ballot and the conferring of the degree of Entered Apprentice upon the candidate, I would have been inclined to stop the proceedings and pronounce the candidate, if not absolutely ineligible, at least undesirable, the physical defect being alone considered. But when he stated that the candidate had already received the degree of Entered Apprentice, I felt that we had assumed some reciprocal obligation toward the candidate himself, and that we ought not to do him injustice or deprive him of the presumption of his innocence of any wrongful attempt to become a member of our Fraternity. I therefore advised the district deputy to take no further notice of the case and leave the whole matter to the determination of the particular lodge.

The first of these points is further recognized in a case reported upon by the committee on jurisprudence, wherein a master finding a black-ball in the ballot-box, delayed making any declaration, but, waiting until later in the evening when part of the members had gone, took another ballot which proved to be clear, declared the candidate elected, and conferred upon him the Entered Apprentice degree, and subsequently passed and raised him. The committee say:

As to the questions submitted to the grand lodge by Bro. Fred. N. Seibert, the majority of your committee are of opinion that the delay in the re-circulation of the ballot was improper and unlawful. The result should be declared when the ballot is inspected by the master of the lodge. When only one black ball appears, a second ballot, if had at all, must be had immediately after such inspection and before any other business is dispatched by the lodge, and before any member has retired from the lodge. But the committee is unanimously of the opinion that if, on the re-circulation of the ballot, the candidate is initiated, passed, and raised, he is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits of Freemasonry.

A brother who reported the case of a resident of West Virginia who received the degrees while on a visit to Scotland, moved that the grand lodge instruct the lodges to notify all their members that he is an irregular Mason and require him to be so treated. The motion was referred to the committee on jurisprudence who recommended that the grand master correspond with the grand master of Scotland and endeavor to reach a mutually satisfactory adjustment.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges: took favorable action on the Colorado-Washington observance; postponed, for some reason not given, action on the request of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma for recognition: and agreed to meet again next year at Wheeling.

ALEXANDER M. EVANS, of Middleway, was elected grand master: GEORGE W. ATKINSON, of Wheeling, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (221 pp.) is the eighth by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master GEORGE W. ATKINSON. Illinois, for 1893, receives fraternal notice and extended quotations are made from the oration of Bro. WARVELLE and from the report on correspondence. Referring to the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the Masonic congress, he says he can't see how such a gathering could cost one-tenth of that sum.

In his introduction, wherein he takes a general survey of the field, Bro. ATKINSON refers to the congress as perhaps the most important Masonic gathering of the year. We share his regrets that after having made his arrangements to be present, business engagements prevented. We regret it not only because we missed the pleasure of knowing him personally, but because it would have given a smack of variety to have found in that body one who confesses that he has for years believed that we ought to have a supreme grand lodge of the United States. He is of opinion that good to the Craft will come out of the deliberations of the congress. In the volume before us, this portion of his report has been turned upside-down by the binder, and perhaps this accounts for the printer having dislocated the convention of present and past grand masters which met in Chicago June 22, 23, and 24, 1887, to the corresponding days of the June of the "World's Fair" year,—which convention he belabors for having published their proceedings without telling what they did, and wants to see no more such. He begins his review with West Virginia, which he justifies on the ground that no one knows more about what they are trying to do than they themselves. This nobody can deny, and he certainly gets into his notice much that outsiders cannot know. His apology for having called us a "veteran" is graciously accepted.

## WISCONSIN, 1894.

50TH ANNUAL.

MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 12.

This semi-centennial volume is quite profusely illustrated, containing portraits of twenty-five past grand masters, three grand lodge trustees, grand treasurer, grand secretary, and grand tiler, and two interior views—taken from Egyptian hall.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN W. LAFLIN, was on duty in the southeast. There were also present the representatives of twenty-seven other grand jurisdictions: eight past grand masters, five past deputy grand masters, twelve past senior grand wardens, and nine past junior grand wardens.

The grand master (WILLIAM C. SWAIN) announced the death of Past Grand Master R. DELOS PULFORD, in his seventy-first year; past senior grand wardens DANER C. LAMB and C. LOFTUS MARTIN, the latter of whom had almost completed his ninety-third year; Past Grand Treasurer LEONARD COATES, aged eighty, and Past Master H. B. CURTIS, an old and prominent resident of Eau Claire, who lived an honorable and useful life, and after death achieved a distinction rarely accorded to a non-affiliate—unless very greatly distinguished in the community, he having remained unaffiliated since the lodge of which he was last master surrendered its charter—honorable mention in the address. It had been our good fortune to meet Bro. PULFORD when he visited the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Following are some of the twenty-nine decisions submitted by the grand master:

3. Upon the question of giving consent for the formation of a new lodge, upon motion, the vote was taken by written ballots, and consent was refused. At the next communication a motion was made for reconsideration of the vote. A point of order was raised, that as the vote had been taken by written ballots, it was a secret vote, and consequently could not be reconsidered. I give the ruling in full:

The fact that the ballot was taken by written votes does not, in my opinion, make it a secret ballot. In fact, I think it was an error, though not a serious one, to allow written ballots. In Masonry, such ballots are only used in the election of officers, and there are no secret ballots except in voting for candidates for degrees or membership, and then only the balls or cubes are used. Even in so important a question as that of determining the guilt or innocence of an accused party, every member must declare his vote openly, in the presence of the lodge. Consequently, the mere fact that the ballot was a written one does not prevent a reconsideration of the question.

There is a question, however, as to whether the motion was in order on account of not having been made on the same evening the original motion was put. On this question authorities are conflicting, and I am unable to find any settled law. In our and several other grand lodges, a motion for reconsideration can only be made on the same day the original question was voted on, while in others, and in legislative bodies, it may be made on the next succeeding day. There is an obvious reason for this limitation in a grand lodge which does not apply in a subordinate. Mackey, in his jurisprudence, says that a question cannot be reconsidered except on the same evening the original motion was put, but much of his argument is based upon the old English parliamentary law, since changed, which did not allow any reconsideration. On the other hand, the law of New York does not even confine a motion to reconsider to the next succeeding communication. I am unable to see why the parliamentary law should not apply: and as the next succeeding communication of a lodge is practically the next day in parliamentary usage, in the absence of any settled law in this jurisdiction, I shall rule that the motion for reconsideration is in order.

4. When the grand master has made a ruling and the master has announced it, so far as the lodge is concerned, it is the ruling of the grand master and not that of the worshipful master, and there is no appeal from it to the grand lodge on the ground that it is the master's decision.

6. While it is strictly against the constitution to refund money paid for degrees, there is no law against a lodge disposing of its funds as it sees fit, for proper purposes, and if it chooses to donate \$25 to a clergyman, it is within the law. At the same time, your proposition seems to me in the nature of an evasion of the law, unless your clergyman has become so poor after receiving the degrees as to be an object of charity. I have little respect for a clergyman who would become a mendicant for degrees.

11. There is no color line in Masonic law. If a negro applies for admission, hailing from a regular lodge, and passes a satisfactory examination, he can visit, if no member of the lodge objects.

12. There is no law of the *lodge* or *grand lodge* to prevent a *virtual* past master sitting in a convocation of *actual* past masters.

19. A lodge, most of the members of which wished to accept an invitation elsewhere, opened its stated communication an hour in advance of the time fixed by the by-laws, and transacted its business. I ruled that it was a special and not a regular communication: but, as the business transacted was of no consequence, it was not a serious error, and dismissed the appeal taken from the action of the lodge.

22. A candidate for degrees was elected in September, and an objection was entered to the W.M. The objection was not made a matter of record, and in December a new master was elected, who, not being informed of the objection, in January, initiated and, later, passed him. I ruled that he was a Fellow Craft in good standing, and entitled to all his rights as such, except, having been initiated in the face of an objection, and consequently illegally initiated, the objecting brother could not be deprived of his rights by the wrong-doing of the lodge, and consequently the candidate was not entitled to be advanced by a three-fourths vote, as he would otherwise have been.

23. Gambling, or keeping a gambling house, is a Masonic offence, for which the offender can be tried, and, if convicted, expelled.

24. It is a difficult matter to draw the line with reference to saloon-keepers; but I am of opinion that a hotel-keeper, who has a bar incidentally connected with his hotel, does not come under that head, and is eligible for the degrees.

25. A clerk in the office of a brewery is not a saloonkeeper, and is eligible for initiation.

26. A by-law of a lodge providing that a brother two years in arrears for dues, who has not been excluded, is ineligible for office, is illegal. Every brother is entitled to all his rights, including voting and holding office, until he is deprived of them in due form, by exclusion, suspension, or expulsion.

The jurisprudence committee had the concurrence of the grand lodge in their report on decisions. No. 3 was disapproved on the ground that a lodge has a right to vote by secret ballot, and that after a communication is closed there cannot be a reconsideration of a vote: No. 5 was approved, but the committee thought it should be more specific, viz.:

That by Section 8, Article X, of the constitution, the degrees cannot be conferred upon a clergyman except upon the payment of the usual fee: the refunding of the same is in violation of said section 8.

By which it appears that both the grand master and committee think it permissible to whip the devil round the stump by calling the rebate a donation. No. 11 was approved but put into better shape.

“A negro made in a regularly constituted lodge is entitled to the right of visitation under the usual restrictions and conditions.”

No. 12 was approved, and as stated we presume it is true, but the proposition to admit him should have been subjected to the test of common sense, and the lack of law supplied by a decision. What does a convocation of *actual* past masters *only*, know about a *virtual* past master or whether or not he got his knowledge from a legitimate source? No. 19 was purposely disapproved, and so also was No. 22, of which the committee say:

It has long been the settled law in this jurisdiction, that although a lodge may make a Mason in violation of Masonic law, that notwithstanding, the person so made is a Mason in good standing and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Mason.

No. 23 was amended to read as follows: “Being a *professional* gambler or keeping a gambling house is a Masonic offence.” The italicized word discloses the difference between the committee and the grand master. No. 25 was disapproved, but No. 28 passed muster: of the former the committee say:

The edict of this grand lodge is not limited to saloon-keepers, but includes all who sell liquor as a beverage.

No. 26 was properly approved.

The grand master points out a natural source of danger to Masonic peace in the following:

I have granted several dispensations for lodges to allow chapters of this Order to occupy their rooms. I have felt very favorably disposed towards it, as an interesting adjunct of Masonry. But several instances have been reported to me, where it has led to a disruption of the harmony of lodges, and I have been led to question whether it is not a disturbing element. In one case, I found it necessary to withdraw the dispensation for use of the lodge room until its members could patch up a peace. So long as quarrels are confined to the Order, it is none of our business to meddle with them: but when they are brought into the lodges, then it becomes our concern. The most prolific cause of disturbance is where the wife of a Mason is rejected, and her husband naturally resents it. I urge upon all brethren the necessity and importance of keeping these difficulties entirely outside their lodges.

On this subject Past Grand Master CHAPIN introduced a resolution which went over for a year, rescinding the following report adopted in 1890:

"Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the grand master's address as relates to the Order of the Eastern Star, beg leave to report. Your committee recommend that in all cases where the grand master shall deem it expedient to grant dispensations to enable the Order of the Eastern Star to hold its chapters in Masonic lodge rooms, that such dispensations be granted without charge."

The grand master attended the Masonic congress, and we can testify that he added a good deal to the good fellowship of the occasion, contributing largely to the grand conclusion that "we were a lot of good fellows." But he says of it:

It was a grand gathering of prominent Masons from all parts of the country, thirty-six grand jurisdictions being represented, including Canada and Manitoba, but, for actual results attained, it might as well not have been held. Of course, as none of the delegates had the power to bind their own grand lodges, nothing in the line of legislation was possible: but I had hoped it might adopt as its conclusions, relative to matters wherein the different jurisdictions come in contact with each other, some general rules which all grand lodges would have been glad to follow. In this I was disappointed. As one of the leaders writes me, the general conclusion seemed to be, that "we were a lot of good fellows," and that was all.

Here is his sore toe:

In order to effect uniformity in such cases [reimbursement for charity], I introduced a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of every lodge to take care of its own brethren in distress, wherever they might be, and in case of inability to do so, the duty should devolve upon the grand lodge under whose jurisdiction it was held. This resolution was emphatically sat down on, with a mass of sentimental gush about the duty of Masonic charity, which had no definite or practical meaning.

In our judgment the congress went quite as far in the direction of our brother's desires as could be expected, quite as far as the original plan of Masonry would admit.

As chairman of the committee on charity the grand master recommended that the grand secretary endeavor to collect from the grand lodges of Minnesota and Iowa, amounts expended by Wisconsin for brethren belonging to those jurisdictions, and also the appointment of a committee to bring the subject before the grand lodges of the country and endeavor to bring about a uniform system.

The trouble is that we have been too ready to shirk our individual duties and so have departed from the uniform system that is ingrained in the very structure of Masonry. The only safety is in going back to it, or at least towards it.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges; received a telegram from the grand master of Vermont, saying that that grand lodge, celebrating her centennial, sent fraternal greetings to her sister of fifty, and from the grand secretary of New York with the greetings which that grand lodge had prepared at its recent session; referred the Colorado-Washington memorial proposition to a special committee to report next year; celebrated the semi-centennial with an interesting program of music and speeches at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, having enjoyed during the day an excursion to Whitefish Bay, with which the seven local lodges supplemented their generous home hospitalities, and which was participated in by about six hundred brethren and ladies. Informal speeches, music, and a bountiful spread were features of the day.

The grand commandery of Knights Templars held their annual conclave that week with a view to doing honor to the grand lodge, and called a general assemblage of the commanderies for a week of instruction and entertainment, so that the anniversary communication, informal though it was, brought to Milwaukee the largest gathering of Masons ever assembled in Wisconsin.

HIRAM W. SAWYER, of Hartford, was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (53 pp.) is again the cameo-like work of Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR, who in his limited number of pages reviews the proceedings of fifty-one grand lodges—one of them for two years. Illinois for 1893 receives careful and generally complimentary notice. We copy his "conclusion."

The outlook for Masonry is encouraging. Year by year numbers increase at a surprising rate, and legislation looking to the better management of lodges and to the more strict observance of principles

of conduct, is receiving attention. Peace reigns and a reasonable degree of prosperity prevails. The leading questions of the year are Grand Representatives and Masonic Congress, neither of which need cause any anxiety. The matter of grand representatives might well be left to each grand lodge, and if ever there was danger in a Masonic congress that has passed, and passed forever.

The chief new claimant for admission into our Masonic family is the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and we are of the opinion that it would be well to wait until dissensions now existing within the limits of that grand jurisdiction shall have been settled. Hasty action might bring discord, caution will tend to harmony. Some American grand lodges, noticeably Ohio, have extended fraternal welcome, but we think that action premature. A little delay might bring new and more light, while haste might place our grand lodge in a position of embarrassment.

The opportunity of shaking hands with Bro. MCGREGOR is one of the many pleasant personal memories of the Masonic congress.

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## WYOMING, 1893

19TH ANNUAL.

LARAMIE.

DECEMBER 5.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master WILLIAM DALEY, was not present.

The deputy grand master (ED. F. STAHL) presided, sickness and death in the household of Grand Master JOHN C. DAVIS, necessitating his absence.

The address of Grand Master DAVIS contains nothing of general interest apart from his decisions, except his recommendation that the grand representative system be abandoned: upon this no action was taken.

He submitted five decisions. Decision number 1 was in answer to a question whether a resolution passed last year, and which we criticised adversely, rendered ineligible for the office of master, a person who has served in that capacity before, and has never served as warden of the same lodge, and is as follows:

I am of the opinion that the resolution does not render any past master, who became such through service in any lodge in Wyoming, prior to the resolution referred to, ineligible for election as master, whether he ever served as warden or not. To decide otherwise would

make such resolution retroactive in its effect, and thus destroy vested rights previously acquired by such master, one of which is, eligibility to re-election as master every time the election of that office occurs.

The second query had the same genesis:

Question II.—Does it render ineligible for election as master a person who, having been appointed senior warden by the master, and by virtue of such appointment served in that capacity?

Decision II.—Under section 56 of the by-laws of this grand lodge, as amended by the adoption of the resolution referred to in question one (I) and under general laws, usages, and customs, I decided that a member must be *delected* and serve as warden, before he is eligible to election as master of a chartered lodge.

Both were properly approved, as was also the following:

The following decision is based upon an appeal of Bro. I. Greentree from the decision of the worshipful master of Cheyenne Lodge No. 1.

Decision IV.—It seems to me the lodge, and not the master, would have the authority to grant or reject the request of a brother to amend or add to his charges. I therefore held that Bro. Greentree had a right to submit his amendment to the lodge, and the lodge should grant or reject his request for amendment, and that the worshipful master of Cheyenne Lodge No. 1, erred in not allowing the amendment to be read in his lodge.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge and continued one under dispensation.

The grand lodges of Oklahoma and Victoria were recognized, but the committee on jurisprudence declines to recommend the recognition of New Zealand until the Craft there shall have settled their conflicting claims. The committee add:

Concerning the grand lodges of Mexico and Brazil, all communications and information in relation thereto being in the Spanish language, your committee is unable to form an intelligent idea of the situation and cannot recommend their recognition.

It will be seen from the following that the ritualistic garments of Wyoming being in a neglected condition, it was thought best to send away for some "hand-me-downs:"

There being no written report from the special committee on ritual or official work, and but one member of said committee present, the question was taken up and he made a verbal report on the subject. Whereupon, on motion of Bro. B. F. Fowler, the grand secretary was instructed to purchase twenty copies of the official work of Colorado.

We were not before aware that these were among the exports of the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

The grand lodge adopted a resolution of sympathy and condolence with Grand Master DAVIS and family: agreed upon Newcastle

as the place of next meeting, and at 10 o'clock p.m., sat down to a banquet at the Thornburg House with Laramie Lodge No. 3.

ED. F. STAHLÉ, of Cheyenne, was elected grand master: WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (73 pp.) is again from the sharp and lively pen of the grand secretary, WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL. Illinois for 1893 receives ample notice, from which we quote:

From the presentation of several amendments forinst electioneering for offices in the grand and subordinate lodges, we infer that our brethren of the Sucker state have become so enthusiastic in profane elections, that electioneering is second nature with them, and hence the attempt at bottling and corking them up by declaring all engaged therein ineligible for office, etc. Said amendments come up for action at next session.

We notice an amendment to the grand lodge by-laws was adopted, providing that a brother becoming a charter member of a new lodge should be thereby dimitted from his lodge, etc. We think our law requiring the dimits of each charter member to be filed with the grand secretary before dispensation shall be issued, preferable in every respect, as it is a clean cut severance from the old lodge, through the well established documentary evidence of such severance, and forms a clear basis for the continuous record of each member of a new lodge.

Perhaps his preference for a law requiring the filing of the dimits of affiliated signers of a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge may disappear with experience. The Illinois law has in mind the fact that within the territorial limits in which it may be desirable to start a new lodge, there may be living one or more brethren who do not desire to change their affiliations, but whose temporary assistance is desirable if not indispensable in getting the new lodge on its feet, and is so framed as to permit their helping during the dispensation stage.

Of Bro. WARVELLE'S oration on "Pre-Historic Freemasonry" he says:

Oration are neat things, as sandwiches in ceremonies, when the subject is one of interest to the brotherhood and the community where same is delivered. They are not only neat but valuable. In our opinion not so, when the orator endeavors to identify our Masonic institution as existing for any great length of time, prior to formation of the mother Grand Lodge of England. For one, we do not believe there is one scintilla of sound evidence identifying our present system of speculative Masonry with the guilds or lodges existing prior thereto. Sound reasoning points directly to the contrary. It is a satisfaction to know that our brother does not carry our organization back to Adam and Solomon, and to the time when the "Stars first sang together," as one soaring declaimer did. His closing voices our sentiments exactly.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives very kind mention, and the author good advice in the suggestion that a few of us, joint possessors of an unburied tomahawk, swap it for one with a pipe combination and smoke it as a peace offering. To this we agree, if they will let us fill the pipe!

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### ENGLAND, 1894.

177TH ANNUAL.

LONDON.

MARCH 1.

We have the proceedings of three quarterly communications, viz.: September 7, and December 7, 1892, and March 1, 1893.

At the September quarterly the EARL OF MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, deputy grand master, presided.

Three hundred guineas were appropriated for the relief of the fire sufferers at St. John's, Newfoundland. The grand master seems to have found himself in the same situation that President LINCOLN did when he came to distribute the offices—he had “more pegs than holes to put them in.” The board of general purposes brought forward a proposition embodying the idea of His Royal Highness that the time had come when, in the interests of the Craft, the number of grand officers should be augmented, and in the following form:

“That an addition be made to the grand officers appointed by the most worshipful grand master, by the appointment of a grand chancellor, to rank immediately after the grand wardens, and whose duties shall be those at present assigned to the grand registrar, as set forth in Articles 31 and 32 of the Book of Constitutions, and of four additional grand deacons, and a deputy grand sword bearer, and that the same take effect on and after the grand festival of 1893.”

The above is so much as refers to the grand lodge, the remainder makes similar provision for the provincial and district grand lodges.

An amendment was moved, the effect of which was to make the new office—of grand chancellor—rank after the chaplain's instead of the warden's, the mover saying that it was known to all that the archbishop ranks before the lord chancellor, and that they should not degrade the position of grand chaplain. Past Grand Treasurer RICHARD EVE, had no interest in the paltry question whether the grand chancellor should be placed before or after the grand chaplain's. He wanted to know what they were going to have a grand

chancellor for. The proposition was stated to be made at the recommendation of the grand master, but it was really from the board of general purposes, and he did not see why they should be forced to swallow up all that the board recommended. In explanation the chairman of the board indicated that the grand registrar would, were the office of grand chancellor created, be a deputy in fact. Remarks by the deputy grand master in the chair throw further light upon the functions of the proposed new officer and of the grand registrar; upon the temper of the grand lodge, and upon the parliamentary situation when the vote was taken. He said:

Brethren, I would simply say, amusement was afforded in grand lodge just now by mention of a deputy. I do not know what the duties are, because this subject has not come under my attention, nor have I known about the proposal beforehand; but it appears to me that when a busy man undertakes Masonic duties which make heavy calls upon his time, a deputy is not out of place. Many of the offices in grand lodge and other lodges are comparative sinecures, as far as the work or trouble laid on the brothers who hold those offices goes. The office of grand registrar is not one of those. He frequently has to bring up appeals. There was an appeal, as you are all aware, here at the last meeting, which involved the going through an enormous correspondence. The grand registrar has really heavy and numerous duties; I am only taking that point. I do not know if there is anything ridiculous or to be laughed at in the idea as to why the work should be divided, and that the grand registrar should in future act as deputy to the grand chancellor. It is now proposed as an amendment to leave out all the words after "of" in the second line down to and including the word "of" near the end of the fifth line which amendment I will now put.

V.W. Brother F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.—That is against the grand master's recommendation.

The R.W. the Deputy Grand Master in the Chair.—I think I put it as fairly as possible. The amendment is, to leave out all the words that refer to the grand chancellor. I put the amendment first.

"That those words be omitted, that is, leaving out the grand chancellor."

The amendment was carried.

The president of the board did not think it respectful to the grand master to make an amendment to the resolution, but that it ought to be either accepted or rejected. He could not proceed with the remainder because it was dependent on the other, and was finally given permission to withdraw it. At the December quarterly, the EARL OF LATHOM, pro grand master on the throne—the proposition was again brought forward, except that the new name of grand chancellor was dropped and a deputy grand registrar provided for; and in that form was carried unanimously.

His Royal Highness, the PRINCE OF WALES, was nominated for re-election as grand master, and at the March (1893) quarterly he was formally proposed and unanimously elected.

A further grant of two hundred guineas was made for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John's fire, and another of one hundred guineas for the sufferers by earthquake in the Island of Zante. Liberal grants were made in aid of widows at home.

EDWARD LETCHWORTH, London (Freemason's Hall), is grand secretary.

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### MARYLAND, 1893.

107TH ANNUAL.

BALTIMORE.

NOVEMBER 21.

This elegant volume is illustrated with a steel portrait of Grand Master THOS. J. SHRYOCK, with beautiful exterior and interior views of the new temple, and a cut of the old Masonic hall in St. Paul street.

The magnificent restored temple was dedicated with imposing ceremonies September 12, 1893, by Grand Master SHRYOCK, with an adequate oration by Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, of Pennsylvania. Post prandial speeches were made by grand masters SHRYOCK: ARNOLD, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAMSON, of the District of Columbia; BURNHAM, of New York; Past Grand Master MOORE, of New Jersey; and JOHN L. THOMAS, all under the direction of Past Grand Master JOHN M. CARTER, as toast-master. The address of welcome at the opening of the dedication ceremonies, was an effort worthy the occasion. We take only the last paragraph:

And here, my brethren, with this grand offering, let us dedicate ourselves as well. We are entering the promised land after years spent in the wilderness. It is a splendid shrine. Let us resolve to make it more beautiful by practicing the virtues of which it is the school and repository. Let us resolve before heaven today to lead better lives. No more solemn hour or sacred ground could be chosen for this, realizing, as we do, that we are in the presence of the Lord of Hosts, and that the all-seeing eye of the Grand Master of the Universe is upon us. To these consecrated precincts I now welcome you and all our guests, and may the glory of God fill this house and rest upon us all.

Past Grand Master JOHN S. BERRY, the representative of Illinois, was present at the annual communication.

In his address the grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) says:

The work of the past year has been fruitful. Out of chaos order has been restored, and we are permitted to occupy the splendid quarters which are now the home of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The completion and occupancy of this magnificent temple should, and I trust will, mark a new era in Masonry in Maryland. If it does not elevate the Fraternity and its aims in our state, nothing that can happen in the future will ever do so. When we look upon and contemplate its beautiful proportions, its rich decorations, handsome adornments, and beauty of architecture, it should remind us that none but the good and true should ever be permitted to pass the outer portals of our lodge rooms, and that the material used in the construction and building up of the Fraternity in the future should be selected with care, and that no imperfect material should be used in the erection of that great spiritual edifice, which we hope to be able to hand down to posterity. Our hopes for the future of Masonry depend entirely upon the character of the material which we permit to enter our lodges, and it is the sincere desire of every true and loyal brother that from this time on, at least, the closest scrutiny will be made into the character of all the material that is presented for the builder's use.

His decisions, five in number, are not of general interest, save the following:

Can a brother who has committed suicide because of defalcation be buried with Masonic honors?

My reply was, no. And I am constrained to believe that Masonic burial should be denied to any brother who had not led an upright and honest life and reflected credit upon the Fraternity during his lifetime.

We should hesitate before giving this our approval. We do not regard Masonic burial as an endorsement of a brother's life. We think the Fraternity should be self-poised enough to say its service—like the church—alike over the grave of saint and sinner.

Past Grand Master JOHN M. CARTER presented the report of the delegates to the Masonic Congress, in which he says:

While a broad range of discussion occurred among the distinguished brethren assembled from all parts of the country, the conclusions reached were few and simple, and in accord with the most conservative and time honored interpretation of the landmarks of Masonry.

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In submitting this report we wish to make proper acknowledgment of the honor conferred in our appointment to such a pleasant duty; and we desire also to acknowledge gratefully the courteous attention and generous hospitality extended to ourselves and all the

members of the congress by Grand Master Crawford and his delegation from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as also by the local committee and brethren of Chicago.

The conclusions, correctly printed, are appended to the report.

On the recommendation of a special committee of which Bro. CARTER was chairman, the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the standing resolutions of May, 1877, be repealed and that the library be placed in the care of a committee of five to be appointed annually at the November communication by the grand master; and that the grand treasurer pay to said committee annually from the funds of the grand lodge \$600 in quarterly installments on the first day of January, April, July, and October.

The report of the Lodge of Relief, of Baltimore, shows that aid was extended to one applicant from Illinois.

The grand lodge granted charters to four new lodges; approved the grand master's decisions; recognized the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and did the usual amount of routine business.

This volume of the Maryland proceedings was received in time to have taken its proper alphabetical place in our review, but was passed with the expectation that the semi-annual volume containing the proceedings of the May communication and the report on correspondence would be received before the close of our review. We now learn, on inquiry, that the proceedings of the semi-annual will be printed with those of the annual of November, 1894. Whether this arrangement is to be perpetuated, as it might well be, we are not advised.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master; JACOB H. MEDAIRDY, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

## STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of New York.

Grand Lodge.	No. Subor- dinate.	Member- ship.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Sus- pended N. P. of Dues.	Sus- pended and Expelled.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
Alabama.....	368	11,373	630	394	195	202	521	573	52	195	..
Arizona.....	11	511	45	30	1	9	22	10	2	33	..
Arkansas.....	437	13,512	705	416	83	241	539	407	56	414	..
California.....	255	17,006	726	446	85	289	380	416	10	239	..
Colorado.....	87	6,640	526	344	28	85	192	154	6	466	..
Connecticut.....	110	16,047	576	83	34	261	93	94	5	240	..
Delaware.....	21	1,926	108	8	5	21	15	5	..	86	..
D. of Columb.*	33	4,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida*	131	4,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	390	16,664	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	848	..
Idaho.....	27	1,030	74	56	2	12	15	15	1	89	..
Illinois.....	713	48,222	3,369	1,054	316	613	1,244	664	21	2,227	..
Indiana.....	473	26,266	1,682	592	242	398	728	377	63	890	..
Indian Terry.....	55	1,910	204	182	35	27	199	63	4	240	..
Iowa.....	461	23,737	1,471	750	238	261	1,134	401	52	611	..
Kansas*.....	350	19,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky.....	458	17,942	1,565	486	337	271	664	780	30	634	..
Louisiana.....	122	4,864	450	117	34	111	155	82	2	251	..
Maine.....	193	21,487	827	123	63	321	243	223	5	310	..
Maryland.....	94	6,396	493	80	27	100	97	86	1	316	..
Massachusetts.....	232	33,936	1,884	298	61	501	360	273	1	1,251	..
Michigan.....	376	35,517	1,907	535	99	454	666	364	11	1,045	..
Minnesota.....	194	14,001	895	337	58	148	370	290	7	475	..
Mississippi.....	272	8,685	486	273	127	170	299	288	12	117	..
Missouri.....	561	30,000	1,452	888	222	393	917	568	63	812	..
Montana.....	45	2,274	175	88	16	24	53	114	..	95	..
Nebraska.....	211	10,957	918	450	103	80	540	201	9	718	..
Nevada.....	19	951	28	15	14	21	29	22	..	15	..
N. Hampshire.....	78	8,729	358	..	10	158	81	30	1	98	..
New Jersey.....	162	14,968	772	178	74	226	188	242	6	362	..
New York.....	730	83,287	5,343	981	1,244	1,437	1,285	2,162	20	2,664	..
New Mexico.....	19	754	56	41	4	10	30	36	2	23	..
N. Carolina.....	272	10,819	765	239	86	155	376	163	14	294	..
North Dakota.....	41	1,972	210	53	8	15	91	17	2	146	..
Oklahoma Ter.....	12	437	19	31	..	..	10	5	..	59	..
Ohio.....	495	38,123	2,135	698	711	518	750	1,171	42	1,079	..
Oregon.....	97	4,429	275	193	33	83	154	106	7	263	..
Pennsylvania.....	414	45,937	2,927	627	..	739	405	499	..	1,911	..
Rhode Island.....	36	4,469	251	29	6	69	32	48	..	137	..
South Carolina.....	184	6,099	345	188	..	117	169	230	..	17	..
South Dakota.....	81	3,926	353	126	13	29	180	62	..	211	..
Tennessee.....	429	17,826	834	483	128	326	568	223	46	272	..
Texas.....	561	24,472	1,573	1,048	211	380	1,414	509	64	344	..
Utah.....	8	668	60	43	11	9	26	26	1	52	..
Vermont.....	109	9,411	383	87	114	143	148	56	3	234	..
Virginia.....	267	12,000	1,000	369	60	174	407	248	24	576	..
Washington.....	89	4,837	373	321	21	50	175	74	7	559	..
West Virginia.....	101	4,759	386	103	30	71	140	106	15	281	..
Wisconsin.....	225	14,498	930	273	105	173	367	241	8	569	..
Wyoming.....	16	882	101	39	11	4	45	22	2	100	..
B. Columbia.....	11,106	713,721	40,645	14,185	5,305	9,899	16,516	12,755	680	22,883	15
Canada.....	11	968	99	46	2	9	56	12	..	108	..
Manitoba.....	348	22,064	1,410	353	153	239	596	513	6	562	..
N. Brunswick.....	45	2,142	213	86	8	16	88	41	3	150	..
N. Scotia.....	32	1,829	86	19	7	28	45	32	..	7	..
P. Edward Isl.....	63	3,113	253	72	33	40	162	164	2	139	..
Quebec.....	12	493	12	6	2	8	16	15	..	7	..
Quebec.....	56	3,162	212	40	18	39	90	109	5	27	..
	570	33,771	2,285	622	223	379	993	886	16	993	7
Total.....	11,676	747,492	42,930	14,807	5,528	10,278	17,509	13,641	696	23,876	22

\*Last year's report.

COMPARISON TABLE.

GRAND LODGE.	Numerical Standing.	Subordinate Lodges.			Percentage of New Work.	Percentage of Net Gain.	Ratio of New Work.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.			
Alabama	23	124	8	31	.05.63	.01.74	37
Arizona	49	82	21	47	.09.42	.06.90	7
Arkansas	21			31	.05.37	.03.16	39
California	15	464	13	67	.04.33	.01.43	44
Colorado	29	610	19	76	.08.52	.07.55	14
Connecticut	17	557	26	146	.03.64	.01.51	48
Delaware	42	311	21	91	.05.89	.04.70	31
District of Columbia*	35	546	55	192	.09.29	.07.47	8
Florida*	38	112	9	31	.07.70	.07.60	17
Georgia	16			42		.05.36	...
Idaho	44	119	11	38	.07.86	.09.45	16
Illinois	2	585	13	67	.07.33	.04.84	19
Indiana	8	337	10	55	.06.63	.03.50	25
Indian Territory	43	72	10	34	.12.21	.14.37	2
Iowa	10	209	11	51	.06.36	.02.63	30
Kansas*	12	313	11	57	.06.76	.07.96	21
Kentucky	13	391	8	37	.09.	.03.66	9
Louisiana	32	202	14	40	.09.75	.05.47	4
Maine	11	380	30	111	.03.90	.01.46	47
Maryland	30	251	14	68	.06.69	.05.19	23
Massachusetts	6	489	32	146	.05.76	.03.82	33
Michigan	5	578	19	94	.05.53	.03.03	38
Minnesota	20	674	16	72	.06.62	.03.51	27
Mississippi	28	163	11	32	.05.66	.01.36	36
Missouri	7	405	13	53	.05.	.02.71	41
Montana	40	141	13	50	.08.	.04.36	15
Nebraska	24	314	19	52	.09.	.07.	10
Nevada	45	124	15	50	.02.90	...	49
New Hampshire	27	301	25	112	.04.15	.01.14	46
New Jersey	18	297	7	92	.05.29	.02.48	40
New York	1	617	18	115	.06.62	.03.30	26
New Mexico	47	97	16	40	.07.66	.03.14	18
North Carolina	25	133	12	40	.07.27	.02.79	20
North Dakota	41	191	19	48	.11.50	.08.	3
Oklahoma Territory	50	79	11	36	.05.	.15.60	42
Ohio	4	446	8	77	.05.76	.02.91	34
Oregon	37	181	13	46	.06.60	.06.31	28
Pennsylvania	3	500	21	111	.06.65	.04.33	24
Rhode Island	36	450	36	124	.05.79	.03.16	32
South Carolina	31	146	16	33	.05.67	...	35
South Dakota	39	207	15	48	.09.50	.05.68	6
Tennessee	14	234	9	41	.04.75	.01.55	43
Texas	9	252	9	44	.06.52	.01.42	29
Utah	48	144	24	83	.09.74	.08.44	5
Vermont	26	282	20	94	.04.19	.02.55	45
Virginia	22	303	9	45	.08.75	.05.04	11
Washington	33	228	11	54	.08.72	.13.06	12
West Virginia	34	150	8	47	.08.62	.06.27	13
Wisconsin	19	339	12	64	.06.70	.04.31	22
Wyoming	46	183	14	55	.12.91	.12.79	1
British Columbia		173	12	69	.11.51	.12.55	
Canada		314	11	63	.06.55	.02.61	
Manitoba		179	17	47	.10.69	.07.53	
New Brunswick		132	14	57	.04.72		
Nova Scotia		109	17	49	.08.50	.04.50	
Prince Edward Island		91	22	41	.04.60		
Quebec		124	15	56	.06.76	.00.86	

\*Last year's report.

## MEMBERSHIP—MASONIC GRADES.

	LODGE.	CHAPTER.	COMMANDERY.
	Master Masons.	Royal Arch Masons.	Knights Templar.
Alabama.....	11,373	1,079	357
Arizona.....	511	161	110
Arkansas.....	13,512	1,959	494
California.....	17,006	5,033	2,790
Colorado.....	6,640	2,415	1,583
Connecticut.....	16,047	48,62	2,029
Delaware.....	1,926	515	300
District of Columbia.....		2,120	1,333
Florida.....		496	71
Georgia.....	16,664	3,121	597
Idaho.....	1,030		108
Illinois.....	48,222	15,388	8,523
Indiana.....	26,266	6,196	3,255
Indian Territory.....	1,910	325	34
Iowa.....	23,737	6,855	4,049
Kansas.....		4,699	2,938
Kentucky.....	17,942	2,675	1,821
Louisiana.....	4,864	765	280
Maine.....	21,487	5,231	2,645
Maryland.....	6,396	1,512	920
Massachusetts.....	33,936	12,742	*9,589
Michigan.....	35,517	10,245	5,000
Minnesota.....	14,001	4,329	2,243
Mississippi.....	8,685	1,389	360
Missouri.....	30,000	6,268	3,929
Montana.....	2,274	620	332
Nebraska.....	10,957	2,786	1,386
Nevada.....	951	295	128
New Hampshire.....	8,729	3,047	1,740
New Jersey.....	14,968	3,033	1,626
New York.....	83,287	18,344	10,435
New Mexico.....	754		175
North Carolina.....	10,819	732	285
North Dakota.....	1,972	625	229
Oklahoma Territory.....	437		37
Ohio.....	38,123	13,024	7,134
Oregon.....	4,429	1,218	327
Pennsylvania.....	45,937	14,174	9,532
Rhode Island.....	4,469	2,275	(See Mass.)
South Carolina.....	6,099	653	90
South Dakota.....	3,926	1,426	660
Tennessee.....	17,826	2,472	1,096
Texas.....	24,472	5,120	1,722
Utah.....	668		161
Vermont.....	9,411	2,502	1,281
Virginia.....	12,000	2,310	1,213
Washington.....	4,837	1,047	426
West Virginia.....	4,759	1,027	701
Wisconsin.....	14,498	5,002	2,487
Wyoming.....	882		198
	713,721	187,311	97,765
British Columbia.....	968		
Canada.....	22,064	4,023	
Manitoba.....	2,142		
New Brunswick.....	1,820		
Nova Scotia.....	3,113	561	
Prince Edward Island.....	493		
Quebec.....	3,162	425	

\*Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1891	1892	1893	1894
Grand Lodges.....	56	56	56	57
Number of Subordinate Lodges.....	11,029	11,216	11,457	11,676
Raised.....	38,186	43,345	43,127	42,930
Affiliated.....	14,393	16,649	16,470	14,807
Restored.....	5,552	5,900	6,081	5,528
Died.....	8,873	10,242	10,542	10,278
Dimitted.....	16,709	20,086	18,372	17,509
Suspended for non-payment of dues...	12,597	14,113	13,035	13,641
Suspended and expelled.....	595	717	686	676
Membership.....	670,170	697,842	723,662	747,492

Based upon the Tables we find that in the Grand Lodges of the United States—

- The accession by new work has been..... $5\frac{8.8}{100}$  per cent.
- The additions by affiliation and restoration... $2\frac{8.2}{100}$  per cent.
- The losses by death are..... $1\frac{11}{100}$  per cent.
- The losses for non-payment of dues equal.... $1\frac{8.4}{100}$  per cent.
- The losses by dismissal equal..... $2\frac{3.9}{100}$  per cent.
- The net gain of the year (22,868) is equal to... $3\frac{3.1}{100}$  per cent.

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Iowa, Maine, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, etc.

The average of membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following: District of Columbia (192), Connecticut (146), Massachusetts (146), Rhode Island (124), New York (115), New Hampshire (112), Maine (111), Pennsylvania (111), etc.

The Jurisdictions having Lodges of the largest membership are in the following order: Minnesota (674), New York (617), Colorado (610), Illinois (585), Michigan (578), Connecticut (557), District of Columbia (546), Pennsylvania (500), Massachusetts (489), California (464), Rhode Island (450), Ohio (446), etc.



*APPENDIX.*

*PART II.*

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LODGE DIRECTORY,  
TABULATED STATEMENTS,  
REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND  
MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

## LOGGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice; name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

\*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	T. E. Givens.....	J. A. Williamson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.....	Frank T. Butzow.....	T. D. Healy.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	Kirkwood.....	H. L. Kampen.....	J. F. Kyler.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
67	Acacia.....	LaSalle.....	Geo. M. Messner.....	Thomas Young, Jr.....	Third Wednesday of each month.....
277	Accordia.....	Chicago.....	F. Emil Garich.....	Carl Strack.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
529	Adams.....	Plainville.....	Melvin W. Bowker.....	George Collins.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
749	Akin.....	Thompsonville.....	Enoch Summers.....	Jas. J. Bundy.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
506	Albany.....	Albany.....	Amos Fletcher.....	D. S. Efner.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
252	Aledo.....	Aledo.....	Warren S. Welsh.....	W. W. Moorhead.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	M. A. Henderson.....	Isaac Marks.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Edward Smith.....	W. F. Courter.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
497	Alma.....	Steeleville.....	S. J. Steele.....	J. M. Pillers.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	H. C. Yetter.....	W. E. Mabee.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
748	Alfa.....	Alfa.....	C. E. Johnson.....	D. E. Potter.....	Second Saturday of each month.....
533	Altamont.....	Altamont.....	Isaac A. Sprinkle.....	S. S. Rice.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
330	Allona.....	Altona.....	L. K. Byers.....	W. H. Givier.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
142	Ames.....	Shelfield.....	Wm. Radcliff.....	B. S. Williams.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
371	Amity.....	Turner.....	Chas. E. Norris.....	Albert H. Hills.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
262	Amon.....	DeWitt.....	E. M. Taylor.....	R. L. Rosencrans.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
510	Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	Ira H. Bufum.....	Charles Roberts.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth.....	P. H. Pease.....	D. C. Brien.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
520	Anna.....	Anna.....	John Spire.....	J. E. Terpmiltz.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
433	Anawan.....	Atkinson.....	David Porter.....	D. Griffin.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
127	Antioch.....	Millburn.....	Alexander Trotter.....	James Murrice.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Warren H. Willmot.....	D. A. Holmes.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
642	Apollo.....	Chicago.....	Nicholas G. Conybear.....	Standish Acres.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
548	Apple River.....	Apple River.....	E. M. Maynard.....	J. Stewart Lemont.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
717	Arcana.....	Chicago.....	George Leighton.....	Alfred V. Morris.....	Wednesday of each week.....
366	Arcola.....	Arcola.....	T. L. Vradenburg.....	C. I. Kagey.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
354	Ark and Anchor.....	Auburn.....	William M. Hill.....	M. G. Wadsworth.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
378	Aroma.....	Waldron.....	George W. Swan.....	C. W. McElwain.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
737	Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	A. G. Barnes.....	H. B. Maurice.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
825	Arthur.....	Arthur.....	J. E. Carlson.....	S. H. Baker.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
308	Ashlar.....	Chicago.....	Edward J. Farnum.....	Geo. M. Darling.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
390	Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	C. R. Mitchell.....	W. R. Comstock.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
531	Ashton.....	Ashton.....	Wm. Vaughan.....	Charles S. Brewer.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....

100 Astoria	J. B. Snedeker	E. W. Fackler	Saturday on or before full moon.
793 A. T. Darrab	S. G. Jarvis	A. W. Lapham	First and third Wednesdays of each month
165 Atlanta	Maskell Lee	B. J. Pumphely	First and third Mondays of each month
651 Atwood	E. F. Cramer	John H. Easton	Saturday on or before full moon
789 Auburn Park	James S. Wheeler, jr.	W. L. Carpenter	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254 Aurora	H. L. Bunnell	H. M. Grant	First and third Mondays of each month
253 Avon Harmony	Geo. E. Simmons	F. M. Nance	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
572 Bardolph	N. H. Jackson	Nate Colby	First Tuesday of each month
34 Barry	W. W. Watson	H. A. Maxwell	Saturday on or before full moon
618 Basco	Wm. Priesman	H. L. Langerhaus	Saturday before full moon
404 Batavia	W. G. Moff	W. G. Rott	First and third Saturdays of each month
494 Bath	H. C. Allen	C. R. Roff	Second Tuesday of each month
771 Bay City	Wm. S. Moseley	J. S. Allen	Saturday on or before full moon
784 Beacon Light	Fred Arthur Rich	William Davison	First Friday of June, July, August, September, and 1st and 3rd Fridays of remaining months.
822 Belknap	S. D. Peeler	A. L. Brown	Thursday on or before each full moon
696 Belle River	W. R. Ross	W. L. Jones	Saturday on or before full moon
60 Belvidere	Edward L. Munn	C. E. Kelsey	First and third Mondays of each month
365 Bement	Thomas J. Tucker	T. T. Pettit	Saturday on or before full moon
52 Benevolent	F. A. Nevill	H. C. Wegehof	First and third Tuesdays of each month
818 Ben Hur	Adolph A. Kuhn	Herman H. Schlee	Thursday evening of each week
297 Benjamin	John W. Creechmur	P. M. Folckemer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
64 Benton	W. D. Jackson	W. R. Browning	Saturday on or after full moon
619 Berwick	F. M. Devoss	William Mills	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
406 Bethalto	Wm. Montgomery	John G. Klein	Saturday on or before full moon
359 Blackberry	Joseph Cox	C. E. Morrill	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
338 Black Hawk	Austin D. Barber	R. S. Gordon	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
333 Blair	James Glen	M. H. Buzzell	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
271 Blandinsville	O. F. Kirkpatrick	S. C. Barlow	First and third Tuesdays of each month
448 Blazing Star	Henry F. Kett	John Glaze	Friday after full moon
148 Bloomfield	C. A. Furlong	A. H. Wilson	Saturday on or before full moon
43 Bloomington	D. D. Darrab	E. A. Hudkins	First and third Thursdays of each month
082 Blue Mound	John D. Logan	H. R. Benson	Saturday on or before full moon
647 Blueville	John McBride	Frank M. Abrams	Thursday on or before full moon
1 Bodley	Philip C. Hayden	H. O. Minnis	Thursday on or before full moon
412 Bowen	W. C. Graham	Albert Demaree	Second and third Mondays of each month
486 Bowen	C. C. Marsh	Geo. W. Timmerman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
514 Bradford	James E. Noyes	F. C. Erwin	Friday on or before full moon
704 Bradwood	John Ray	James M. Hamilton	Second and third Saturdays of each month
386 Bridgeport	W. S. Buchanan	F. M. Muhlig	Thursday on or before full moon
791 Broadlands	W. S. Towne	C. M. Piper	First and third Thursdays of each month
461 Bromwell	J. L. Long	Lewis Ault	*Saturday after full moon
282 Brooklyn	Aid Bradshaw	W. J. Fear	Saturday on or before full moon
634 Buckley	M. B. Waterman	Willis N. Hills	Wednesday on or before full moon
399 Buda	J. R. Brainard	John Heaney	Wednesday on or before full moon
151 Bunker Hill	N. P. Frost	G. E. Teagarden	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
		F. J. Stehlin	Thursday on or before full moon

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Geo. W. Bird	N. W. Isaacson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
698	Burnside	Burnside	Peter Jackson	W. J. Singleton	Saturday on or before full moon
688	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	L. W. Hendershot	Jas. R. Ennis	Saturday on or before full moon
274	Byron	Byron	John S. Kosier	J. C. Woodburn	Third Thursday of each month
337	Cairo	Cairo	J. W. Morris	Norton Renfro	Second Monday of each month
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	G. W. Bagby	I. A. Creelius	Thursday on or before full moon
792	Calhoun	Hardin	John T. Linkogle	J. W. Becker	First and third Mondays of each month
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Nelson A. Cool	H. B. Robinson	Wednesday on or before full moon
440	Camargo	Camargo	W. F. Jarman	Thornnton Long	Wednesday on or before full moon
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	C. R. Dalrymple	R. H. Hinman	First and third Thursdays of each month
648	Camden	Camden	M. E. Cady	L. C. Campbell	Saturday on or before full moon
575	Capron	Capron	Joseph W. Waterson	C. F. Hilyer	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
732	Carman	Carman	James C. Watson	C. F. Hayward	Saturday on or before full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	M. W. Spencer	Wm. P. Thley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	George W. Davis	J. B. Nulton	First and third Mondays of each month
442	Cass	Cass	W. W. Bruce	John Brooks	Monday on or before full moon
23	Cass	Cass	W. W. Bruce	John Brooks	Monday on or before full moon
285	Cathin	Beardstown	T. L. Smith	F. L. Angter	First and third Mondays of each month
441	Cathin	Cathin	A. C. Olmstead	Albert Church	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
444	Cave in Rock	Cave in Rock	James Millikan	James M. Carr	Saturday on or before full moon
124	Cedar	Morris	H. C. Claypool	E. L. Lott	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month
747	Centennial	Philo.	William P. Wise	Frank Brewer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
71	Central	Springfield	Arthur Huntington	B. F. Tolbott	Second Monday of each month
201	Centralia	Centralia	John L. Davis	D. B. Robertson	First and third Fridays of each month
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	John S. Ater	Geo. H. Moore	Friday on or before full moon
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	S. J. Hobbs	A. M. Pendleton	Saturday on or before full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	M. D. Skaggs	A. M. Pendleton	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
292	Channahon	Channahon	Albert T. Randall	Ephraim West	Tuesday before full moon
719	Chapel Hill	Woff Creek	L. L. Gallemore	I. N. Lentz	Saturday on or before full moon
35	Charleston	Charleston	George M. Sefton	G. W. Rosebraugh	Tuesday before full moon
286	Charleston	Litchfield	S. A. Varner	Jno. W. Rose	Tuesday before full moon
523	Chatham	Chatham	Wm. J. Smith	R. M. Foster	First and third Thursdays of each month
539	Chatham	Chatham	Wm. G. Messler	R. W. Sears	Saturday on or before full moon
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Robert Blaney	T. P. H. Trescott	First and third Fridays of each month
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	John W. Riggs	J. M. Ruggles	Wednesday on or before full moon
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	J. C. Blackwell	A. H. Coptland	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Wm. Hartzell	O. M. Simmons	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
72	Chester	Chester	J. J. Leach	Z. T. Lee	Monday on or before full moon
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	B. J. Greenebaum	Nathan Hester	First and third Mondays of each month
437	Chicago	Chicago	Wm. Thornberry	L. A. Lumkins	First Thursday in each month
707	Circle	Mattson	E. W. Childes	Jerry Ishler	Saturday on or before full moon
693	Clark	Martinsville	Henry C. Peck	Joe W. Ohil	First and third Mondays of each month
153	Clay	Ashley	Henry C. Peck	Joe W. Ohil	First and third Mondays of each month

488	Clay City	Clay City	W. F. Drausfield	John H. Waespe	Tuesday on or before full moon.
489	Clayton	Clayton	Alva F. Jones	J. W. Dickson	First and third Mondays of each month.
600	Clement	Cleveland	Jonas H. Stafford	B. L. Shuey	Saturday on or before full moon.
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Charles F. Freund	John F. Binns	First and third Thursdays of each month.
688	Clifton	Chicago	Peter Wright	H. R. Brickett	Tuesday on or before full moon.
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Frank E. Blane	A. W. Hartley	Third Monday of each month.
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	E. C. Hawley	J. F. Murphy	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
466	Cobden	Cobden	E. D. Lawrence	L. G. Clay	Friday on or before full moon.
781	Colchester	Colchester	T. J. Richards	Albert J. Smith	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
798	Colfax	Colfax	F. E. Bonifield	H. L. Henline	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	W. C. Hadley	D. W. Jones	Tuesday on or before full moon.
474	Columbia	Chicago	M. G. Nixon	James McKee	Saturday on or before full moon.
819	Columbian	Chicago	D. P. Lawless	Arthur S. Irwin	First and third Fridays of each month.
227	Columbus	Columbus	Jesse F. Beal	J. A. Lohse	Wednesday on or before full moon.
641	Comit	Milledgeville	Rudolph Wendt	B. U. Ewing	Monday on or before full moon.
783	Constantia	Chicago	William R. Freck	Charles Thompson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
480	Cooper	Willow Hill	H. A. Eidson	D. Zimmerman	Saturday on or before full moon.
549	Cordova	Cordova	T. H. Stetler	E. E. Mitchell	First and third Fridays of each month.
309	Corinthian	Paw Paw	E. A. Day	Geo. L. Ward	Saturday after full moon.
808	Cornland	Cornland	Wm. F. Hoig	Geo. L. Ward	First and third Fridays of each month.
328	Covenant	Chicago	G. W. Smith	W. A. Wood	Saturdays on or before full and new moon.
666	Crawford	Eaton	F. B. Wilson	D. H. Harris	*Tuesday on or before full moon.
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Daniel Dimon	J. F. VanVoorhis	First Monday of each month.
320	Creston	Creston	W. C. Trowbridge	Henry Cole	Third Saturday of each month.
763	Crete	Crete	F. M. Mosher	Henry Shirey	Monday on or before full moon.
534	Cuba	Cuba	Jacob M. Landis	Wm. B. Sipes	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	William N. Byler	J. H. Ranck	Saturday on or before full moon.
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	John W. Vance	John S. Poppie	Saturday on or before full moon.
742	Danvers	Danvers	Wm. R. Constant	W. W. Judd	Saturday on or before full moon.
556	Dawson	Dawson	Moritz Wolf	Fred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week.
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Albert L. Martin	George O. Dean	Saturday on or after full moon.
Dean	U.D.	Ava	Alonzo M. Eager	Wm. M. Thexton	First and third Thursdays of each month.
310	Dearborn	Chicago	James Rogers	Chas. W. Garner	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	Edward J. Hamma	Jas. H. Fuller	Tuesday on or before full moon.
812	DeLand	DeLand	J. W. Crabb	H. M. Gilmore	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
156	Delavan	Delavan	S. J. Davis	J. T. Merry	Saturday on or before full moon.
525	Delia	Elliottstown	E. E. Meck	P. E. Long	Saturday on or before full moon.
464	Denver	Denver	F. P. Reagins	Jas. A. Helm	Saturday on or before full moon.
287	DeSoto	DeSoto	James M. Kirk	D. MacArthur	Friday on or before full moon.
84	DeWitt	Chicago	R. F. Laughlin	O. J. Reese	Saturday on or before full moon.
245	Dills	Hickory Ridge	Jas. F. Richardson	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month.
581	Dongola	Dongola	M. N. Allen	W. H. Young	Tuesday before each full moon.
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	M. R. McKinley	H. H. Parks	First Thursday of each month.
319	Doric	Moline	Peter W. Lill	John Lebrock	First Saturday in each month.
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	Mer W. Lill	J. W. Rigby	First and third Fridays of each month.
190	Dunfee	Dunfee	M. Quackenbush	L. T. Stocking	*Monday on or before full moon.
321	Dunlap	Morrison	J. E. Wooters	W. A. Honsel	Second Thursday of each month.
324	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	J. E. Wooters	W. A. Honsel	Second Thursday of each month.

*LOGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	W. E. Twier.....	A. J. Barringham.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	Frank J. Curtis.....	R. A. Pascaud.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
672	Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	John S. Barger.....	H. C. Whiteside.....	Saturday after each full moon.
820	Edgar.....	Hume.....	Geo. W. Hughes.....	H. E. Shepherd.....	First Tuesday of each month.
184	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Joseph Danks.....	John McDonald.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
190	Edward Dobbins.....	Lawrenceville.....	Frank C. Merve.....	H. B. Andrews.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
349	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	Thos. W. Springet.....	T. M. Crossman.....	First Friday of each month.
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Edinburgh.....	William B. Wright.....	T. J. Bolling.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
579	Elbridge.....	Rockford.....	G. W. Billings.....	John T. Fears.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
388	El Dara.....	Perrell.....	W. H. Stubbs.....	A. J. Brown.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
170	El Dorado.....	El Dara.....	W. R. Landrum.....	W. S. Summers.....	Second and fourth full moon.
117	Elgin.....	Eldorado.....	S. A. Whitley.....	Thos. E. Lawrence.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
276	Elizabeth.....	Elizabethtown.....	Robt T. Chapman.....	J. Q. A. Ledbetter.....	Saturday after full moon.
246	El Paso.....	El Paso.....	Henry M. Winders.....	Isaac Cannon.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	N. M. Wetzel.....	Hiram Ingersoll.....	Second Monday of each month.
796	E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse.....	John H. Wolfe.....	A. M. Hannaford.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
125	Empire.....	Pekin.....	John N. Huffman.....	H. P. Weyhrich.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	J. N. Wilson.....	E. F. Jordan.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
690	Englewood.....	Chicago.....	Jas. Herbert Winn.....	Frank Sheffield.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	J. G. Bunker.....	G. A. Bourland.....	Monday on or before full moon.
667	Erie.....	Erie.....	William Smith.....	Robert T. James.....	First Thursday of each month.
315	Ervin.....	Alton.....	J. C. Koenig.....	A. Schow.....	Tuesday before and after full moon.
65	Euclid.....	Naperville.....	Jonathan F. Royce.....	E. E. Sargent.....	Friday on or before full moon.
69	Eureka.....	Milan.....	Wm. F. Tenges.....	R. B. Olmsted.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
584	Evaus.....	Bvanston.....	Ford J. Allen.....	Charles Raymond.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
414	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Thomas Briggs.....	Thurston Stabeck.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
170	Evergreen.....	Freeport.....	G. W. Graham.....	W. N. Cronkrick.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Jas. B. Hill.....	John C. Webb.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
87	Excelsior.....	Freeport.....	Cyrus J. Wells.....	W. H. Blosser.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
424	Exeter.....	Exeter.....	F. C. Funk.....	S. H. Funk.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
206	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	Henry Sissel.....	L. D. Bennett.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
590	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	Samuel A. Hess.....	Joseph A. Cox.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
350	Fairview.....	Fairview.....	John W. Gladdis.....	George Wilson.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
710	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	Henry Funk.....	A. D. Josselyn.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
223	Farmers.....	Pellonia.....	F. M. Jones.....	George Rush.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
182	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Wm. H. Miller.....	R. V. DeGroff.....	Friday on or before full moon.
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	H. C. Purdy.....	Joseph Fozard.....	Tuesday before full moon.
152	Fidelity.....	Medora.....	Henry C. Kemper.....	Willis F. Keller.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
582	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	F. F. Loelke.....	Ellas F. Brown.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
670	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	G. W. Miller.....	H. H. Miller.....	Monday on or before full moon.
831	Findlay.....	Findlay.....	W. B. Wallace.....	Walter Van Allen.....	Saturday on or before full moon.

385	Fisher	Grove City	Wm. Armstrong	O. Z. Housley	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	Flora	W. A. Moore	S. L. Bowman	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	Forrest	Fred Duckett	T. M. Palmer	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
367	Frankfort	Frankfort	J. A. Jones	W. W. Skinner	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Wm. F. St. Clare	S. B. Gillham	Saturday on or before full moon
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Geo. D. Black	N. A. Whitney	Saturday on or before full moon
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Henry F. Ward	Daniel Hall	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	Wm. H. Wilderman	Fred Moerer	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	Caucellus McClure	S. U. Lavery	Saturday on or before full moon
7	Friendship	Dixon	J. H. Williams	S. B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	Grafton	C. P. Stafford	C. J. Staten	Thursday on or before full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	R. E. Moon	Geo. B. Robinson	Monday on or before full moon
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	J. C. D. Carr	D. B. Grattan	Saturday on or before full moon
243	Galva	Galva	Chas. E. Hempstead	J. W. Dexter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
141	Garden City	Chicago	Chas. E. Hempstead	G. H. W. Barnard	Wednesday of each week
573	Gardner	Gardner	W. S. Allison	J. G. Croker	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
686	Garfield	Chicago	James B. French	Joseph A. Painter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
139	Geneva	Geneva	Charles W. Grant	J. J. Howard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
298	Genoa	Genoa	James M. Harvey	Geo. E. Sisley, P. T.	Wednesday on or before full moon
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Absalom Jones	J. L. Robertson	First and third Mondays of each month
182	Germania	Chicago	Chas. F. Hallbauer	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson City	L. E. Rockwood	P. C. McKay	First and third Mondays of each month
383	Gill	Lynnville	Thomas Gibbs	Richard Boston	Tuesday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	L. M. Cruson	Jacob Querebach	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
809	Gillham	Wolburn	Delbert Guties	William E. Brown	Thursday on or before full moon
591	Gilman	Gilman	Charles Meyer	William Killian	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
171	Girard	Girard	W. W. Bristow	O. B. Metcalf	Monday on or before full moon
131	Golconda	Golconda	Julius H. Benham	H. Claushan	Saturday on or before full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	Elden E. James	W. L. Kreider	First and third Tuesdays of each month
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	John W. White	Lee H. Wilson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	G. A. Lackens	H. A. Allison	Saturday on or before full moon
744	Goode	Brayfield	J. C. Stanfield	J. D. Bellamy	Friday before each full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Joseph Hunter	D. R. Wilkins	Monday on or before full moon
669	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Chas. M. Gaunt	J. D. Bristow	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
776	Grand Crossing	Grand Crossing	Willie Wilson	L. A. Pierce	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
740	Grand Park	Grand Park	James Dickey	R. Richardson	Friday on or before full moon
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	R. T. Metcalf	J. T. Callaway	Friday on or before full moon
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Geo. W. Tinsword	James H. Alsop	*Thursday on or before full moon
125	Greenup	Greenup	Park C. Morgan	A. R. Bosworth	Tuesday on or before full moon
653	Greenup	Greenview	Frank P. Eldridge	John A. Petrie	Wednesday on or before full moon
245	Greenview	Greenview	Ed. Baumberger	Jos. G. Wright	Tuesday on or before full moon
48	Griggsville	Griggsville	Thomas M. Watson	Stephen Oliver	Tuesday on or before full moon
824	Grove	Downer's Grove	James M. Barr	E. L. Godfrey	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
352	Groveland	Groveland	Joel T. O'Brien	M. Kutnewsky	Saturday before full moon
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	A. T. Hazel	Green W. Hazel	Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
449	Hampshire	Hampshire	J. W. Mowat	Geo. H. York	First and third Tuesdays of each month
20	Hancock	Carthage	W. C. Hamilton	Junius C. Ferris	Monday on or before full moon
731	Harbor	South Chicago	Harman S. Burke	J. S. Willard	Wednesday of each week

*Lodge Directory.—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	George H. Lee	Wm. P. Croxton	Saturday on or before full moon
75	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	J. Mulvain	Geo. P. Hopkins	Thursday on or before full moon
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Earl B. Bartlett	T. Andrew Vogt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	John H. Hughes	A. Wood	First and third Mondays of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	A. G. Almey	Chas. P. Skages	First Wednesday of each month
309	Harvard	Harvard	W. S. Wellington	W. S. Wakeley	First and third Mondays of each month
88	Havana	Havana	Joseph E. Naylor	U. L. Town	First Monday of each month
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	John N. Kelly	John T. Kelly	First and third Saturdays of each month
604	Hebron	Hebron	D. A. Clark	Frank Rowe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
820	Henderson	Kennedy	James F. McDonald	W. W. Johnston	Saturday on or before full moon
119	Henry	Chicago	Charles R. Jones	Edwin Disosway	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
669	Herder	Chicago	Henry Dietz	Philip Kastler	First and third Mondays of each month
350	Hermitage	Quincy	Nathan E. Hollister	J. H. Wemkoener	First and third Mondays of each month
153	Herrick	Pontoonsuc	John Jackson	William Runcie	Saturday on or before full moon
663	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	Geo. H. Harrison	Alex. Abernethy	Saturday on or before full moon
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Edgar B. Thompson	H. B. Chandler	Wednesday of each week
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	S. T. Thery	John T. Shannon	First and third Saturdays in each month
249	Hibbard	Brighton	F. W. Fralich	H. G. Stall	Thursday on or before full moon
583	Hickley	Hickley	Henry Rincker	T. C. Kubner	Thursday on or before full moon
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	H. H. Hopkins	A. W. Hubbard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
649	Hindsboro U. D.	Hindsboro	J. W. Reeds	J. C. Barnes	Wednesday on or before full moon
26	Hiram	Hindsdale	John P. Mohr	H. Geo. Prouty	Saturday on or before full moon
508	Home	Henderson	John Young	Geo. Howe	Friday of each week
199	Homer	Chicago	G. W. Barslow	J. I. D. Westervelt	Tuesday on or before full moon
162	Hope	Homer	M. J. Spencer	F. M. Conkey	Friday on or before full moon
629	Hopedale	Hopedale	James B. Jordan	Wm. P. Askins	First Thursday of each month
363	Horob.	Blmwood	B. H. Shulte	D. S. McQueen	Tuesday of each week
554	Horicon	Rochelle	Geo. W. Humberacker	J. H. Spring	First and third Tuesdays of each month
465	Humbolt	Rochelle	Frank Barker	G. W. Hamer	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
130	Huntsville	Ottawa	Phillip Leiner	Charles A. Dawell	Saturday on or before full moon
688	Hutton	Huntsville	C. H. Phelps	A. K. Allen	Monday on or before full moon
263	Illinois	Huntsville	William L. Bishop	Charles A. Riggs	Saturday on or before full moon
679	Illinois Central	Huntsville	A. N. Rosecrans	C. C. Schofield	Fourth Tuesday of each month
521	Illopolis City	Peoria	James M. Cutright	Chas. T. Tapping	First and third Mondays of each month
327	Industry	Amboy	P. M. James	W. B. Vaughan	Monday before full moon
691	Iola	Illinois City	Joseph Ryan	William Drury	Thursday on or before full moon
312	Ionic	Illopolis	B. J. Dorrell	David Johnston	Saturday on or before full moon
213	Ipava	Industry	E. D. Goble	T. Z. Creck	Wednesday on or before full moon
		Iola	Samuel Marshal	Wm. H. Morgan	Second Monday of each month
		Decatur	J. H. Culver	J. S. McClelland	Saturday on or before full moon
		Ipava	J. W. Quillin	W. A. Babcock	Saturday on or before full moon

455 Irving	Irving	Joseph Platt	I. L. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon
53 Jackson	Shelbyville	A. F. Allen	E. J. Scarborough	Wednesday on or before full moon
570 Jacksonville	Jacksonville	John Rottger	Emerson F. Glover	First and third Thursdays of each month
510 J. D. Moody	Joka	Walter C. Irwin	B. F. Middleton	Friday on or before full moon
368 Jefferson	Opycke	M. V. B. Montgomery	J. C. Tucker	Wednesday on or before full moon
480 Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Frank L. Heath	Henry C. Jamison	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
394 Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Robert S. Beatty	Jno. C. Gaskill	Monday on or before full moon
30 Jerusalem	Aurora	G. Wideman	Chas. A. Gauser	First and third Tuesdays of each month
318 J. L. Anderson	Augusta	James A. Robertson	G. H. Slingerland	Thursday on or before full moon
278 Jo Daviess	Warren	W. F. Conyne	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
713 Johnsonville	Johnsonville	F. M. Turner	Charles S. Jones	First and third Saturdays of each month
111 Jonesboro	Jonesboro	James A. Peak	Alex. J. Nimms	Saturday on or before full moon
706 Joppa	Cowden	O. A. Moore	C. R. Torrence	Wednesday on or before full moon
537 J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	H. J. Robinson	D. L. Dilling	Friday on or before full moon
389 Kankakee	Kankakee	F. S. Hatch	C. F. Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month
280 Kansas	Kansas	W. S. Brown	John A. Payne	Wednesday on or before full moon
86 Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Abram Brown	W. N. Beare	First Saturday after first quarter of each month
36 Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	John Hagie	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
340 Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Richard Kimball	A. M. Blossam	Wednesday on or before full moon
471 Kendall	Yorkville	G. F. Hoadley	Geo. H. Vankmoun	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
420 Kendrick	Mound Station	Jay Brown	Ed. T. Bradney	Wednesday on or before full moon
804 Kensington	Kensington	John Campbell	Geo. R. Dillon	Monday of each week
800 Kenwood	Chicago	John Cheshire	Geo. R. Dillon	First and third Thursdays
158 Kewanee	Kewanee	Alex. McLean	Wm. H. Cheshire	First and third Fridays of each month
639 Keystone	Chicago	Lorenz H. Kurzka	G. W. Hodge	First and third Wednesdays of each month
311 Kilwinning	Chicago	Hugh D. Hunter	John L. Weyhe	First and third Thursdays of each month
353 Kinderhook	Kinderhook	George Lawarane	A. R. Pollock	Wednesday on or before full moon
197 King Solomon	Kane	Newton H. Glase	C. S. Armour	Saturday on or before full moon
266 Kington	Fairweather	Lucius M. Morrison	T. F. Williams	Thursday on or before full moon
398 Kinmundy	Kinmundy	C. Rohrbough	Wm. D. Gamble	First and third Tuesdays in each month
462 Kishwaukee	Kingston	A. H. Clark	A. M. Young	First and third Thursdays in each month
66 Knoxville	Farina	J. W. Lackey	John McLean	Thursday on or before full moon
601 Lacon	Lacon	M. M. Mallary	R. L. Everts	*Saturday on or before full moon
61 La Fayette	Grand Tower	C. D. Gardner	H. E. Rowley	Thursday on or before full moon
657 La Grange	La Grange	P. C. Gardner	H. C. Salls	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
170 La Harpe	La Harpe	William O. Butler	J. A. Hicks	First and third Tuesdays of each month
739 Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Perrin W. Duncan	J. R. Booth	Saturday before full moon
789 Lakeside	Chicago	Buchanan Currie	Geo. W. Duncan	Saturday nearest full moon
774 Lake View	Chicago	Fred W. Taylor	Geo. H. Frizzell	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
459 Lambert	Quincy	F. Thurman	O. B. Wood	First and third Tuesdays of each month
423 La Moille	La Moille	W. R. Madison	J. Rambo	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
833 Lanark	Lanark	H. R. Staley	E. C. Franck	*Friday on or before full moon
106 Lancaster	Glassford	C. N. Kuykendall	G. M. Saylor	First and third Thursdays of each month
422 Landmark	Chicago	Alexander Spence	Peter Daggy	Friday on or before full moon
267 La Prairie	La Prairie	J. C. Jones	R. H. Bacon	Friday of each week
208 Lavelly	Williamsville	C. C. VanMeter	O. L. Caldwell	Saturday on or before full moon
815 Lawn	Chicago Lawn	James R. Hayden	Walter Farrar	Saturday on or after full moon
				Wednesday of each week

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	John A. Titus.....	N. E. Nurss.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	C. J. Reuter.....	Fred Pesold.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
146	Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	Thomas Nicholson.....	B. F. Lane.....	Friday on or before full moon.
558	Leland.....	Leland.....	William Julian.....	A. A. Clapsaddle.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
174	Lena.....	Lena.....	Orrin J. Wilsey.....	John H. Hornig.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
788	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	J. A. Shorters.....	N. S. McDonald.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
521	Leroy.....	Leroy.....	C. A. Barley.....	T. F. Hamand.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
857	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	Adolph Arnold.....	Aug. Mensing.....	First and third Tuesdays in each month.
170	Levi Dusk.....	Arlington.....	Samuel P. Prescott.....	R. B. Van Law.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
164	Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	M. Austin Grafton.....	C. W. Belts.....	Friday on or before full moon.
482	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	J. E. Covey.....	R. Stevenson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
380	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	Joseph Clark.....	Joseph Nations.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	John G. Lee.....	O. E. Churchill.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
135	Lima.....	Lima.....	James I. Frayer.....	H. B. Whitney.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Hugh R. Ritchie.....	E. D. Clark.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Henry Tinklepaugh.....	John H. McManus.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
706	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	P. M. Powell.....	John J. Snider.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
371	Livingston.....	Dwight.....	C. L. Romberger.....	Frank W. Ford.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
450	Loami.....	Loami.....	Joseph Jones.....	Lee R. Graham.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	Francis F. Hutton.....	W. C. Fisher.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
623	Locust.....	Owauco.....	M. L. Danford.....	E. E. Mull.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
552	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Charles E. Clark.....	Fred G. Hudson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
196	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	B. F. Colchouer.....	J. C. Huctson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
162	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	T. T. Lauchner.....	W. R. Whitman.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
751	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	L. A. Powers.....	A. T. Ultsch.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
238	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	C. H. McCoy.....	C. E. Byner.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	John Roberts.....	Wm. H. Shaw.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
182	Mackinac.....	Mackinac.....	Daniel Beckley.....	N. Campbell.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
172	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	Wm. C. Johnson.....	S. P. Brewster.....	First Friday of each month.
8	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	W. R. Buckmaster.....	Wm. L. Hammer.....	First Friday of each month.
560	Madison.....	Decatur.....	Robert Alsop.....	John W. Foster.....	Friday on or before full moon.
..	Magic City.....	Harvey.....	James Lawson.....	J. A. Stout.....	First and third Monday of each month.
103	Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	William Brenn.....	E. J. Rising.....	First and second Saturday of each month.
220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	Frank E. Bryant.....	E. J. Rising.....	Monday on or before full moon.
484	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	J. F. Blessing.....	Frank Hopkins.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
229	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	J. C. McKeene.....	L. C. Funk.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
476	Manito.....	Manito.....	J. A. McComos.....	A. R. Havens.....	First and third Thursday of each month.
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	J. V. Champion.....	Wm. Clemons.....	Second and fourth Monday of each month.
530	Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Wm. Burkhalter.....	James Hobbkirk.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
114	Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	J. W. Woodruff.....	Joseph Welling.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	H. O. Bartholomew.....	E. F. McKeeney.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
355	Marine.....	Marine.....	John Stevenson.....	H. H. Elbring.....	Saturday on or before full moon.

180	Marion	John W. Larimer	Will S. Slack	First and third Wednesdays of each month
451	Maroa	David Rainey	F. L. Bogle	Tuesday on or before full moon.
417	Marselles	M. E. Blanchard	C. H. Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
183	Marshall	R. E. Hamill	L. A. Wallace	Wednesday on or before full moon.
491	Martin	Merrit J. Platt	E. S. Reed	First Saturday of each month
217	Mason	W. F. Rankin	I. R. Chulp	Wednesday on or before full moon.
403	Mason City	J. H. Dearborn	J. F. Chulp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
175	Matteson	E. A. Holsworth	C. F. Goodspeed	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	O. B. Weber	H. W. Smith	First and third Tuesdays of each month
718	May	V. W. Smith	B. H. Chestnut	Saturday on or before full moon
664	Mayo	R. H. Shamhart	H. H. Hewitt	Saturday on or before full moon
826	Mazon	Fred Kieth	John Evanson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
198	McHenry	F. L. McOmber	R. E. Gifford	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
469	McLean	John M. Gates	F. R. Miller	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
299	Mechanicsburg	J. T. Fullenwider	E. B. Perry	Thursday on or before full moon.
811	Melvin	Chas. E. Chapin	J. R. Urech	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	J. H. Bradley	T. F. A. Newport	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Jacob Scheidenhelm	S. S. Willard	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	F. A. Wiley	O. S. Dentler	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
565	Meridian Sun	Joseph C. Sheaff	W. T. Shiland	Saturday on or before full moon.
203	Meteor	V. R. David	L. C. Flanagan	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
91	Metropolis	James L. Elliott	J. S. Fortensthine	First Monday of each month.
595	Miles Hart	E. L. McLain	J. P. Button	Wednesday on or before full moon.
168	Milford	Horace Russell	F. A. Snell	First and third Thursdays of each month
349	Milledgeville	H. A. Durstine	C. E. Thurmon	First and third Tuesdays of each month
275	Milton	N. D. McEvers	C. J. Bench	Saturday before each full moon
273	Miners	W. W. Stillman	C. W. Parker	First and third Fridays of each month.
528	Minooka	William Bedford	F. M. Jenks	First and third Thursdays of each month
385	Minooka	George W. Johnson	M. L. Kugler	Tuesday on or before full moon.
85	Mississippi	William Dwyer	J. D. Gilmore	First and third Wednesdays of each month
410	Mittra	John Daub	W. D. Lane	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
768	Mizpah	Herman R. Meyers	W. H. Seeley	First and third Thursdays of each month
481	Momence	C. F. Hamilton	D. D. Dunkle	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
522	Monitor	Chas. A. Kimball	H. C. Voris	First and third Tuesdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Frank E. Lapping	H. C. Bohn	Friday on or before full moon.
734	Morning Star	C. J. Henkle	Wilson B. Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon
757	Morris	A. J. Weinel	Chas. G. Young	Wednesday on or before full moon
681	Morrissonville	R. W. Reasener	James H. Kirkman	First Tuesday of each month
487	Moscow	J. M. Bradley	Herman Hoffman	Tuesday on or before full moon.
122	Mound	Benj. C. McBride	Wm. Birkett	Second Tuesday of each month
180	Moweagua	James F. Ribelan	F. A. Travers	First and third Tuesdays of each month
656	Mozart	W. B. Carlock	F. M. Hensgen	First and third Saturdays of each month.
239	Mt. Carmel	Jacob Zimmerman	E. D. Marshall	First and third Thursdays of each month.
381	Mt. Erie	J. W. Hedrick	Levi Bowers	First and third Thursdays of each month.
42	Mt. Joliet	Ferdinand Munch	John Kent	Saturday on or before full moon
51	Mt. Moriah	John Greene	F. L. Tomlinson	Saturday on or before full moon
76	Mt. Nebo	Silas W. Tappan		
87	Mt. Pulaski	F. L. Tomlinson		

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
31	Mt. Vernon.	Mt. Vernon.	John H. Mitchell.	Joe V. Baugh.	First and third Mondays of each month.
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Henry McPherson.	Lewis W. Brown.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	John M. Herbert.	Esra B. Pellett.	Monday on or before full moon.
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	M. V. B. Wyatt.	C. M. Vertrees	Thursday on or before full moon.
735	Myrtle	Irving Park	Melanchton Thomas.	Mark A. Foote	First and third Saturdays of each month.
187	Mystic Star.	Chicago.	Chas. Thatcher	F. M. Bishop	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
596	National	Polo	S. S. Rogers.	J. L. Zugsworth	First Thursday of each month.
346	N. D. Morse.	Chicago	P. L. Lane	Geo. B. Riddle.	Tuesday of each week.
806	Nebo	Concord	Adam Wenger	S. Newton	Monday on or before full moon.
279	Neoga	Neoga	Andrew Hatch	S. H. Smith	Saturday after full moon.
503	Neponset.	Neponset	James F. Jarvis	Cyrus D. Greene	Thursday on or before full moon.
821	New Boston.	New Boston	A. B. Avery.	Frank W. Jones	First and third Thursdays of each month.
772	New Burnside.	New Burnside.	Frank Ives.	Ed. L. Drury	Saturday before full moon.
821	New Canton.	New Canton	T. C. Wise	G. W. Smoot	Saturday on or after full moon.
336	New Columbia.	Ganntown	W. F. Cummings	H. B. Atkinson	Saturday on or before full moon.
453	New Hartford.	New Hartford	James F. Shelton	F. M. Fisher	Saturday on or before full moon.
230	New Haven.	New Haven.	Rolla McFadden.	Martin Camp	Saturday on or before full moon.
741	New Holland.	New Holland.	T. B. Williams.	J. I. Greenlee	Saturday on or before full moon.
620	New Hope	Cohn	Wm. G. McCann	A. M. Caldwell.	Saturday on or before full moon.
319	Newman.	Newman	J. M. Smith.	Daniel M. Ball.	Saturday on or before full moon.
368	New Salem.	New Salem	B. O. Manker	Carl S. Burgett	Saturday on or before full moon.
216	Newtown.	Newtown	D. R. Love	John Prebie	Saturday on or before full moon.
714	Newtown.	Phiot	John W. Johnson	H. D. Gelyington	*Saturday on or before full moon.
362	Noble.	Noble	John S. Nichols	Wm. Craigingle	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
456	Nokomis.	Nokomis	A. J. Williford	John Tolliver	*Thursday on or before full moon.
673	Normal	Normal	Henry McCormick	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon.
757	Normal Park.	Normal Park.	Chas. A. Buell	George Champion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
631	Norton.	Caberry	Geo. W. A. Lowder	B. S. Wilson	Second and third Saturdays of each month.
169	Nunda.	Nunda	J. H. Palmer.	W. A. Fitch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
219	Oakland	Oakland	T. O. Moffett	E. H. Warden	Friday on or before full moon.
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Clinton Caywood	David Z. Condey	Saturday on or before new and full moons.
40	Occidental.	Ottawa	W. H. Barnard	D. Batcheller.	First and third Mondays of each month.
392	Oconee	Oconee	W. H. Aughinbaugh	B. W. Kerr.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
401	Odell	Odell	Chas. Finefield	Chas. E. Axt.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
503	Odin.	Odin	E. E. Fyke	Chas. E. Sloan	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Andrew Moore	Levi Simmons.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
754	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Simeon Holmes	J. Waidelich	Saturday on or before full moon.
814	Ogden	Ogden	E. L. McCredie.	M. E. Cadwalader.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
506	O. H. Miner	Ohio	L. A. Whiteman.	J. W. Parr	First and third Saturdays of each month.
38	Oliver Branch	Iroquois	Chas. E. Olmsted	A. S. Bixby	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
140	Oliney	Oliney	Norman L. Crout.	Jacob McNemar.	Third Saturday of each month.

723	Omaha.....	H. P. Blackard.....	S. R. Latimer.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
305	Onarga.....	Ira B. Johnson.....	D. F. Ward.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
337	Oneida.....	J. L. Smith.....	A. J. Miller.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
123	Oquawka.....	L. H. Hand.....	W. P. Martin.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
687	Orangeville.....	D. A. Schock.....	Chas. Musset.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
420	Oregon.....	C. K. Scudamore.....	T. M. Jewell.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
780	Orel.....	A. G. Matison.....	L. M. Forth.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
323	Orient.....	N. J. Cobieigh.....	W. M. M. Hanna.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
338	Orton.....	H. D. Beam.....	Charles Cathin.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
367	Oxford.....	N. W. Derry.....	R. M. Curtiss.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
400	Pacific.....	F. W. Plummer.....	D. G. Coe.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
705	Palace.....	L. A. Jackson.....	R. D. McCracken.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
314	Palatine.....	C. Isherwood.....	R. F. Cheyne.....	Thursday of each week.....
463	Palmyra.....	C. Dewitt Taylor.....	F. J. Filbert.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
236	Pana.....	William H. King.....	R. J. Allmond.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
288	Paris.....	Julius Broehl.....	Charles E. Wall.....	First Thursday of each month.....
509	Parkersburg.....	Chas. H. Hodge.....	Edwin E. Lodge.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
613	Patoka.....	William Parker.....	Harry Griffin.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
416	Paxton.....	J. I. Buss.....	E. A. Yallow.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
379	Payson.....	J. Frank Clayton.....	W. J. Roberts.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
823	Pearl.....	E. A. Gardner.....	L. B. Thompson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
29	Pekin.....	J. T. Carr.....	G. W. Dow.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
15	Peoria.....	S. H. Auwand.....	John Wildhack.....	Last Monday of each month.....
636	Peotone.....	Louis Zinger.....	W. J. Steube.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
574	Pera.....	John Lungo.....	J. J. McMahon.....	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month.....
95	Perry.....	G. C. Walker.....	S. W. Le Neve.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
663	Phoenix.....	G. C. Walker.....	Harrison Daigh.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
436	Philo.....	John E. Morton.....	W. E. Foley.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
27	Piassa.....	James Jones.....	L. S. Pearsall.....	Second Tuesday of each month.....
608	Piper.....	E. B. Stone.....	Geo. T. Davis.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
790	Pittsfield.....	Robert M. Forbes.....	L. O. Wallich.....	Second Monday of each month.....
536	Plainfield.....	Henry F. Earl.....	Orvey Williamson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
461	Plainview.....	A. E. Mottinger.....	J. E. Everts.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
565	Pleasant Hill.....	Thomas Taylor.....	Harry Thomas.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
700	Pleasant Plains.....	L. D. Webster.....	Henry Bowers.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
478	Plelades.....	Silas Salzenstein.....	Chas. Becker.....	Thursday of each week.....
554	Plum River.....	Henry Reed.....	B. L. Anderson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
286	Plymouth.....	James L. Tyrrell.....	James E. Benton.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
137	Polk.....	Jas. H. Weir.....	L. G. Radkey.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
294	Pontiac.....	Sam. M. Shoemann.....	S. J. Pake.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
782	Potomac.....	Samuel E. Sims.....	A. M. H. Gaff.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
77	Prairie.....	L. D. Oberling.....	James H. Johnson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
578	Prairie City.....	R. L. McKinlay.....	Daniel G. Burr.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
755	Pre-emption.....	Geo. B. Willan.....	C. C. Baker.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
587	Princeton.....	James H. Segier.....	Archibald Cook.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
360	Princeville.....	Daniel H. Dean.....	R. A. Metcalf.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
		J. Y. Mendenhall.....	J. F. Cannon.....	

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
203	Prophetstown.	Prophetstown.	H. A. Sturtevant.	F. W. Sears.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
711	Providence.	Jefferson.	Lafayette Hopkins.	I. N. Huestis.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
296	Quincy.	Quincy.	E. H. Osborn.	James Beckwith.	First and third Fridays of each month.
128	Raleigh.	Raleigh.	Lair Farmer.	John S. Naugle.	Saturday on or before full moon.
403	Ramsey.	Ramsey.	H. B. McKnight.	E. Bonney.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
725	Rankin.	Rankin.	B. R. Cole.	F. A. Finney.	First and third Mondays of each month.
470	Rantoul.	Rantoul.	James M. Beard.	F. M. Avery.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
727	Raritan.	Raritan.	J. K. Livermore.	F. I. Wells.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
303	Raven.	Oswego.	G. R. Schamp.	Charles Roberts.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
177	Ravenswood.	Ravenswood.	Richard P. Hagan.	Geo. W. Cope.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
692	Raymond.	Raymond.	James A. Bradley.	F. M. Scott.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
427	Red Bud.	Red Bud.	Fred D. Guker.	Aries M. Owen.	Saturday on or before full moon.
419	Reynoldsburg.	Tunnel Hill.	Thos. H. Taylor.	T. B. Humphreys.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
697	Richard Cole.	Chicago.	Rees D. Pugh.	William Brew.	Thursday of each week.
143	Richmond.	Richmond.	G. W. Eldredge.	Fred E. Holmes.	First and third Mondays of each month.
632	Ridge Farm.	Ridge Farm.	James C. Watson.	C. F. Haworth.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
816	Ridge Farm.	Ridge Farm.	B. G. Brooks.	A. F. Landerbaugh.	Thursday on or before full moon.
685	Ridgway.	Ridgway.	A. F. Howard.	F. A. Landon.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
115	Rising Sun.	Grays Lake.	Fred Cossman.	W. B. Higley.	Saturday on or before full moon.
786	Riverton Union.	Riverton.	E. S. Grubb.	A. E. Bigelow.	Thursday on or before full moon.
113	Robert Burns.	Kethsburg.	R. C. Humbert.	K. M. Witham.	*First Wednesday on or before full moon.
250	Robinson.	Robinson.	James P. Emoms.	T. L. Clemens.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
247	Rob Morris.	Monok.	Edwin Harris.	J. W. Mummis.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
689	Rochester.	Rochester.	J. M. Bell.	Ira F. Twist.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
102	Rockford.	Rockford.	Thomas D. Reber.	L. A. Shepherd.	First Friday of each month.
688	Rock Island.	Rock Island.	Emil Beck.	Willard Baker.	Monday on or before full moon.
830	Rockport.	Rockport.	James Brown.	L. H. Roosa.	First and third Fridays of each month.
612	Rock River.	Sterling.	Wm. S. McCloy.	S. P. Jenison.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
74	Rockton.	Rockton.	S. L. Jenkins.	R. F. Casey.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
721	Rome.	Dix.	F. M. Purcell.	E. H. Randall.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
75	Roscoe.	Roscoe.	Jabez Love.	T. B. Bohon.	First and third Fridays of each month.
519	Rossville.	Rossville.	W. H. Carr.	Joseph Christman.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
527	Rossville.	Rossville.	Charles Schumate.	John T. Hunt.	Saturday on or before full moon.
807	Royal.	Macedonia.	John B. McGuyer.	Geo. T. Whitson.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
9	Rushville.	Rushville.	Henry Craske.	G. M. Cokan.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
154	Russell.	Georgetown.	Burford Taylor.	Wm. C. Fung.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
348	Russellville.	Flat Rock.	Fred Fox.	G. M. Funk.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
477	Rutland.	Rutland.	Wm. O. Ensign.	Robert Jinkens.	Saturday on or before full moon.
339	Saline.	Goreville.	A. G. Benson.	I. C. Miller.	First and third Mondays of each month.
96	Sam'l H. Davis.	St. Morris.	T. C. Williams.	C. F. Austin.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
801	Sangamon.	Fisher.	John Odell.	S. C. Linbarger.	First and third Mondays of each month.
645	San Jose.	San Jose.	Mathew Bolland.		

738	Saunemin	I. M. Lish	A. Cording	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335	Schiller	John F. Heschoing	E. C. Pfeiffer	Last Friday of each month
79	Scott	Fred P. Bacon	D. Kingsbury	First Monday of each month
743	Scott Land	Warren Newcomb	A. N. Workman	Saturday on or before full moon
426	Scottville	John A. Turner	A. E. Claussen	Friday before full moon of each month
447	S. D. Monroe	L. C. Conover	J. W. Helplingstine	First and third Mondays of each month
522	Seneca	J. C. Lammeey	E. J. Byrne	First and third Wednesdays of each month
827	Sequoia	F. M. Simmons	C. B. Williams	*Tuesday on or before full moon
374	Shabbona	William Husk	F. A. Frost	First and third Mondays of each month
490	Shannon	W. W. Booth	W. H. Barnes	First and third Fridays of each month
550	Sharon	George E. Welch	A. B. Blake	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
200	Sheba	Wm. H. Wadkins	W. M. H. Gilbert	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
241	Shekinah	W. B. Hayden	W. G. Easterly	First and third Tuesdays of each month
609	Sheldon	Geo. S. Hummer	Will E. Stanley	Saturday on or before full moon
738	Sheridan	James Jennings	Louis Dandanville	Wednesday on or before full moon
538	Sherman	W. J. Bodgeitt	Oscar Williams	Thursday on or before full moon
337	Shiloh	Albert Krausse	W. C. Parrish	Saturday on or before full moon
685	Shiloh Hill	T. J. Cross	T. B. Rogers	Monday on or before full moon
212	Shipman	F. A. Kahl	E. A. Dodson	Third Saturday of each month
582	Shirley	J. L. Douglas	J. B. Dozier	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
761	Sibley	Albert Vorhies	C. W. Tallman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
798	Sidell	W. T. Butler	A. A. Culp	Thursday on or before full moon
347	Sidney	Frank Thompson	W. A. Robinson	Wednesday on or before full moon
541	Sigal	T. P. Mantz	D. K. Beals	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
813	Sigwall	Charles W. Peck	O. S. Ganch	First and second Fridays of each month
780	Silom	Hosea W. Wells	Samuel M. Farrar	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
805	S. M. Daizell	E. G. Moore	Jno. W. Collings	First and third Mondays of each month
646	Somonauk	Henry F. Hess	J. F. Poplin	Tuesday on or before full moon
467	South Macon	J. S. Edmundson	A. L. Fleming	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
682	South Park	Charles S. Austin	Charles L. Norton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
441	Sparland	T. Van Antwerp	Henry Marshall	First Monday of each month
4	Springfield	Louis M. Meyers	Wm. D. Crowell	Thursday on or before full moon
785	Stanford	Christian Leibnitz	G. B. Larison	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
709	Star	George Ensley	John Bock	First and third Fridays of each month
166	Star in the East	M. B. Little	J. C. Winans	Saturday on or before full moon
501	Stark	John H. White	Thomas W. Ross	*Tuesday on or before full moon
177	Staunton	C. W. Lillie	J. R. Ripley	First Monday of each month
24	St. Clair	Alfred Mayer	W. A. Hough	Saturday on or before full moon
769	St. Elmo	Joseph McGraw	R. J. Pilcher	Friday on or before full moon
92	Stewart	C. Brown	F. E. Richmond	First and third Thursdays of each month
13	St. John	Herman Struever	Fred E. Hoberg	First and third Tuesdays of each month
63	St. Marks	Lisle C. Waters	E. E. Thomas	Saturday on or before full moon
455	Stone Fort	W. A. Wood	W. E. Whitwood	First Wednesday of each month
500	St. Paul	Philip J. Sienker	Wm. E. Riggs	First Wednesday of each month
408	Stratton	S. E. Lamb	John McDaniel	Saturday on or before full moon
607	Streator	Samuel McFeeley	L. R. Colley	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
349	Sublette	Chas. M. Ingals	Joseph H. Ayres	Tuesday on or before full moon
764	Sullivan	A. K. Campbell	Alpha Tichenor	Wednesday on or before full moon

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	J. H. Hewitt.	P. H. Eisenmayer	Wednesday on or before full moon.
431	Summit	Harristown	George F. Towne	R. O. Vangilder	Saturday on or before full moon
334	Summer	Sumner	Wm. Dumphy	Chas. T. Abernathy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Piano	J. E. Turpin	J. C. Browne	First and third Wednesdays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	Charles B. Brown	J. D. Waterman	Friday on or before full moon
734	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	James W. Hale	Jas. H. Shipp	Wednesday on or before full moon
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	C. L. Willoughby	J. W. Haines	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	John Zimmerman	Smith Olney	First and third Thursdays of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	Bruce O. Goodman	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Eugene Stapp	E. Y. McKenzie	First and third Mondays of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	M. H. Snider	F. E. Richmond	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Thomas C. King	Geo. S. Dodd	Saturday on or before full moon
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	J. W. Alken	H. L. Rapelji	Saturday on or before full moon
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	E. E. Gilbert	Charles H. Smith	Thursday of each week
559	Thomson	Thompson	John A. Gaar	W. D. M. Cone	Tuesday on or before full moon
559	Time	Time	Wm. H. Pringle	Walter S. Klein	Saturday before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	W. J. Frisbee	J. C. Gahwaler	Saturday on or before full moon
			Rufus H. Smith	Levi B. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon
391	Toledo	Toledo	C. W. Craig	H. W. Ritey	First and third Mondays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	Peter W. Dill	John Liebrock	First and third Saturdays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	Walter F. Young	James K. Lowman	Saturday on or before full moon
542	Towanda	Towanda	F. M. Moats	S. G. Sands	Friday on or before full moon
483	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	A. L. Leighty	E. B. Maze	Tuesday on or before full moon
810	Tracy	Tracy	E. D. Petrie	H. H. Ziegler	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
462	Tremont	Tremont	L. E. Roelofson	Geo. L. Jenks	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	T. C. Padfield	Louis Blattner	First and third Fridays of each month
707	Triluminar	So. Chicago	M. Schmidt	Edward T. Webster	Friday of each week
828	Trinity	Mound City	Simon Willard	Orlando Wilson	First Wednesday of each month
57	Trio	Rock Island	James R. Johnson	Wm. B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month
			Jullius W. Scott	Charles L. Gibbs	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
588	Troy	Troy	Elias Burk	M. W. Powell	Thursday before full moon
630	Tuscan	Walpole	William Dudley	Russell R. Williams	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	R. J. N. Johnson	O. H. Sloan	Third Monday of each month
333	Tyran	Springfield	John T. Townsley	S. H. Claspill	Saturday on or before full moon
627	Union	Lack Creek	Thomas J. Rich	C. C. Bird	Monday of each week
610	Union Park	Chicago	J. F. Quanstrum	John C. Cluett	First and third Mondays of each month
48	Unity	St. Charles	F. C. Cook	H. M. Clark	First Thursday of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	David E. Bruffett	Thomas Cornis	Friday on or before full moon
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Thomas R. Lees	Chas. M. Webber	Saturday on or before full moon
762	VanMeter	Cantrall	J. B. VanMeter	T. C. Ford	First and third Saturdays of each month
215	Vermillion	Indianola	J. M. Baldwin	E. M. Fisher	Saturday on or after full moon
116	Vermont	Vermont	T. M. Jeffords	J. W. Vansyckel	Saturday on or after full moon

757	Verona	J. R. Bedford	D. S. Renne	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
108	Versailles	Elmer E. McCoy	B. L. Rowland	Saturday on or before full moon
584	Vesper	John A. Burkhalter	Geo. H. Fraser	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	D. W. Whitenburg	James S. Francis	Tuesday on or before full moon
562	Villa Ridge	S. F. Graves	L. F. Crain	Saturday on or before full moon
577	Viola	Fred A. Schram	J. P. M. Longley	Thursday on or before full moon
161	Virden	Richard F. Morrow	J. B. Silloway	Wednesday on or before full moon
64	Virginia	F. E. Downing	R. L. Anderson	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Virginus	Thomas Keates	L. J. Fisher	Saturday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	A. L. Green	D. C. Gannaway	Friday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	W. E. Hausen	Arthur Heafer	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
616	Wadley	C. H. Tietsort	N. Z. Reinbach	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Waldeck	John Petrie	Ludwig Duert	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
722	Walnut	Hamond Irwin	S. M. Oakford	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	A. T. Strange	T. T. Smith	Thursday on or before full moon
384	Waltham	Wm. Michel	John F. Hill	Monday on or before full moon
14	Warren	A. C. Millsbaugh	Jas. M. Gregg	Tuesday on or before full moon
257	Warsaw	John B. Worthen	John M. Cherry	Tuesday on or before full moon
421	Washington	I. H. Wendling	H. L. Harper	Monday on or before full moon
55	Washington	F. S. Bach	M. J. Schmidt	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
291	Wataga	Joseph H. Merrill	J. M. Churchill	First and third Wednesdays of each month
728	Waterman	Frank P. Martin	Harry Bradbury	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watska	Frank Messnard	Chipman Steels	First and third Wednesdays of each month
602	Watson	H. C. Gellathly	W. M. Abraham	Saturday on or before full moon
160	Waubansia	C. R. Wells	C. B. Forrest	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
298	Wauconda	Orrin P. Maxson	John E. Baggett	First and third Mondays of each month
78	Waukegan	Edward Wemple	A. W. Reagel	First and third Fridays of each month
118	Waverly	S. A. Graham	A. Dodge	Saturday on or before full moon
172	Wayne	Isham Cornwell	T. C. Byland	Saturday on or before full moon
746	Weldon	F. M. Moulton	T. D. Judd	First and third Tuesdays of each month
344	Wenona	John S. Wolfe	Edwin A. Kratz	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
240	Western Star	Martin L. Huey	Walter M. Knapp	Thursday on or before full moon
163	Westfield	George P. Gary	S. G. Patrick	First and third Wednesdays of each month
269	Wheaton	Charles Richert	F. A. Worchester	Thursday before full moon
80	White Hall	Eli D. Roach	Noah Payne	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
802	Williamson	A. S. Hadsall	D. D. O'Heron	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
208	Wilmington	A. P. Groat	Ernest Grunert	Monday on or before full moon
105	Winchester	Isaac H. Gilpin	W. W. M. Barber	Tuesday on or before full moon
322	Windsor	S. A. French	M. L. Weightman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
...	Windsor P. K. U. D.	James L. McLain	John H. Morris	Monday on or before full moon
745	Winnebago	Angust Neusaus	Henry Gilbert	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
554	Winslow	Charles W. Fee	Daniel S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
206	Wm. B. Warren	Arthur Elkin	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
806	William C. Hobbs	L. W. Turner	A. A. Mackey	Friday on or before full moon
502	Woodhull	Ernest L. Mason	Fred D. Porter	First and third Thursdays of each month
739	Wright's Grove	W. E. Sapp	J. M. Dabler	First and third Thursdays of each month
221	Wyaret	William E. Nixon	C. F. Hamilton	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
479	Wyoming	William E. Nixon	C. F. Hamilton	Thursday on or before full moon

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
485	Xenia .....	Xenia .....	J. W. Tincher .....	George B. Boswell .....	Thursday on or before full moon .....
448	Yates City .....	Yates City .....	C. D. North .....	Smith Rhea .....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month .....
313	York .....	York .....	C. D. Ryerson .....	H. G. Hodges .....	Tuesday on or before full moon .....
655	Yorktown .....	Tampico .....	W. A. Hein .....	Jesse VanBibber .....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month .....

# Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	185	Blue Island.....	Calumet.....	716
Albany.....	Albany.....	566	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	682
Albion.....	Hermitage.....	356	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	486
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	514
Alexis.....	Alexandria.....	702	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	704
Allendale.....	Allendale.....	752	Brayfield.....	Goode.....	744
Allen's Springs.....	Gurney.....	778	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	386
Alta.....	Alta.....	748	Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249
Altamont.....	Altamont.....	533	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	791
Alton.....	Piasa.....	27	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634
Alton.....	Erwin.....	315	Buda.....	Buda.....	399
Altona.....	Altona.....	330	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151
Amboy.....	Illinois Central.....	178	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	683
Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	516	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	668
Anna.....	Anna.....	520	Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett.....	307
Antioch.....	Sequoit.....	827	Byron.....	Byron.....	274
Apple River.....	Apple River.....	548	Cabery.....	Norton.....	631
Arcola.....	Arcola.....	366	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	237
Arlington.....	Levi Lusk.....	270	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	440
Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	737	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	49
Arthur.....	Arthur.....	825	Camden.....	Camden.....	648
Ashley.....	Clay.....	153	Cameron.....	Berwick.....	619
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	390	Camp Point.....	Benjamin.....	297
Ashton.....	Ashton.....	531	Campbell Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	695
Assumption.....	Bromwell.....	451	Canton.....	Morning Star.....	734
Astoria.....	Astoria.....	100	Capron.....	Capron.....	575
Atkinson.....	Annawan.....	433	Cantrall.....	Van Meter.....	762
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	165	Carbondale.....	Shekinah.....	241
Atwood.....	Atwood.....	651	Carlinville.....	Mt. Nebo.....	76
Auburn.....	Ark & Anchor.....	354	Carlyle.....	Scott.....	79
Augusta.....	J. L. Anderson.....	318	Carman.....	Carman.....	732
Aurora.....	Jerusalem Temp.....	90	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	272
Aurora.....	Aurora.....	254	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	50
Ava.....	Dean..... U. D.	593	Cartersville.....	Williamson.....	802
Avon.....	Avon Harmony.....	253	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	20
Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	572	Casey.....	Casey.....	442
Barrington.....	Lounsbury.....	751	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285
Barry.....	Barry.....	34	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	444
Basco.....	Basco.....	618	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201
Batavia.....	Batavia.....	404	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	600
Bath.....	Bath.....	494	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	373
Bay City.....	Bay City.....	771	Champaign.....	Western Star.....	240
Beardstown.....	Cass.....	23	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	724
Beecher City.....	Greenland.....	665	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	262
Belknap.....	Belknap.....	822	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35
Belle River.....	Belle River.....	696	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	523
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	24	Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	539
Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	60	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	429
Bement.....	Bement.....	365	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	292
Benton.....	Benton.....	64	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	173
Birds.....	Bethalto.....	406	Chester.....	Chester.....	72
Bethaldo.....	S. D. Monroe.....	447	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	445
Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	233	Chicago.....	Accordia.....	277
Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	43	Chicago.....	Apollo.....	642
Bloomington.....	Wade-Barney.....	512	Chicago.....	Arcana.....	717
Bloomington.....	Mozart.....	656	Chicago.....	Ashlar.....	308

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago.....			Chicago.....	Wright's Grove...	779
(Auburn Park).....	Auburn Park.....	789	Chillicothe.....	Geo. Washington	222
Chicago.....	Ben Hur.....	818	Chrisman.....	Bloomfield.....	148
Chicago.....	Blair.....	393	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	488
Chicago.....	Blaney.....	271	Clayton.....	Clayton.....	147
Chicago.....	Chicago.....	437	Cleveland.....	Clement.....	680
Chicago.....	Cleveland.....	211	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	688
Chicago.....			Clinton.....	DeWitt.....	84
(Lawndale).....	Columbian.....	819	Coal Valley.....	Valley.....	547
Chicago.....	Constantia.....	783	Cobden.....	Cobden.....	466
Chicago.....	Covenant.....	526	Cohn.....	New Hope.....	620
Chicago.....	D. C. Cregier.....	643	Colchester.....	Colchester.....	781
Chicago.....	Dearborn.....	310	Colfax.....	Colfax.....	799
Chicago.....			Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	712
(Englewood).....	Englewood.....	690	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	474
Chicago.....	Garden City.....	141	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	227
Chicago.....	Garfield.....	686	Compton.....	Brooklyn.....	282
Chicago.....	Germania.....	182	Concord.....	N. D. Morse.....	346
Chicago.....	Golden Rule.....	726	Cordova.....	Cordova.....	543
Chicago.....			Corinth.....	Andrew Jackson..	487
(G <sup>nd</sup> Crossing).....	Grand Crossing..	776	Cornland.....	Cornland.....	808
Chicago.....			Cowden.....	Joppa.....	706
(So. Chicago).....	Harbor.....	731	Crab Orchard.....	Blazing Star.....	458
Chicago.....	Herder.....	669	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	817
Chicago.....	Hesperia.....	411	Creston.....	Creston.....	320
Chicago.....	Home.....	508	Crete.....	Crete.....	763
Chicago.....			Cuba.....	Cuba.....	534
(Kensington).....	Kensington.....	804	Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	235
Chicago.....	Kenwood.....	800	Danvers.....	Danvers.....	742
Chicago.....	Keystone.....	639	Danville.....	Olive Branch.....	38
Chicago.....	Kilwinning.....	311	Davis.....	Evening Star.....	414
Chicago.....	Lakeside.....	739	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	556
Chicago.....	Lake View.....	774	Decatur.....	Macon.....	8
Chicago.....	Landmark.....	422	Decatur.....	Ionic.....	312
Chicago.....			De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	144
(Chicago Lawn).....	Lawn.....	815	De Land.....	De Land.....	812
Chicago.....	Lessing.....	557	Delavan.....	Delavan.....	156
Chicago.....	Lincoln Park.....	611	Denver.....	Denver.....	464
Chicago.....	Mithra.....	410	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	287
Chicago.....	Mizpah.....	768	De Witt.....	Amon.....	231
Chicago.....			Diona.....	Hutton.....	698
(Irving Park).....	Myrtle.....	795	Dix.....	Rome.....	721
Chicago.....	Mystic Star.....	758	Dixon.....	Friendship.....	7
Chicago.....			Dongola.....	Dongola.....	581
(Englewood).....	Normal Park.....	797	Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	255
Chicago.....	Oriental.....	33	Downer's Grove..	Grove.....	824
Chicago.....			Dundee.....	Dundee.....	190
(Pullman).....	Palace.....	765	Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	234
Chicago.....	Pleiades.....	478	Durand.....	Durand.....	302
Chicago.....			Dwight.....	Livingston.....	371
(Jefferson).....	Providence.....	711	Earlville.....	Meridian.....	183
Chicago.....			East Dubuque.....	Martin.....	491
(Ravenswood).....	Ravenswood.....	777	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	504
Chicago.....	Richard Cole.....	697	Eaton.....	Crawford.....	666
Chicago.....	Sigwalt.....	813	Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	672
Chicago.....	Siloam.....	780	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	481
Chicago.....	South Park.....	662	Edinburg.....	Blueville.....	647
Chicago.....	Thos. J. Turner..	409	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	99
Chicago.....			Elmham.....	Elmham.....	149
(Tracy).....	Tracy.....	810	Elburn.....	Blackberry.....	359
Chicago.....			El Dara.....	El Dara.....	388
(So. Chicago).....	Triluminar.....	767	Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	730
Chicago.....	Union Park.....	610	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	117
Chicago.....	Waldeck.....	674	Elgin.....	Monitor.....	522
Chicago.....	Waubansia.....	160	Elizabeth.....	Kavanaugh.....	36
Chicago.....			Elizabethtown..	Elizabeth.....	276
(Windsor Park).....	Windsor Pk. U.D.		Elliottstown.....	Delia.....	525
Chicago.....	Wm. B. Warren..	209	Ellis Grove.....	Kaskaskia.....	86

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Elmwood.....	Horeb.....	363	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	443
El Paso.....	El Paso.....	246	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	756
Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	715	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....	792
Enfield.....	Enfield.....	677	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	325
Equality.....	Equality.....	2	Harristown.....	Summit.....	431
Erie.....	Erie.....	667	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	309
Etna.....	Wabash.....	179	Harvey.....	Magic City..U. D.	
Eureka.....	W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Havana.....	Havana.....	88
Evanston.....	Evans.....	524	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	580
Ewing.....	Ewing.....	705	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	604
Exeter.....	Exeter.....	424	Henderson.....	Hiram.....	26
Fairbury.....	Tarbolton.....	351	Henry.....	Henry.....	119
Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	206	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	693
Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	560	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	251
Fairview.....	Fairview.....	350	Hickory Ridge.....	Dills.....	295
Fairweather.....	Kingston.....	286	Highland.....	Highland.....	583
Farina.....	Farina.....	601	Highland Park.....	A. O. Fay.....	676
Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	710	Hillsboro.....	Mt. Moriah.....	51
Farmington.....	Farmington.....	192	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	301
Ferrell.....	Elbridge.....	579	Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	649
Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	592	Holcomb.....	Meridian Sun.....	505
Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	670	Homer.....	Homer.....	199
Findlay.....	Findlay.....	831	Hoopeston.....	Star.....	709
Fisher.....	Sangamon.....	801	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	622
Flat Rock.....	Russellville.....	348	Hume.....	Edgar.....	829
Flora.....	Flora.....	204	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	465
Forrest.....	Forrest.....	611	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	136
Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	567	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	679
Franklin.....	Wadley.....	616	Illioopolis.....	Illioopolis.....	521
Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	264	Indianola.....	Vermillion.....	265
Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	418	Industry.....	Industry.....	327
Freedom.....	Freedom.....	194	Iola.....	Iola.....	691
Freeport.....	Excelsior.....	97	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	213
Freeport.....	Evergreen.....	170	Iroquois.....	O. H. Miner.....	506
Fulton.....	Fulton City.....	189	Irving.....	Irving.....	455
Galena.....	Miners.....	273	Iuka.....	J. D. Moody.....	510
Galesburg.....	Alpha.....	155	Jacksonville.....	Harmony.....	3
Galesburg.....	Vesper.....	584	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	570
Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	684	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	460
Galva.....	Galva.....	243	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	394
Ganttown.....	New Columbia.....	336	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	713
Gays.....	Miles Hart.....	595	Joliet.....	Mt. Joliet.....	42
Gardner.....	Gardner.....	573	Joliet.....	Matteson.....	175
Geneseo.....	Stewart.....	92	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	111
Geneva.....	Geneva.....	139	Kane.....	King Solomon.....	197
Genoa.....	Genoa.....	288	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	389
Georgetown.....	Russell.....	154	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	280
Gibson City.....	Gibson.....	733	Karber's Ridge.....	Tadmor.....	794
Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	214	Kenney.....	Henderson.....	820
Gilman.....	Gilman.....	591	Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	159
Girard.....	Girard.....	171	Keithsburg.....	Robert Burns.....	113
Glasford.....	Lancaster.....	106	Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	353
Golconda.....	Golconda.....	131	Kingston.....	Kishwaukee.....	402
Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	617	Kimundy.....	Kimundy.....	398
Goreville.....	Saline.....	339	Kirkwood.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	518
Grafton.....	Full Moon.....	341	Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	66
Grand Tower.....	Lafayette.....	657	Knoxville.....	Pacific.....	400
Grant Park.....	Grant Park.....	740	Lacon.....	Lacon.....	61
Gray's Lake.....	Rising Sun.....	115	LaFayette.....	Stark.....	501
Grayville.....	Sheba.....	200	LaGrange.....	La Grange.....	770
Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	129	LaHarpe.....	La Harpe.....	195
Greenup.....	Greenup.....	125	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	729
Greenview.....	Greenview.....	653	La Moille.....	La Moille.....	383
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	245	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	423
Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	45	La Prairie.....	La Prairie.....	267
Grove City.....	Fisher.....	585	LaSalle.....	Acacia.....	67
Groveland.....	Groveland.....	352	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	415
Hamilton.....	Black Hawk.....	238	Lawrenceville.....	Edward Dobbins.....	164

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	110	Minonk.....	Rob Morris.....	247
Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	146	Minooka.....	Minooka.....	528
Leland.....	Leland.....	558	Moline.....	Doric.....	319
Lena.....	Lena.....	174	Momence.....	Momence.....	481
Lerna.....	Lerna.....	788	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	37
Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	221	Monticello.....	Fraternal.....	58
Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	104	Montrose.....	Prairie City.....	578
Lexington.....	Lexington.....	482	Morris.....	Cedar.....	124
Liberty.....	Liberty.....	380	Morrison.....	Dunlap.....	321
Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	492	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	681
Lick Creek.....	Union.....	627	Moscow.....	Moscow.....	457
Lima.....	Lima.....	135	Mound City.....	Trinity.....	828
Lincoln.....	Logan.....	210	Mound Station.....	Kendrick.....	430
Lisbon.....	Orient.....	323	Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340
Litchfield.....	Charter Oak.....	236	Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	239
Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	517	Mt. Carroll.....	Cyrus.....	188
Littleton.....	Littleton.....	766	Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	331
Loami.....	Loami.....	450	Mt. Morris.....	Samuel H. Davis.....	96
Lockport.....	Lockport.....	538	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	87
Loda.....	Abraham Jonas.....	316	Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44
Long Point.....	Long Point.....	552	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	31
Louisville.....	Louisville.....	196	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	180
Lovington.....	Lovington.....	228	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	498
Ludlow.....	Pera.....	574	Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	432
Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	750	Naperville.....	Euclid.....	65
Lynnville.....	Gill.....	382	Nashville.....	Washington.....	55
McHenry.....	McHenry.....	158	Nebo.....	Nebo.....	806
McLean.....	McLean.....	469	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279
McLeansboro.....	Polk.....	137	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	803
Macedonia.....	Royal.....	807	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	59
Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	132	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	772
Macomb.....	Macomb.....	17	New Canton.....	New Canton.....	821
Macon.....	South Macon.....	467	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560
Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	103	New Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	660
Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	220	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	453
Makanda.....	Makanda.....	434	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	230
Manchester.....	Manchester.....	229	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	741
Manito.....	Manito.....	476	Newman.....	Newman.....	369
Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	773	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	218
Mapleton.....	Phoenix.....	663	Newton.....	Newton.....	216
Maquon.....	Maquon.....	530	New Windsor.....	Oxford.....	367
Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	114	Noble.....	Noble.....	362
Marengo.....	Marengo.....	138	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	456
Marine.....	Marine.....	355	Normal.....	Normal.....	673
Marion.....	Fellowship.....	89	Norris City.....	May.....	718
Maroa.....	Maroa.....	454	Norwood Park.....	Beacon Light.....	784
Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	417	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	169
Marshall.....	Marshall.....	133	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	219
Martinsville.....	Clark.....	603	Oak Park.....	Harlem.....	540
Mascoutah.....	Douglas.....	361	Oblong.....	Oblong City.....	644
Mason.....	Mason.....	217	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	392
Mason City.....	Mason City.....	403	Odell.....	Odell.....	401
Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	260	Odin.....	Odin.....	503
Mattoon.....	Circle.....	707	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	576
Mazon.....	Mazon.....	826	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	754
Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	299	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	814
Medora.....	Fidelity.....	152	Olmsted.....	Caledonia.....	47
Melvin.....	Melvin.....	811	Olney.....	Olney.....	140
Mendon.....	Mendon.....	449	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	723
Mendota.....	Mendota.....	176	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	305
Meredosia.....	Benevolent.....	52	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	337
Metropolis City.....	Metropolis.....	91	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....	368
Milan.....	Enreka.....	69	Quawka.....	Quawka.....	123
Milford.....	Milford.....	168	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	687
Millburn.....	Antioch.....	127	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420
Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	345	Orion.....	Sherman.....	535
Milton.....	Milton.....	275	Oswego.....	Raven.....	303
Minier.....	Comet.....	641	Ottawa.....	Occidental.....	40

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Ottawa.....	Humboldt.....	555	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	635
Owaneco.....	Locust.....	623	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	102
Palatine.....	Palatine.....	314	Rockford.....	Star in the East.	166
Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	463	Rockford.....	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633
Pana.....	Pana.....	226	Rock Island.....	Trio.....	57
Paris.....	Prairie.....	77	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	658
Paris.....	Paris.....	268	Rockport.....	Rockport.....	830
Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg.....	509	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	74
Patoka.....	Patoka.....	613	Roodhouse.....	E. M. Husted.....	796
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	675	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	75
Paw Paw.....	Corinthian.....	205	Rose Bud.....	Tempel Hill.....	701
Paxton.....	Paxton.....	416	Roseville.....	Roseville.....	519
Payson.....	Payson.....	379	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	527
Pearl City.....	Pearl.....	823	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	9
Pecatonica.....	A. W. Rawson.....	145	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	477
Pekin.....	Pekin.....	29	Sadorus.....	J. R. Gorin.....	537
Pekin.....	Empire.....	126	Saint Charles.....	Unity.....	48
Pellonia.....	Farmers.....	232	Saint Elmo.....	Saint Elmo.....	769
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	15	Salem.....	Marion.....	130
Peoria.....	Temple.....	46	Sandwich.....	Meteor.....	283
Peoria.....	Illinois.....	263	San Jose.....	San Jose.....	645
Peoria.....	Schiller.....	335	Saunemin.....	Saunemin.....	738
Peotone.....	Peotone.....	636	Savanna.....	Mississippi.....	385
Perry.....	Perry.....	95	Savbrook.....	Cheney's Grove.....	468
Peru.....	St. Johns.....	13	Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	743
Petersburg.....	Clinton.....	19	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	426
Philo.....	Centennial.....	747	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	532
Pilot.....	Newtown.....	714	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	374
Pinckneyville.....	Mitchell.....	85	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	490
Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	790	Shawneetown.....	Warren.....	14
Piper City.....	Piper.....	608	Sheffield.....	Ames.....	142
Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	536	Shelbyville.....	Jackson.....	53
Plainview.....	Plainview.....	461	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	609
Plainville.....	Adams.....	529	Sheridan.....	Sheridan.....	735
Plano.....	Sunbeam.....	428	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	212
Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	565	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	582
Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	700	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	761
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	286	Sidell.....	Sidell.....	798
Pocahontas.....	Gordon.....	473	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	347
Polo.....	Mystic Tie.....	187	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	646
Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	294	South Elgin.....	Clintonville.....	511
Pontoosuc.....	Herrick.....	193	Sparland.....	Sparland.....	441
Port Byron.....	Philo.....	436	Sparta.....	Hope.....	162
Potomac.....	Potomac.....	782	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	4
Prairie City.....	Golden Gate.....	248	Springfield.....	Central.....	71
Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	755	Springfield.....	Tyrian.....	333
Princeton.....	Bureau.....	112	Springfield.....	St. Paul.....	500
Princeton.....	Princeton.....	587	Spring Hill.....	Bollen.....	412
Princeville.....	Princeville.....	360	Spring Valley.....	S. M. Dalzell.....	805
Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	293	Stanford.....	Stanford.....	785
Quincy.....	Bodley.....	1	Staunton.....	Staunton.....	177
Quincy.....	Herman.....	39	Steeleville.....	Alma.....	497
Quincy.....	Quincy.....	296	Sterling.....	Rock River.....	612
Quincy.....	Lambert.....	659	Stewardson.....	Sigel.....	541
Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	128	Stockton.....	Plum River.....	554
Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	405	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	495
Rankin.....	Rankin.....	725	Streator.....	Streator.....	607
Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	470	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	349
Raritan.....	Raritan.....	727	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	764
Raymond.....	Raymond.....	692	Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	342
Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	427	Sumner.....	Sumner.....	334
Richmond.....	Richmond.....	143	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	134
Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	632	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	207
Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	816	Tampico.....	Yorktown.....	655
Rio.....	Rio.....	685	Taylorville.....	Mound.....	122
Riverton.....	Riverton Union.....	786	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	496
Robinson.....	Robinson.....	250	Thompsonville.....	Akin.....	749
Rochelle.....	Horicon.....	244	Thomson.....	Thomson.....	559

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Time.....	Time.....	569	Washburn.....	Washburn.....	421
Tiskilwa.....	Sharon.....	550	Washington.....	Taylor.....	98
Tolona.....	Tolono.....	391	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	29
Tonica.....	Tonica.....	364	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	728
Toulon.....	Toulon.....	93	Waterloo.....	Morris.....	787
Towanda.....	Towanda.....	542	Watseka.....	Watseka.....	446
Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	493	Watson.....	Watson.....	602
Tremont.....	Tremont.....	462	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	298
Trenton.....	Trenton.....	109	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	78
Trilla.....	Muddy Point.....	396	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	118
Troy.....	Troy.....	588	Wayne City.....	Orel.....	759
Troy Grove.....	Shiloh.....	397	Waynesville.....	Wayne.....	172
Tunnell Hill.....	Reynoldsburg.....	419	Weldon.....	Weldon.....	746
Turner.....	Amity.....	472	Wenona.....	Wenona.....	344
Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	332	Westfield.....	Westfield.....	163
Union.....	Orion.....	358	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	269
Upper Alton.....	Franklin.....	25	Wheeling.....	Vitruvius.....	81
Urbana.....	Urbana.....	157	White Hall.....	White Hall.....	80
Utica.....	Waltham.....	384	Williamsville.....	Lavelly.....	203
Vandalia.....	Temperance.....	16	Willow Hill.....	Cooper.....	489
Vermilion.....	Stratton.....	408	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	208
Vermont.....	Vermont.....	116	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	105
Verona.....	Verona.....	757	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	322
Versailles.....	Versailles.....	108	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	745
Victoria.....	A. T. Darrah.....	793	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	564
Vienna.....	Vienna.....	150	Winterrowd.....	Mayo.....	664
Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	562	Woburn.....	Gilham.....	809
Viola.....	Viola.....	577	Wolf Creek.....	Chapel Hill.....	719
Virden.....	Virden.....	161	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	502
Virginia.....	Virginia.....	544	Woodstock.....	Saint Marks.....	63
Waldron.....	Aroma.....	378	Wyanaet.....	Wyanaet.....	231
Walnut.....	Walnut.....	722	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	479
Walpole.....	Tuscan.....	630	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	485
Walshville.....	Walshville.....	475	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	448
Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	278	York.....	York.....	313
Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	257	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	471

## List of Lodges by Districts.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying *south* of the Chicago River and *east* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago	78 Monroe St.
141	Garden City	Chicago	Masonic Temple
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
209	W. B. Warren	Chicago	Masonic Temple
271	Blaney	Chicago	78 Monroe St.
277	Accordia	Chicago	62 North Clark St.
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
310	Dearborn	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave.
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Masonic Temple
393	Blair	Chicago	Masonic Temple
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago	Masonic Temple
422	Landmark	Chicago	3636 Cottage Grove Ave.
437	Chicago	Chicago	Masonic Temple
508	Home	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave.
526	Covenant	Chicago	Masonic Temple
642	Apollo	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave.
662	South Park	Chicago	274-276 57th St.
674	Waldeck	Chicago	27th St. and Wentworth Ave.
690	Englewood	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts.
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	2941 Archer Ave.
716	Calumet	Blue Island	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Masonic Temple
731	Harbor	Chicago	32d St. and Houston Ave.
739	Lakeside	Chicago	3120 Forest Ave.
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	State and 44th Sts.
765	Palace	Pullman	
767	Triluminar	Chicago	227 92d St.
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 South Halsted St.
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	76th St. near Dobson Ave.
783	Constantia	Chicago	2701 South Park Ave.
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	79th and Sherman Sts.
797	Normal Park	Chicago	69th St. and Stewart Ave.
800	Kenwood	Chicago	4308 Cottage Grove Ave.
804	Kensington	Kensington	Henderson's Hall
810	Tracy	Tracy	
815	Lawn	Chicago Lawn	
	Magic City	U.D. Harvey	
	Windsor Park	U.D. Windsor Park	

### SECOND DISTRICT.

All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying *south* of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and *west* of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts.
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts.
478	Pleiades	Chicago	785 West Madison St.
610	Union Park	Chicago	Madison and Robey Sts.
669	Herder	Chicago	358 Blue Island Ave.
686	Garfield	Chicago	1250 West Madison St.
717	Arcana	Chicago	Halsted and Randolph Sts.
770	LaGrange	LaGrange	
780	Siloam	Chicago	1249 Madison St.
819	Columbian	Chicago	1523 Ogden Ave.

## LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying *north* of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius.....	Wheeling.....	
182	Germania.....	Chicago.....	62 N. Clark St.....
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	
410	Mithra.....	Chicago.....	257 N. Clark St.....
524	Evans.....	Evanston.....	
540	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	62 N. Clark St.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Clark St. and Center Ave.....
639	Keystone.....	Chicago.....	64 N. Clark St.....
643	D. C. Cregier.....	Chicago.....	406 and 408 Milwaukee Ave.....
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	
751	Lounsbury.....	Barrington.....	
774	Lake View.....	Chicago.....	Lincoln, Racine & Diversy Aves.....
777	Ravenswood.....	Chicago.....	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswo'd Park.....
779	Wright's Grove.....	Chicago.....	1631 N. Clark St.....
784	Beacon Light.....	Norwood Park.....	
795	Myrtle.....	Irving Park.....	
813	Sigwalt.....	Chicago.....	Armitage and Keeney Aves.....
818	Ben Hur.....	Chicago.....	Milwaukee and North Aves.....

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity.....	St. Charles.....	Kane.....
90	Jerusalem Temple.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....
117	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
139	Geneva.....	Geneva.....	Kane.....
190	Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Kane.....
254	Aurora.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....
359	Blackberry.....	Elburn.....	Kane.....
404	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Kane.....
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Kane.....
511	Clintonville.....	South Elgin.....	Kane.....
522	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
63	St. Marks.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	McHenry.....
143	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	McHenry.....
158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....
169	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....
358	Orion.....	Union.....	McHenry.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....
78	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....
115	Rising Sun.....	Gray's Lake.....	Lake.....
127	Antioch.....	Millburn.....	Lake.....
298	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	Lake.....
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Lake.....
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....
827	Sequoit.....	Antioch.....	Lake.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	Boone.....
575	Capron.....	Capron.....	Boone.....
74	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	Winnebago.....
75	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	Winnebago.....
102	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
145	A. W. Rawson.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....
166	Star-in-the-East.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
173	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	Winnebago.....
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
745	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....
97	Excelsior.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....
170	Evergreen.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....
174	Lena.....	Lena.....	Stephenson.....
414	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Stephenson.....
564	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	Stephenson.....
687	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....
823	Pearl.....	Pearl City.....	Stephenson.....

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	Jo Daviess.....
273	Miners.....	Galena.....	Jo Daviess.....
278	Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....
491	Martin.....	East Dubuque.....	Jo Daviess.....
548	Apple River.....	Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....
554	Plum River.....	Stockton.....	Jo Daviess.....
188	Cyrus.....	Mt. Carroll.....	Carroll.....
345	Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	Carroll.....
385	Mississippi.....	Savanna.....	Carroll.....
423	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	Carroll.....
490	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Carroll.....
559	Thomson.....	Thomson.....	Carroll.....
189	Fulton City.....	Fulton.....	Whiteside.....
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside.....
321	Dunlap.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside.....
412	Bollen.....	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....
566	Albany.....	Albany.....	Whiteside.....
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	Whiteside.....
655	Yorktown.....	Tampico.....	Whiteside.....
667	Eric.....	Eric.....	Whiteside.....
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	Whiteside.....

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis.....	Mt. Morris.....	Ogle.....
187	Mystic Tie.....	Polo.....	Ogle.....
244	Horicon.....	Rochelle.....	Ogle.....
274	Byron.....	Byron.....	Ogle.....
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	Ogle.....
420	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Ogle.....
505	Meridian Sun.....	Holcomb.....	Ogle.....
7	Friendship.....	Dixon.....	Lee.....
146	Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....
178	Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Lee.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## SEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian.....	Paw Paw.....	Lee.....
264	Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	Lee.....
282	Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Lee.....
349	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	Lee.....
531	Ashton.....	Ashton.....	Lee.....
134	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	De Kalb.....
144	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....
283	Meteor.....	Sandwich.....	De Kalb.....
288	Genoa.....	Genoa.....	De Kalb.....
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	De Kalb.....
374	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	De Kalb.....
402	Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb.....
646	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	De Kalb.....
728	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	De Kalb.....

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven.....	Oswego.....	Kendall.....
323	Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....
428	Sunbeam.....	Plano.....	Kendall.....
471	Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....
65	Euclid.....	Naperville.....	Du Page.....
269	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	Du Page.....
472	Amity.....	Turner.....	Du Page.....
649	Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	Du Page.....
824	Grove.....	Downer's Grove.....	Du Page.....
42	Mt Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will.....
175	Matteson.....	Joliet.....	Will.....
208	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	Will.....
262	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	Will.....
536	Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	Will.....
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	Will.....
636	Peotone.....	Peotone.....	Will.....
704	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	Will.....
763	Crete.....	Crete.....	Will.....
124	Cedar.....	Morris.....	Grundy.....
528	Minooka.....	Minooka.....	Grundy.....
573	Gardner.....	Gardner.....	Grundy.....
757	Verona.....	Verona.....	Grundy.....
826	Mazon.....	Mazon.....	Grundy.....

## NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's.....	Peru.....	La Salle.....
40	Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	La Salle.....
67	Acacia.....	La Salle.....	La Salle.....
176	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	La Salle.....
183	Meridian.....	Earlville.....	La Salle.....
194	Freedom.....	Freedom.....	La Salle.....
374	Tonica.....	Tonica.....	La Salle.....
384	Waltham.....	Utica.....	La Salle.....
397	Shiloh.....	Troy Grove.....	La Salle.....
417	Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	La Salle.....
477	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	La Salle.....
532	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	La Salle.....
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	La Salle.....

## LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

## NINTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston

## TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau
231	Wyandot	Wyandot	Bureau
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau
383	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry
243	Galva	Galva	Henry
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island

## LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City .....	Illinois City .....	Rock Island.....
59	New Boston .....	New Boston .....	Mercer .....
113	Robert Burns .....	Keithsburg .....	Mercer .....
252	Aledo .....	Aledo .....	Mercer .....
367	Oxford .....	New Windsor .....	Mercer .....
577	Viola .....	Viola .....	Mercer .....
755	Pre-emption .....	Pre-emption .....	Mercer .....

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb .....	Macomb .....	McDonough .....
233	Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville .....	McDonough .....
248	Golden Gate.....	Prairie City .....	McDonough .....
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Bushnell.....	McDonough .....
327	Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough .....
496	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	McDonough .....
572	Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	McDonough .....
617	Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	McDonough .....
781	Colchester.....	Colchester.....	McDonough .....
100	Astoria.....	Astoria.....	Fulton .....
104	Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	Fulton .....
116	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	Fulton .....
192	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Fulton .....
213	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	Fulton .....
253	Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	Fulton .....
350	Fairview.....	Fairview.....	Fulton .....
534	Cuba.....	Cuba.....	Fulton .....
734	Morning Star.....	Canton.....	Fulton .....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....
465	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	Schuyler.....
648	Camden.....	Camden.....	Schuyler.....
766	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	Schuyler.....

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
26	Hiram .....	Henderson.....	Knox.....
66	Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Knox.....
291	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	Knox.....
330	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....
337	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	Knox.....
400	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Knox.....
530	Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Knox.....
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	Knox.....
793	A. T. Darrah.....	Victoria.....	Knox.....
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Warren.....
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	Kirkwood.....	Warren.....
519	Roseville.....	Roseville.....	Warren.....
619	Berwick.....	Cameron.....	Warren.....
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	Warren.....
123	Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	Henderson.....
727	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	Henderson.....
732	Carman.....	Carman.....	Henderson.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....
46	Temple .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....
106	Lancaster .....	Glasford .....	Peoria .....
232	George Washington .....	Chillicothe .....	Peoria .....
263	Illinois .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....
335	Schiller .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....
360	Princeville .....	Princeville .....	Peoria .....
363	Horeb .....	Elmwood .....	Peoria .....
663	Phoenix .....	Mapleton .....	Peoria .....
748	Alta .....	Alta .....	Peoria .....
246	El Paso .....	El Paso .....	Woodford .....
247	Rob Morris .....	Minonk .....	Woodford .....
306	Wm. C. Hobbs .....	Eureka .....	Woodford .....
421	Washburn .....	Washburn .....	Woodford .....
29	Pekin .....	Pekin .....	Tazewell .....
98	Taylor .....	Washington .....	Tazewell .....
126	Empire .....	Pekin .....	Tazewell .....
132	Mackinaw .....	Mackinaw .....	Tazewell .....
156	Delavan .....	Delavan .....	Tazewell .....
352	Groveland .....	Groveland .....	Tazewell .....
462	Tremont .....	Tremont .....	Tazewell .....
622	Hopedale .....	Hopedale .....	Tazewell .....
641	Comet .....	Minier .....	Tazewell .....

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington .....	Bloomington .....	McLean .....
221	Le Roy .....	Le Roy .....	McLean .....
251	Heyworth .....	Heyworth .....	McLean .....
292	Chenoa .....	Chenoa .....	McLean .....
468	Cheneys Grove .....	Saybrook .....	McLean .....
469	McLean .....	McLean .....	McLean .....
482	Lexington .....	Lexington .....	McLean .....
512	Wade Barney .....	Bloomington .....	McLean .....
542	Towanda .....	Towanda .....	McLean .....
582	Shirley .....	Shirley .....	McLean .....
656	Mozart .....	Bloomington .....	McLean .....
673	Normal .....	Normal .....	McLean .....
737	Arrowsmith .....	Arrowsmith .....	McLean .....
742	Danvers .....	Danvers .....	McLean .....
785	Stanford .....	Stanford .....	McLean .....
799	Colfax .....	Colfax .....	McLean .....
84	De Witt .....	Clinton .....	De Witt .....
172	Wayne .....	Waynesville .....	De Witt .....
261	Amon .....	De Witt .....	De Witt .....
710	Farmer City .....	Farmer City .....	De Witt .....
746	Weldon .....	Weldon .....	De Witt .....
820	Henderson .....	Kenney .....	De Witt .....
416	Paxton .....	Paxton .....	Ford .....
608	Piper .....	Piper City .....	Ford .....
631	Norton .....	Cabery .....	Ford .....
733	Gibson .....	Gibson City .....	Ford .....
761	Sibley .....	Sibley .....	Ford .....
811	Melvin .....	Melvin .....	Ford .....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued*,  
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
825	Arthur	Arthur	Douglas
77	Hindsboro	U. D. Hindsboro	Douglas
148	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal.....	Monticello.....	Piatt.....
365	Bement.....	Bement.....	Piatt.....
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Piatt.....
651	Atwood.....	Atwood.....	Piatt.....
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	Piatt.....
812	De Land.....	De Land.....	Piatt.....
228	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	Moultrie
595	Miles Hart.....	Gays.....	Moultrie
764	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....
312	Ionic.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....
431	Summit.....	Harristown.....	Macon.....
454	Maroa.....	Maroa.....	Macon.....
467	South Macon.....	Macon.....	Macon.....
682	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan.....
165	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....
210	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....
741	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	Logan.....
808	Cornland.....	Cornland.....	Logan.....

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana.....	Havana.....	Mason.....
403	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....
476	Manito.....	Manito.....	Mason.....
494	Bath.....	Bath.....	Mason.....
645	San Jose.....	San Jose.....	Mason.....
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....
653	Greenview.....	Greenview.....	Menard.....
4	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
71	Central.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
203	Lavelly.....	Williamsville.....	Sangamon.....
299	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Sangamon.....
333	Tyrian.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
354	Ark & Anchor.....	Auburn.....	Sangamon.....
450	Loami.....	Loami.....	Sangamon.....
500	St. Paul.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
521	Illiopolis.....	Illiopolis.....	Sangamon.....
523	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	Sangamon.....
556	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	Sangamon.....
635	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	Sangamon.....
675	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....
700	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	Sangamon.....
762	Van Meter.....	Cantrall.....	Sangamon.....
786	Riverton Union.....	Riverton.....	Sangamon.....
23	Cass.....	Beardstown.....	Cass.....
544	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Cass.....
724	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	Cass.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin .....	Mt. Sterling .....	Brown .....
108	Versailles .....	Versailles .....	Brown .....
430	Kendrick .....	Mound Station .....	Brown .....
3	Harmony .....	Jacksonville .....	Morgan .....
52	Benevolent .....	Merodosia .....	Morgan .....
118	Waverly .....	Waverly .....	Morgan .....
346	N. D. Morse .....	Concord .....	Morgan .....
382	Gill .....	Lynnville .....	Morgan .....
432	Murrayville .....	Murrayville .....	Morgan .....
570	Jacksonville .....	Jacksonville .....	Morgan .....
616	Wadley .....	Franklin .....	Morgan .....
105	Winchester .....	Winchester .....	Scott .....
229	Manchester .....	Manchester .....	Scott .....
424	Exeter .....	Exeter .....	Scott .....
34	Barry .....	Barry .....	Pike .....
45	Griggsville .....	Griggsville .....	Pike .....
95	Perry .....	Perry .....	Pike .....
218	New Salem .....	New Salem .....	Pike .....
275	Milton .....	Milton .....	Pike .....
353	Kinderhook .....	Kinderhook .....	Pike .....
373	Chambersburg .....	Chambersburg .....	Pike .....
388	El Dara .....	El Dara .....	Pike .....
453	New Hartford .....	New Hartford .....	Pike .....
565	Pleasant Hill .....	Pleasant Hill .....	Pike .....
569	Time .....	Time .....	Pike .....
790	Pittsfield .....	Pittsfield .....	Pike .....
806	Nebo .....	Nebo .....	Pike .....
821	New Canton .....	New Canton .....	Pike .....
830	Rockport .....	Rockport .....	Pike .....

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....
39	Herman .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....
114	Marcelline .....	Marcelline .....	Adams .....
135	Lima .....	Lima .....	Adams .....
147	Clayton .....	Clayton .....	Adams .....
227	Columbus .....	Columbus .....	Adams .....
266	Kingston .....	Fairweather .....	Adams .....
267	La Prairie .....	La Prairie .....	Adams .....
296	Quincy .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....
297	Benjamin .....	Camp Point .....	Adams .....
379	Payson .....	Payson .....	Adams .....
380	Liberty .....	Liberty .....	Adams .....
449	Mendon .....	Mendon .....	Adams .....
529	Adams .....	Plainville .....	Adams .....
659	Lambert .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....
20	Hancock .....	Carthage .....	Hancock .....
193	Herrick .....	Pontoosuc .....	Hancock .....
195	La Harpe .....	La Harpe .....	Hancock .....
235	Dallas City .....	Dallas City .....	Hancock .....
238	Black Hawk .....	Hamilton .....	Hancock .....
257	Warsaw .....	Warsaw .....	Hancock .....
286	Plymouth .....	Plymouth .....	Hancock .....
295	Dills .....	Hickory Ridge .....	Hancock .....
318	J. L. Anderson .....	Augusta .....	Hancock .....
464	Denver .....	Denver .....	Hancock .....
486	Bowen .....	Bowen .....	Hancock .....
618	Basco .....	Basco .....	Hancock .....
683	Burnside .....	Burnside .....	Hancock .....
715	Elvaston .....	Elvaston .....	Hancock .....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	Greene.....
80	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....
129	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	Greene.....
197	King Solomon.....	Kane.....	Greene.....
796	E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse.....	Greene.....
341	Full Moon.....	Grafton.....	Jersey.....
394	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....
592	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	Jersey.....
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.....
151	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....
152	Fidelity.....	Medora.....	Macoupin.....
161	Virden.....	Virden.....	Macoupin.....
171	Girard.....	Girard.....	Macoupin.....
177	Staunton.....	Staunton.....	Macoupin.....
212	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	Macoupin.....
214	Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	Macoupin.....
249	Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	Macoupin.....
426	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	Macoupin.....
445	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	Macoupin.....
461	Plainview.....	Plainview.....	Macoupin.....
463	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	Macoupin.....

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....
236	Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....
255	Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	Montgomery.....
455	Irving.....	Irving.....	Montgomery.....
456	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	Montgomery.....
475	Walshville.....	Walshville.....	Montgomery.....
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....
670	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	Montgomery.....
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery.....
122	Mound.....	Taylorville.....	Christian.....
226	Pana.....	Pana.....	Christian.....
340	Kedron.....	Mount Auburn.....	Christian.....
451	Bromwell.....	Assumption.....	Christian.....
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....
623	Locust.....	Owaneco.....	Christian.....
647	Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	Christian.....
681	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....
53	Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....
180	Moweaquia.....	Moweaquia.....	Shelby.....
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby.....
493	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....
541	Sigel.....	Stewardson.....	Shelby.....
706	Joppa.....	Cowden.....	Shelby.....
831	Findlay.....	Findlay.....	Shelby.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup .....	Greenup.....	Cumberland.....
279	Neoga .....	Neoga.....	Cumberland.....
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Cumberland.....
	Toledo..... U. D.	Toledo.....	Cumberland.....
133	Marshall.....	Marshall.....	Clark.....
163	Westfield.....	Westfield.....	Clark.....
313	York.....	York.....	Clark.....
442	Casey.....	Casey.....	Clark.....
603	Clark.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....
620	Newhope.....	Cohn.....	Clark.....
136	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	Crawford.....
250	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Crawford.....
348	Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	Crawford.....
644	Oblong City.....	Oblong.....	Crawford.....
666	Crawford.....	Eaton.....	Crawford.....
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	Crawford.....
216	Newton.....	Newton.....	Jasper.....
489	Cooper.....	Willow Hill.....	Jasper.....
140	Olney.....	Olney.....	Richland.....
362	Noble.....	Noble.....	Richland.....
509	Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg.....	Richland.....
164	Edward Dobbins.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....
334	Sumner.....	Sumner.....	Lawrence.....
386	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....
447	S. D. Monroe.....	Birds.....	Lawrence.....

## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	Clay.....
204	Flora.....	Flora.....	Clay.....
485	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Clay.....
488	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	Clay.....
691	Iola.....	Iola.....	Clay.....
149	Efingham.....	Efingham.....	Efingham.....
217	Mason.....	Mason.....	Efingham.....
484	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Efingham.....
525	Delia.....	Elliottstown.....	Efingham.....
533	Altamont.....	Altamont.....	Efingham.....
578	Prairie City.....	Montrose.....	Efingham.....
602	Watson.....	Watson.....	Efingham.....
664	Mayo.....	Winterrowd.....	Efingham.....
665	Greenland.....	Beecher City.....	Efingham.....
16	Temperance.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....
405	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	Fayette.....
601	Farina.....	Farina.....	Fayette.....
769	St. Elmo.....	St. Elmo.....	Fayette.....
130	Marion.....	Salem.....	Marion.....
201	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	Marion.....
398	Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy.....	Marion.....
503	Odin.....	Odin.....	Marion.....
510	J. D. Moody.....	Iuka.....	Marion.....
613	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	Marion.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Bond.....
473	Gordon.....	Pocahontas.....	Bond.....
809	Gillham.....	Woburn.....	Bond.....
79	Scott.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....
109	Trenton.....	Trenton.....	Clinton.....
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....
27	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....
99	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	Madison.....
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Madison.....
355	Marine.....	Marine.....	Madison.....
406	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Madison.....
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Madison.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....
588	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....
	Triple.....	U.D. Venice.....	Madison.....

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	St. Clair.....
342	Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	St. Clair.....
361	Douglas.....	Muscutah.....	St. Clair.....
418	Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....
474	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Monroe.....
787	Morris.....	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....
72	Chester.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....
86	Kaskaskia.....	Ellis Grove.....	Randolph.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....
497	Alma.....	Steeleville.....	Randolph.....

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....
153	Clay.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....
308	Jefferson.....	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....
606	Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	Jefferson.....
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson.....
64	Benton.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....
567	Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....
744	Goode.....	Brayfield.....	Franklin.....
749	Akin.....	Thompsonville.....	Franklin.....
85	Mitchell.....	Pinckneyville.....	Perry.....
207	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....
234	Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	Perry.....
241	Shekinah.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....
287	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	Jackson.....
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
657	La Fayette .....	Grand Tower.....	Jackson .....
695	Shiloh Hill .....	Campbell Hill.....	Jackson .....
	Dean .....	Ava .....	Jackson .....
89	Fellowship .....	Marion .....	Williamson.....
458	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth .....	Williamson.....
693	Herrins Prairie.....	Herrins Prairie.....	Williamson.....
719	Chapel Hill .....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson.....
729	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	Williamson.....
802	Williamson.....	Carterville.....	Williamson.....
817	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson.....

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield .....	Fairfield .....	Wayne.....
331	Mount Erie.....	Mt. Erie .....	Wayne.....
460	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	Wayne.....
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....
759	Orel .....	Wayne City .....	Wayne.....
356	Hermitage .....	Albion .....	Edwards.....
239	Mount Carmel.....	Mount Carmel.....	Wabash.....
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Wabash.....
200	Sheba.....	Grayville.....	White.....
272	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	White.....
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....
718	May .....	Norris City.....	White.....
137	Polk.....	McLeansboro.....	Hamilton.....
630	Tuscan.....	Walpole.....	Hamilton.....
807	Royal.....	Macedonia.....	Hamilton.....
128	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	Saline.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline.....
495	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	Saline.....
684	Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	Saline.....
730	Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	Saline.....
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....
230	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Gallatin.....
723	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Gallatin.....
816	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	Gallatin.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Pope
771	Bay City	Bay City	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
231	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson
778	Gurney	New County Line	Johnson
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	Pulaski
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
828	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander



DEFUNCT LODGES.

4 NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T.	REMARKS.
5	Far West.	Galena.	Jo Daviess.	April 29, 1840.	1845-46.	Charter was never issued.
6	Columbus.	Columbus.	Adams.	April 29, 1840.	1845-46.	Surrendered.
10	Joliet.	Joliet.	Will.	Oct. 5, 1841.	Oct. 15, 1845.	Revoked.
11	Cass.	Virginia.	Cass.	Oct. 4, 1842.	Oct. 3, 1843.	Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun.	Montrose.	Iowa*.	Oct. 4, 1842.	Oct. 3, 1843.	Suspended.
18	La Fayette.	Chicago.	Cook.	Oct. 2, 1843.	Oct. 1864.	Arrested.
21	Warsaw.	Warsaw.	Hancock.	Oct. 2, 1843.	May 9, 1847.	Surrendered.
22	Milwaukee.	Milwaukee.	Wisconsin*.	Oct. 2, 1843.	1874-75.	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin.
28	Monroe.	Waterloo.	Monroe.	Oct. 7, 1844.	1874-75.	Arrested.
30	Morning Star.	Waterloo.	Fulton.	Oct. 6, 1845.	July, 1875.	Arrested.
32	Apollo.	Chicago.	Cook.	Oct. 6, 1845.	Oct. 1848.	Surrendered.
41	Far West.	Galena.	Jo Daviess.	Oct. 8, 1846.	Oct. 6, 1852.	Forfeited.
54	Reclamation.	Nauvoo.	Hancock.	Oct. 2, 1848.	July 5, 1882.	Surrendered.
56	Pittsfield.	Pittsfield.	Pike.	Oct. 2, 1848.	Oct. 27, 1886.	Forfeited.
62	Jerusalem.	Oregon.	Ogle.	Oct. 3, 1848.	Oct. 4, 1853.	Forfeited.
68	Naples.	Naples.	Scott.	Oct. 2, 1849.	Sept. 16, 1892.	Arrested.
70	Social.	Heeneppin.	Putnam.	Oct. 1849.	Jan. 23, 1889.	Surrendered.
73	Batavia.	Batavia.	Kane.	Oct. 1849.	1859*.	Surrendered.
82	Metamora.	Metamora.	Woodford.	Oct. 8, 1850.	1884-85.	Surrendered.
83	Iroquois.	Middleport.	Iroquois.	Oct. 8, 1850.	1856*.	No record.
94	Morning Sun.	Jerseyville.	Jersey.	Oct. 8, 1850.	1862-63.	Surrendered.
101	Madison.	Upper Alton.	Madison.	Oct. 6, 1851.	1861-62.	Surrendered.
107	Fayette.	Fayette.	Greene.	Oct. 6, 1852.	Aug. 16, 1875.	Arrested.
130	Jacksonville.	Jacksonville.	Morgan.	Oct. 4, 1852.	1854.	No record.
121	Cataract.	St. Anthony's Falls.	Minnesota.	Oct. 4, 1852.	1854.	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota.
167	Oswego.	Oswego.	Kendall.	Oct. 2, 1855.	Feb. 7, 1859.	Surrendered.
181	Moultrie.	Sullivan.	Moultrie.	Oct. 2, 1855.	May 5, 1879.	Arrested.
184	Nebraska.	Bellevue.	Nebraska*.	Oct. 3, 1855.	March 9, 1863.	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
180	Fort Armstrong.	Rock Island.	Rock Island.	Oct. 6, 1856.	Consolidated with Trio, No. 57.	
191	Xenia.	Xenia.	Clay.	Oct. 9, 1856.	July 27, 1871.	Surrendered.
198	Grand View.	Grand View.	Edgar.	Oct. 5, 1856.	Feb. 9, 1889.	Surrendered.
		Dudley.	Whiteside.	Oct. 6, 1856.	1868.	Annulled.
202	Sterling.	Sterling.	Madison.	Oct. 7, 1856.	1861-62.	Surrendered.
215	Weir.	Six Mile.	Rock Island.	Oct. 8, 1856.	Jan. 12, 1889.	Arrested.
223	Keeney.	Edgington.	De Witt.	Oct. 8, 1856.	1870-71.	No record.
224	Mt. Pleasant.	Mt. Pleasant.	De Witt.	Oct. 8, 1856.	1870-71.	No record.
		St. Anna.				
		Farmer City.				
225	Owisco.	Kankakee.	Kankakee.	Oct. 8, 1856.	1862-63.	Surrendered.
242	Aegis.	Anawan.	Henry.	Oct. 8, 1857.	May 13, 1859.	Arrested.
256	Algonquin.	Algonquin.	McHenry.	Oct. 6, 1858.	Jan. 21, 1880.	Surrendered.
238	Bonus.	Bonus.	Boone.	Oct. 6, 1865.		Surrendered.
		Chemung.	McHenry.	Oct. 6, 1865.	Aug. 26, 1885.	Surrendered.

## DEFUNCT LODGES—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF.T.	REMARKS.
259	New Berlin.....	New Berlin	Sangamon	Oct. 6, 1858.	.....1874.	No record
281	Martinsville.....	Martinsville	Clark	Oct. 6, 1858.	.....1865.	No record
284	Alton.....	Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1858	May 4, 1874	Consolidated with Plaza, No. 27.
289	Iroquois.....	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 7, 1858	.....1860.	No record.
290	Cache.....	Mound City.	Pulaski.	Oct. 7, 1858	.....1875.	No record.
300	Hanover.....	Hanover	Jo Daviess.	Oct. 5, 1859.	Jan. 7, 1887	Surrendered.
304	Cement.....	Utica	La Salle	Oct. 5, 1859.	.....1883	Surrendered.
317	New Liberty.....	New Liberty	Pope	Oct. 5, 1859.	Sept. 10, 1879	Arrested.
324	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.	Lake	Oct. 5, 1859.	Feb. 5, 1864	Consolidated with Union No. 78 as Waukegan No. 78
326	Chemung.....	Chemung	McHenry	Oct. 3, 1859.	Dec. 23, 1861	Consolidated with Bonus No. 258 as Chemung No. 258
328	Grafton.....	Huntley	McHenry	Oct. 3, 1859.	April 11, 1884	Surrendered.
329	Durham.....	Durham	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1860.	.....1868-69.	Surrendered.
338	Grand Detour.....	Grand Detour.	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860.	.....1877-78.	Arrested.
343	Arcturus.....	Polo	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860.	.....1863.	No record.
357	Eddy.....	Kingston	Peoria	Oct. 2, 1860.	.....1869.	No record.
370	Middleton.....	Middleton	Clay	Oct. 8, 1862.	April 19, 1878.	Consolidated with Bell Rive No. 696.
372	Galesburg.....	Galesburg	Knox	Oct. 8, 1862.	Dec. 16, 1880.	Surrendered.
375	Isaac Underhill.....	Secor	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1862.	.....1874.	No record.
376	Ash Grove.....	Ash Grove.	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1862.	.....1868.	No record.
377	Archimedes.....	Belleville.	St. Clair	Oct. 8, 1863.	April 8, 1889.	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24.
381	M. R. Thompson.....	Freeport.	Stephenson.	Oct. 8, 1863.	Jan. 7, 1890.	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97.
387	Greenbush.....	Greenbush	Warren.	Oct. 8, 1863.	May 28, 1889.	Arrested.
395	Youngstown.....	Youngstown	Bureau	Oct. 8, 1864.	May 26, 1880.	Surrendered.
407	H. G. Reynolds.....	Whitefield.	Vermillion	Oct. 8, 1864.	April 12, 1882.	Arrested.
413	Blue Grass.....	Blue Grass	Marysville.	Oct. 8, 1864.	.....	Surrendered.
413	Forreston.....	Forreston.	Ogle	Oct. 8, 1864.	Dec. 4, 1876.	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96.
425	Kaneville.....	Kaneville	Kane	Oct. 4, 1865.	July 1, 1883.	Surrendered.
435	Neponset.....	Neponset.	Bureau	Oct. 4, 1865.	July 12, 1881.	Surrendered.
438	H. W. Bigelow.....	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 4, 1865.	March 27, 1875.	Surrendered.
439	Luce.....	Chicago	Adams	Oct. 4, 1865.	Jan. 17, 1889	Surrendered.
452	Grant.....	Richtevew.	Washington.	Oct. 4, 1865.	July 21, 1887.	Surrendered.
459	Builer.....	Builer	Montgomery.	Oct. 3, 1866.	May 18, 1887.	Surrendered.
480	Loran.....	Lincoln	Logan	Oct. 3, 1866.	Sept. 26, 1889.	Surrendered.
483	Bella's City.....	Bella City	Hamilton.	Oct. 3, 1866.	March 27, 1880.	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210
499	Mt. Zion.....	Mt. Zion	Macon.	Oct. 3, 1866.	.....1874-75.	Arrested.
507	Manteno.....	Manteno.	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1866.	March 14, 1878.	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312.
513	Cold Spring.....	Cold Spring	Shelby	Oct. 1, 1867.	July 27, 1882.	Arrested.
515	Dement.....	Dement	Ogle	Oct. 1, 1867.	Jan. 25, 1886.	Consolidated with Malta No. 330 as Creston No. 330
545	Elkhart.....	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867.	Feb. 21, 1887.	Surrendered.
546	Nilwood.....	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867.	.....1876-77.	Surrendered.

549 Newark	Newark	Oct. 1, 1867.	1864-5.	Surrendered	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 297
551 Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867.	Aug. 25, 1887.	Surrendered	
553 Kyle	MacDonough	Oct. 1, 1867.	1876-77.	Surrendered	
561 Trinity	Monmouth.	Oct. 1, 1867.	Jan. 28, 1886	Surrendered	
563 Hamilton	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867.	1886	Surrendered	
568 Delta	Cairo.	Oct. 1, 1867.	Feb. 23, 1874.	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 297	
571 Owisco	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867.	1869	Surrendered	
586 Tazewell	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868.	1874-75.	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156.	
589 Elwood	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868.	July 18, 1891	Surrendered	
593 W. M. Egan	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868.	Aug. 1872.	Arrested	
594 Lodi	Kane.	Oct. 6, 1868.	April 19, 1876	Surrendered	
596 National	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868.	March 13, 1894.	Arrested	
597 LOSTANT	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868.	Jan. 14, 1886.	Surrendered	
598 Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868.	Oct. 29, 1884.	Surrendered	
599 Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868.	Feb. 24, 1879.	Surrendered	
605 Allen	McLean.	Oct. 6, 1868.	May 5, 1886.	Arrested	
	Stanford.				
606 Wapella	De Witt.	Oct. 6, 1868.	May 26, 1874.	Surrendered	
615 Anchor	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869.	1874-75.	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403.	
621 Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869.	Aug. 21, 1886.	Surrendered	
624 Dubois	DuBois	Oct. 5, 1869.	Sept. 1883	Surrendered	
625 Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869.	May 4, 1877.	Arrested	
626 Putnam	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869.	Aug. 21, 1871 <sup>†</sup>	No record	
628 Mos.-atc.	McLean.	Oct. 5, 1869.	Aug. 21, 1882.	Arrested	
629 Old Time	Havana	Oct. 5, 1869.	Feb. 14, 1877.	Consolidated with Havana Lodge No. 88.	
637 Burlington	Burlington	Oct. 6, 1869.	Dec. 21, 1876.	Surrendered	
638 Fortitude	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869.	March 10, 1884.	Arrested	
640 Coleta	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869.	1874.	No record	
650 Irvington	Coleta	Oct. 4, 1870.	Aug. 31, 1891	Surrendered	
652 Polar Star	Washington.	Oct. 4, 1870.	Aug. 10, 1888.	Arrested	
654 Woodford	Mulkeytown	Oct. 4, 1870.	March 5, 1877.	Surrendered	
661 Bethesda.	ElPaso.	Oct. 5, 1870.	March 1, 1886.	Arrested	
	Potosi.				
	Livingston				
	McLean.				
	Colfax.				
671 Farina	Farina	Oct. 3, 1871.	April, 1880	Surrendered	
678 Sheffield	Marion.	Oct. 3, 1871.	May 20, 1886.	Arrested	
	Greene.				
689 Advance.	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872.	Nov. 28, 1876.	Surrendered	
694 Center	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872.	Jan. 14, 1887.	Surrendered	
699 Libanus	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873.	Sept. 21, 1875.	Arrested	
703 St. Andrews	Chicago	Oct. 7, 1873.	March 30, 1888.	Surrendered	
708 Lemont.	Cook	Oct. 7, 1873.	Sept. 7, 1887	Surrendered	
720 Lemont.	Cook	Oct. 7, 1873.	Sept. 7, 1887	Surrendered	
720 Varna	Marshall	Oct. 7, 1874.	May 13, 1882	Surrendered	
736 Deunisson	Varna.	Oct. 3, 1876.	Dec. 22, 1888.	Surrendered	
	Denmison				
	McKeen				
753 Cornell	Cornell	Oct. 2, 1877.	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested	
760 Belleflower	Belleflower	Oct. 5, 1881.	July 13, 1886	Surrendered	
775 Omega	Charleston.	Oct. 6, 1886.	Dec. 9, 1889	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35.	

\*State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.







142 Ames.....	Sheffield.....	Bureau.....	57	9	1	1	2	2	41	25	3	1	49	5	00	5	81	10	00		
143 Richmond.....	Richmond.....	McHenry.....	52	3	3	3	2	2	34	50	1	6	42	5	00	10	00				
144 DeKalb.....	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	96	4	3	7	2	2	99	75	5	5	94	54	90	7	00				
145 A. W. Rawson.....	P-contonica.....	Winnebago.....	48	4	2	6	3	2	3	51	38	3	47	8	00						
146 Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....	28	1	1	2	2	2	28	21	00	1	57	9	00						
147 Clayton.....	Clayton.....	Adams.....	67	6	1	9	2	1	64	48	75	3	64	4	00						
148 Bloomfield.....	Chrisman.....	Edgar.....	64	1	2	2	2	1	5	68	48	3	57	9	00						
149 Effingham.....	Edingham.....	Edingham.....	70	1	2	2	1	1	2	70	52	50	2	63	4	00					
150 Vienna.....	Vienna.....	Johnson.....	61	1	1	2	1	1	2	61	46	75	1	60	5	00					
151 Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....	62	2	1	3	1	1	2	62	46	50	1	58	5	00					
152 Fidelity.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....	53	1	1	3	1	1	5	40	30	00	1	39	1	00					
153 Clay.....	Macoupin.....	Vermillion.....	37	3	1	4	2	2	5	38	25	1	3	38	50	15	6	00			
154 Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Knox.....	131	8	1	14	5	1	3	192	109	50	11	129	86	25	13	00			
155 Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Tazewell.....	84	2	3	5	4	2	2	87	65	25	1	81	77	00	14	50			
156 Delavan.....	Delavan.....	Champaign.....	129	7	4	11	3	3	6	134	100	50	3	119	77	00	14	50			
157 Urbana.....	Urbana.....	McHenry.....	27	1	3	6	1	3	4	105	78	75	1	5	95	10	00				
158 McHenry.....	Kewanee.....	Henry.....	103	2	1	20	5	4	13	170	17	50	1	24	154	321	65	21			
159 Wanabesa.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	163	18	2	2	4	4	2	56	45	25	2	5	56	18	00				
160 Waubesa.....	Virdeu.....	Macoupin.....	54	4	3	7	4	2	3	56	35	25	2	3	52	4	00				
161 Virdeu.....	Sparta.....	Clark.....	55	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	15	75	1	3	61	21	00				
162 Hope.....	Westfield.....	Lawrence.....	22	1	1	2	1	1	8	73	54	75	1	3	45	20	75				
163 Westfield.....	Lawrenceville.....	Logan.....	79	2	1	1	1	1	2	51	38	25	1	3	45	20	75				
164 Edward Dobbins.....	Atlanta.....	Rockford.....	49	3	1	5	1	4	2	164	124	50	2	5	135	20	00				
165 Atlanta.....	Star in the East.....	Winnebago.....	165	3	1	9	3	4	3	55	41	25	1	3	55	31	50	9	00		
166 Star in the East.....	Winnebago.....	Iroquois.....	165	3	1	9	3	4	2	43	32	25	3	3	43	3	00				
167 Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	McHenry.....	40	5	2	5	1	2	7	61	43	75	1	6	5	60	8	55			
168 Nunda.....	Nunda.....	Stephenson.....	96	4	2	6	4	2	1	91	25	1	2	1	91	10	00				
169 Freeport.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	62	3	3	6	4	1	7	44	33	00	1	2	44	33	43	6	00		
170 Evergreen.....	Waynesville.....	DeWitt.....	47	1	1	1	2	1	4	44	33	00	1	2	46	9	00	4	00		
171 Girard.....	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	46	2	1	3	2	2	4	50	37	50	1	2	49	9	00				
172 Wayne.....	Waynesville.....	Stephenson.....	52	1	1	2	1	1	1	48	36	00	1	2	46	9	00	4	00		
173 Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Stephenson.....	46	2	1	3	2	2	4	50	37	50	1	2	49	9	00				
174 Lena.....	Lena.....	Will.....	211	3	4	9	3	3	6	214	180	50	3	3	206	10	00				
175 Matteson.....	Joliet.....	La Salle.....	74	5	1	7	3	2	3	78	58	50	2	4	75	25	00	14	00		
176 Mendota.....	Mendota.....	Macoupin.....	38	7	1	8	2	2	4	42	31	50	1	9	39	5	00				
177 Staunton.....	Staunton.....	Macoupin.....	90	4	1	6	4	4	4	42	69	00	1	6	4	85	6	82	5	00	
178 Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Lee.....	40	4	1	6	4	4	4	36	27	00	1	3	36	6	82	5	00		
179 Wabash.....	Etna.....	Coles.....	25	1	1	1	1	2	4	22	97	00	1	1	21	1	00				
180 Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....	95	1	1	5	8	2	15	223	167	25	5	12	9	218	48	25	00	5	00
181 Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....	Cook.....	233	5	1	5	8	2	5	167	25	5	12	9	218	48	25	00	5	00	
182 Meridian.....	Earlville.....	La Salle.....	51	2	2	4	4	1	1	50	40	50	1	1	54	40	50	3	00		
183 Meridian.....	Earlville.....	Knox.....	57	2	4	2	2	1	5	54	40	50	1	1	47	3	00				
184 Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Ogle.....	35	2	2	2	2	1	2	34	25	50	3	2	34	1	70				
185 Mystic Tie.....	Polo.....	Mc Carroll.....	75	1	1	1	1	1	2	74	55	50	1	1	70	3	00				
186 Cyrus.....	Fulton.....	Whiteside.....	46	1	2	1	2	2	4	45	33	75	4	1	41	2	00				
187 Fulton City.....	Fulton.....	Kane.....	79	5	3	8	8	3	3	84	63	00	2	6	5	79	5	00			
188 Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Farmington.....	19	6	1	7	1	4	5	79	59	25	4	5	71	5	00				
189 Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Pontoac.....	77	6	1	1	1	1	1	18	13	50	1	1	18	13	50				
190 Herrick.....	Herrick.....	Hancock.....	19	6	1	1	1	1	1	18	13	50	1	1	18	13	50				
191 Pontoac.....	Pontoac.....	Hancock.....	19	6	1	1	1	1	1	18	13	50	1	1	18	13	50				
192 Freedom.....	Freedom.....	La Salle.....	53	2	2	2	2	1	1	54	40	50	1	2	54	4	00				

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease	Present Membership, 1894..	Dues 1894.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Members.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.					
				Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted...		Add. for error.....	Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted....	Died.....											Ded. for error.....				
185	LaHarpe.	LaHarpe.	Hancock.	9	1	10	10	1	4	2	1	8	166	\$122	1	1	11	142	90	25	12	00					
186	Louisville.	Louisville.	Clay.....	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	52	39	00	00	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
197	King Solomon's.	Kane.....	Greene.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	52	43	00	00	1	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
199	Homer.	Homer.	Champaign.	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	72	54	00	00	1	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
200	Sheba.	Grayville.	White.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	30	22	50	00	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
201	Centralia.	Centralia.	Marion.....	7	1	8	8	1	3	5	1	8	112	73	50	00	1	99	4	00	13	61	10	00			
203	Lavely.	Williamsville.	Sangamon.	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	1	3	35	26	25	00	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
204	Flora.	Flora.	Clay.....	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	65	48	75	00	1	40	9	00	3	00	.....	.....			
205	Corinthian.	Paw Paw.	Lec.....	4	1	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	48	36	00	00	1	5	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
206	Fairfield.	Fairfield.	Wayne.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	67	50	25	00	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
207	Tamaroa.	Tamaroa.	Perry.....	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	30	22	50	00	1	28	24	00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
208	Wilmington.	Wilmington.	Will.....	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	87	65	25	00	1	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
209	Wm. B. Warren.	Chicago.	Cook.....	13	2	15	15	8	2	2	3	29	292	219	00	00	3	20	12	270	195	70	37	25	25	00	
210	Lincoln.	Lincoln.	Logan.....	8	2	10	10	5	1	1	1	11	114	82	50	00	3	7	112	33	00	28	00	.....	.....		
211	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Cook.....	4	2	6	6	3	5	8	1	15	403	302	25	00	1	11	8	364	167	35	25	00	.....	.....	
212	Shipman.	Shipman.	Macoupin.	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	27	20	25	00	1	1	24	10	00	8	00	.....	.....		
213	Ipava.	Ipava.	Fulton.....	4	1	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	65	48	75	00	1	5	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
214	Gilespie.	Gilespie.	Macoupin.	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	30	22	50	00	1	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
216	Newton.	Newton.	Jasper.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	59	44	25	00	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
217	Mason.	Mason.	Birmingham.	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	42	31	50	00	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
218	New Salem.	New Salem.	Peoria.....	3	1	4	4	3	1	4	1	8	62	45	00	00	1	3	39	20	00	11	00	.....	.....		
219	Oakland.	Oakland.	Coles.....	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	71	53	25	00	1	3	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
220	Mahomet.	Mahomet.	Champaign.	3	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	5	41	33	00	00	1	3	41	5	00	7	00	.....	.....		
221	Leroy.	Leroy.	Peoria.....	3	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	5	49	36	25	00	1	3	49	54	00	24	00	.....	.....		
222	Geo. Washington.	Chillicothe.	Peoria.....	8	1	9	9	3	3	6	1	12	77	57	25	00	1	1	71	50	00	5	00	.....	.....		
226	Pana.	Pana.	Christian.	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	102	73	50	00	2	4	90	2	80	9	00	.....	.....		
227	Columbus.	Columbus.	Adams.....	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	27	20	25	00	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
228	Lovington.	Lovington.	Moultrie.	8	1	9	9	1	1	2	1	10	42	32	25	00	1	9	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
229	Manchester.	Manchester.	Scott.....	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	33	24	00	00	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
230	New Haven.	New Haven.	Scott.....	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	25	18	75	00	1	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
231	Wyaret.	Wyaret.	Gallatin.	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	36	24	75	00	1	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
232	Farmers.	Pellonia.	Bureau.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	14	10	50	00	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
233	Blandinsville.	Blandinsville.	Massac.....	6	1	7	7	3	3	5	1	10	87	65	25	00	1	6	82	18	55	3	00	.....	.....	.....	
234	DuQuoin.	DuQuoin.	McDonough.	3	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	4	64	54	00	00	1	5	64	53	00	2	00	.....	.....	.....	.....

235	Dallas City	Hancock	52	3	1	4	2	2	4	52	36	00	2	1	3	47	2	70	6	00	
236	Charter Oak	Montgomery	89	1	8	4	4	3	15	76	57	00	1	2	1	66	16	75	5	00	
237	Cairo	Alexander	97	1	6	4	4	3	11	92	69	06	1	3	3	76	7	75	5	00	
238	Black Hawk	Hancock	66	3	6	6	3	3	3	67	50	25	5	6	5	62	5	55	10	00	
239	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	82	2	11	2	2	6	10	135	61	25	1	2	3	122	70	30	9	25	
240	Western Star	Champaign	134	3	4	4	2	6	8	108	81	00	1	2	3	101	41	75	9	60	
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	112	1	6	5	4	2	4	81	60	75	5	6	5	7	189	72	5	50	
243	Galva	Henry	79	1	5	2	1	2	8	65	48	75	1	1	1	63	44	50	6	00	
244	Horricon	Rochelle	68	5	6	5	1	2	2	71	53	25	6	4	4	78	30	6	00	00	
245	Greenville	Greenville	68	1	5	6	1	1	1	83	62	25	6	1	1	63	44	50	3	00	
246	El Paso	Woodford	78	4	6	7	1	1	2	83	62	25	6	4	4	78	30	6	00	00	
247	Robt Morris	Woodford	32	5	7	1	1	1	6	57	42	75	1	1	1	54	39	6	00	00	
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	47	2	1	3	2	1	4	45	37	75	1	1	1	39	36	2	00	00	
249	Hibbard	Brighton	38	1	2	1	1	3	3	36	27	00	1	1	1	36	2	8	75	2	00
250	Robinson	Macoupin	47	2	1	3	1	1	3	36	27	00	1	1	1	36	2	8	75	2	00
251	Heyworth	Robinson	62	3	1	5	3	2	5	81	40	50	1	3	3	62	8	75	2	00	
252	Aledo	McLean	82	2	4	5	3	2	5	81	40	50	1	3	3	62	8	75	2	00	
253	Avon Harmony	Mercer	36	2	2	2	1	2	4	37	27	75	1	1	1	36	2	8	75	2	00
254	Aurora	Fulton	184	9	16	3	2	2	4	196	147	00	13	9	177	27	75	2	00	00	
255	Donnellson	Kane	37	1	3	3	2	2	2	38	28	50	5	1	36	2	8	75	2	00	
257	Warsaw	Hancock	66	7	7	1	3	1	5	68	51	00	5	6	59	1	00	1	00	00	
260	Mattoon	Coles	104	1	5	8	2	3	13	101	75	75	1	1	85	5	00	18	08	00	
261	Amon	De Witt	54	1	1	1	3	2	3	52	39	00	1	1	46	5	00	5	00	00	
262	Channahon	Will	38	1	1	1	1	1	2	37	27	75	6	5	36	30	00	2	00	00	
263	Illinois	Peoria	108	9	11	2	1	2	5	114	85	50	2	1	110	43	20	2	00	00	
264	Franklin Grove	Peoria	31	1	1	2	2	1	4	28	21	00	2	1	24	2	00	5	00	00	
265	Vermilion	Franklin Grove	43	2	3	1	2	1	3	43	32	25	1	1	39	4	3	43	4	00	00
266	Kingston	Indianola	44	1	3	3	1	2	2	44	33	00	4	1	42	4	00	5	00	00	
267	La Prairie	Fairweather	40	1	1	1	2	2	2	41	33	00	4	1	42	4	00	5	00	00	
268	Paris	Adams	125	3	10	2	2	2	6	129	95	25	2	3	113	36	25	03	10	00	
269	Wheaton	Edgar	54	6	5	8	2	3	3	39	44	25	1	2	7	37	12	00	9	00	
270	Levi Lusk	DuPage	34	1	3	3	2	3	3	32	21	00	2	2	31	3	00	3	00	00	
271	Blaney	Arlington	157	2	3	3	3	3	3	157	117	00	2	2	132	175	00	21	00	00	
272	Carmi	Cook	70	3	3	3	3	4	7	66	49	50	3	3	62	127	00	3	00	00	
273	Miners	White	69	2	4	1	3	4	6	67	49	50	2	2	55	10	00	14	75	00	
274	Byron	Jo Daviess	44	2	4	4	1	1	7	37	27	75	2	2	38	7	00	7	00	00	
275	Milton	Ogle	61	2	4	5	1	1	2	63	47	25	2	2	56	3	00	7	00	00	
276	Elkzabeth	Byron	34	2	4	1	7	2	7	29	21	75	2	2	29	29	85	00	22	00	00
277	Accordia	Elizabethtown	74	3	4	4	4	2	9	69	51	75	1	3	3	67	85	00	22	00	00
278	Jo Daviess	Chicago	107	2	5	3	1	3	4	108	81	00	2	2	87	20	00	5	00	00	00
279	Neoga	Warren	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	39	00	1	1	48	8	00	5	00	00	00
280	Kansas	Neoga	32	1	2	2	2	2	2	32	25	00	1	1	28	2	00	10	00	00	00
282	Brooklyn	Edgar	82	2	3	3	4	1	5	34	25	00	2	4	4	81	2	00	10	00	00
283	Meteeb	Lee	82	2	1	3	3	3	3	68	63	75	3	3	64	2	00	8	00	00	00
284	Cathin	Sandwich	63	2	1	3	2	1	3	68	30	75	1	1	5	64	2	00	8	00	00
286	Plymouth	Vermilion	44	2	1	8	2	1	3	43	30	75	1	1	2	38	67	18	6	25	00
287	De Soto	Hancock	55	1	1	1	3	2	3	43	35	25	1	5	3	48	10	00	4	00	00
288	Genoa	Jackson	44	3	7	1	1	1	2	49	38	25	3	3	48	10	00	4	00	00	00
		DeKalb		1	1	1	1	1	2	51	35	25	1	5	3	48	10	00	4	00	00



332	Tuscola	Douglas	6	2	2	86
333	Tyrian	Sangamon	11	3	5	130
334	Sumner	Lawrence	6	1	5	94
335	Schiller	Peoria	4	2	3	118
336	New Columbia	Gannottown	3	1	2	56
337	Oneta	Knox	5	3	5	59
338	Newton	Christian	2	2	1	31
339	Full Moon	Jersey	4	2	1	54
340	Kedron	St. Clair	1	1	2	19
341	Summerfield	Marshall	2	4	2	43
342	Wenona	Carrall	4	3	2	49
343	Milledgeville	Morgan	1	1	3	17
344	N. D. Morse	Champaign	4	3	5	36
345	Sidney	Flat Rock	1	1	1	23
346	Russellville	Sublette	2	2	2	93
347	Sublette	Fulton	2	1	2	40
348	Fairview	Fulton	1	1	1	61
349	Fairview	Livingston	11	3	8	72
350	Tarbolton	Tazewell	4	2	1	36
351	Groveland	Pike	1	1	1	31
352	Kinderhook	Sangamon	2	3	3	34
353	Ark and Anchor	Madison	4	4	3	60
354	Marine	Edwards	2	2	2	35
355	Hermitage	Union	3	1	1	77
356	Orion	McHenry	1	1	2	25
357	Blackberry	Elburn	3	3	3	52
358	Princetonville	Peoria	1	1	4	36
359	Douglas	St. Clair	4	5	4	39
360	Noble	Richland	1	1	1	44
361	Horb	Peoria	16	2	1	54
362	Tonica	La Salle	5	2	1	54
363	Bement	Platt	1	1	1	67
364	Arcola	Douglas	5	5	5	116
365	Oxford	Mercer	1	1	1	44
366	New Windsor	Jefferson	2	2	1	27
367	Opdyke	Newman	3	3	2	57
368	Jefferson	Douglas	4	4	2	78
369	Newman	Livingston	5	1	1	56
370	Livingston	Dwight	3	3	3	30
371	Chambersburg	Pike	1	1	1	26
372	Shabbona	DeKalb	2	1	1	19
373	Arma	Walton	3	3	2	61
374	Payson	Adams	2	2	2	33
375	Liberty	Adams	2	2	2	26
376	Gill	Morgan	2	2	2	34
377	LaMoille	Bureau	3	3	1	44
378	Utica	La Salle	3	3	2	81
379	Walham	Carrall	9	4	7	60
380	Mississippi	Savanna	3	3	3	42
381	Bridgeport	Lawrence	6	6	3	60
382	El Dara	Pike	1	1	1	42
383	Kankakee	Kankakee	10	10	5	127
384	Kankakee	Coles	1	2	1	58
385	Ashmore	Coles	1	2	1	58
66	00	88	4	10	4	88
98	25	131	1	1	1	99
74	25	108	4	1	1	108
81	00	1	1	1	1	81
45	00	1	1	1	1	45
45	00	1	1	1	1	45
45	00	1	1	1	1	45
42	00	2	2	2	2	42
32	40	3	3	3	3	32
37	50	2	2	2	2	37
14	25	2	2	2	2	14
14	25	2	2	2	2	14
39	25	1	1	1	1	39
37	50	4	4	4	4	37
15	25	1	1	1	1	15
23	25	1	1	1	1	23
19	50	1	1	1	1	19
18	50	1	1	1	1	18
42	75	4	4	4	4	42
61	50	10	7	7	7	61
73	00	26	3	3	3	73
31	75	3	3	3	3	31
27	50	5	4	4	4	27
45	50	5	4	4	4	45
76	00	2	2	2	2	76
57	00	2	2	2	2	57
73	00	4	4	4	4	73
55	40	4	4	4	4	55
30	00	4	4	4	4	30
37	30	1	1	1	1	37
35	00	12	12	12	12	35
51	00	3	3	3	3	51
42	00	5	5	5	5	42
61	75	6	6	6	6	61
81	00	13	10	10	10	81
33	00	4	4	4	4	33
19	50	4	4	4	4	19
60	00	2	2	2	2	60
43	50	3	3	3	3	43
29	25	2	2	2	2	29
18	75	1	1	1	1	18
49	75	2	2	2	2	49
25	25	1	1	1	1	25
16	50	4	4	4	4	16
35	00	4	4	4	4	35
30	00	4	4	4	4	30
15	00	4	4	4	4	15
46	50	1	1	1	1	46
64	50	2	2	2	2	64
46	50	1	1	1	1	46
64	50	2	2	2	2	64
27	00	6	6	6	6	27
88	50	19	11	11	11	88
88	50	19	11	11	11	88
42	00	3	3	3	3	42







522	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	314	7	1	5	12	8	7	15	211	158	25	13	13	182	25	35	43	50	.....
523	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	38	1	1	8	32	11	34	26	340	29	25	2	1	39	10	75	6	00	.....
524	Eyans.....	Evanston.....	35	1	1	1	78	.....	526	15	168	486	00	9	50	53	626	232	25	106	60
525	Delia.....	Effingham.....	11	2	1	2	8	13	1	15	75	16	25	1	5	71	12	50	.....	.....	
526	Covenant.....	Chicago.....	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	21	00	1	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	
527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	21	00	1	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	
528	Minooka.....	Grundy.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	21	00	1	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	
529	Atanos.....	Stone s Prairie	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	36	00	1	1	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	
530	Maqon.....	Knox.....	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	36	00	1	1	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	
531	Ashton.....	Lee.....	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	36	00	1	1	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	
532	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	43	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	36	00	1	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	
533	Altamont.....	Altamont.....	25	3	2	2	5	30	2	2	43	30	75	2	2	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	
534	Cuba.....	Effingham.....	72	6	1	1	6	.....	1	2	76	57	00	1	6	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
535	Sherman.....	Fulton.....	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	00	.....	1	6	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
536	Plainfield.....	Orion.....	81	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	00	.....	1	6	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
537	J. R. Gortin.....	Will.....	55	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	00	.....	1	6	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	26	1	1	1	2	.....	2	5	52	39	00	2	6	5	81	25	50	5	00
539	Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	56	25	1	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	
540	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	28	18	1	6	25	.....	4	4	59	194	25	2	14	15	250	301	00	12	00
541	Sigel.....	Stewardson.....	17	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	18	13	50	2	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
542	Towanda.....	Shelby.....	33	3	1	1	3	.....	1	2	34	15	50	2	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	
543	Cordova.....	McLean.....	25	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	25	18	75	2	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	
544	Virginia.....	Rock Island.....	42	3	1	1	4	.....	1	3	46	34	50	.....	5	3	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
547	Valley.....	Rock Island.....	44	2	1	1	3	.....	1	3	44	33	00	1	3	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
548	Apple River.....	Apple River.....	47	3	1	1	3	.....	1	4	43	39	25	.....	3	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	
550	Sharon.....	Tiskilwa.....	43	5	4	1	9	.....	3	3	49	36	75	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
552	Long Point.....	Livingston.....	19	1	1	1	1	.....	2	3	40	36	75	.....	9	5	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
554	Plum River.....	Livingston.....	82	3	1	1	4	.....	2	2	20	15	00	.....	1	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	63	4	1	1	1	.....	6	8	82	61	50	.....	7	4	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
556	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	43	4	1	1	1	.....	2	4	43	39	25	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	98	1	1	1	5	.....	2	3	100	75	00	2	8	6	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
558	Leland.....	Leland.....	38	3	1	1	4	.....	1	3	32	24	00	.....	2	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
559	Thomson.....	Thomson.....	34	1	1	1	2	.....	1	3	33	21	75	.....	2	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	34	3	1	1	3	.....	1	3	33	21	75	.....	2	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
562	Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	26	1	1	1	3	.....	1	3	32	24	00	.....	2	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
564	Winslow.....	Pulaski.....	29	1	1	1	3	.....	2	4	33	17	25	.....	2	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
565	Pleasant Hill.....	Stephenson.....	32	1	1	1	1	.....	2	4	36	19	50	.....	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
566	Albany.....	Pike.....	53	1	1	1	1	.....	2	4	36	19	50	.....	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
567	Frankfort.....	Whiteside.....	40	1	1	1	1	.....	2	6	40	36	00	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
568	Time.....	Frankfort.....	104	5	1	1	5	.....	1	6	48	36	00	.....	31	41	15	81	4	30	.....
570	Jacksonville.....	Time.....	30	6	1	1	6	.....	1	2	33	30	00	.....	30	40	55	00	36	30	.....
572	Bardolph.....	Morgan.....	29	5	1	1	7	.....	1	1	38	27	00	.....	8	56	50	00	5	00	.....
573	Gardner.....	Melbrough.....	51	5	1	1	6	.....	5	1	108	81	00	1	4	6	33	6	00	.....	.....
574	Pera.....	Grundy.....	29	5	1	1	7	.....	1	3	33	39	75	.....	5	4	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
575	Capron.....	Champaign.....	61	1	1	1	1	.....	2	5	33	24	75	.....	3	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
576	O'Fallon.....	Boone.....	35	2	1	1	1	.....	2	2	35	26	25	.....	2	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
577	Viola.....	O'Fallon.....	38	4	1	1	2	.....	2	2	35	26	25	.....	2	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
578	Prairie City.....	Viola.....	30	4	1	1	5	.....	6	1	42	31	50	1	3	38	10	00	.....	.....	.....
		Toledo.....	30	4	1	1	5	.....	6	1	28	21	00	.....	4	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



No	Retur ns.	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
630 Tuscan.....	Hamilton.	38	3	3	3	3	38	35	35	35	35	35	35
631 Norton.....	Ford	58	4	2	3	3	58	45	45	45	45	45	45
632 Ridge Farm.....	Cabery	73	1	2	2	2	73	53	53	53	53	53	53
633 E. F. Ellis.....	Vermilion.	85	4	1	7	1	85	68	68	68	68	68	68
634 Buckley.....	Winnebago.	29	1	2	3	2	29	22	22	22	22	22	22
635 Rochester.....	Iroquois.	36	2	1	1	1	36	30	30	30	30	30	30
636 Peotone.....	Sangamon	12	1	1	1	1	12	8	8	8	8	8	8
637 Chicago.....	Will	19	3	1	5	2	19	15	15	15	15	15	15
638 Keystone.....	Cook.....	25	1	1	1	1	25	20	20	20	20	20	20
639 Chicago.....	Chicago	27	6	2	2	2	27	20	20	20	20	20	20
640 Minier.....	Tazewell.	14	1	1	1	1	14	10	10	10	10	10	10
641 Comert.....	Cook.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
642 Apollo.....	Cook.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
643 D. C. Cregier.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
644 Oblong City.....	Oblong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
645 San Jose.....	San Jose	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
646 Somanauk.....	Mason	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
647 Blueville.....	De Kalb	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
648 Camden.....	Edinburg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
649 Hinsdale.....	Christian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
650 Atwood.....	Schuyler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
651 Greenview.....	Du Page	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
652 Yorktown.....	Platt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
653 Bloomington.....	Menard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
654 Rock Island.....	Whiteside	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
655 Grand Tower.....	Bloomington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
656 Rock Island.....	McLean	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
657 Quincy.....	Jackson.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
658 Adams.....	Rock Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
659 Pulaski.....	Quincy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
660 Hyde Park.....	Adams	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
661 Mapleton.....	New Gr'd Chain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
662 Ealingham.....	Hyde Park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
663 Ealingham.....	Peoria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
664 Ealingham.....	Winterrrowd	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
665 Ealingham.....	Becher City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
666 Ealingham.....	Ealingham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
667 Ealingham.....	Crawford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
668 Ealingham.....	Erie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
669 Ealingham.....	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
670 Ealingham.....	Burnt Prairie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
671 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
672 Ealingham.....	Fillmore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
673 Ealingham.....	Montgomery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
674 Ealingham.....	Poppe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
675 Ealingham.....	Eddyville	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
676 Ealingham.....	Normal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
677 Ealingham.....	McLean	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
678 Ealingham.....	Cook.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
679 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
680 Ealingham.....	Pawnee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
681 Ealingham.....	Highland Park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
682 Ealingham.....	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
683 Ealingham.....	Rock Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
684 Ealingham.....	Illinois City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
685 Ealingham.....	Cleveland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
686 Ealingham.....	Morrisonville	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
687 Ealingham.....	Blue Mound	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
688 Ealingham.....	Burnside	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
689 Ealingham.....	Hancock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
690 Ealingham.....	Gallata	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
691 Ealingham.....	Saline	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
692 Ealingham.....	Rio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
693 Ealingham.....	Knox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
694 Ealingham.....	Cook.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
695 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
696 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
697 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
698 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
699 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
700 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
701 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
702 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
703 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
704 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
705 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
706 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
707 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
708 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
709 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
710 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
711 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
712 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
713 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
714 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
715 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
716 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
717 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
718 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
719 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
720 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
721 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
722 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
723 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
724 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
725 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
726 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
727 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
728 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
729 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
730 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
731 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
732 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
733 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
734 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
735 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
736 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
737 Ealingham.....	Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
738 Ealingham.....	Chicago</												





TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease	Present Membership, 1894..	Dues 1894.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.
				Admitted...	Reinstated.	Raised.....		Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted....	Died.....	Ded. for er- ror.....										
779	Wright's Grove..		Cook.....	8	1	1	10	3	1	1	3	0	98	\$ 73 50	2	8	8	93 220 46	81 00	\$	...	
780	Siloam.....		Cook.....	151	21	1	25	10	6	1	1	10	166	194 50	2	14	16	163	221 00	83 00	15 00	
781	Colchester.....		McDonough	62	6	1	6	5	1	1	1	6	63	17 25	2	6	6	57	25 00	3 00	...	
782	Potomac.....		Vermilion..	41	3	2	5	5	1	1	1	4	40	30 00	2	1	2	39	17 00	10 00	10 00	
783	Constantia.....		Cook.....	68	9	2	9	2	2	3	1	7	70	30 00	1	8	9	66	17 00	10 00	10 00	
784	Beacon Light ..		Norwood Park	34	2	4	6	6	1	1	1	3	39	29 25	1	1	2	37	6 00	6 00	...	
785	Stanford.....		McLean.....	22	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	26	15 00	1	1	2	26	25 00	5 00	...	
786	Riverton Union.		Sangamon..	41	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	43	32 25	2	4	4	42	25 00	5 00	...	
787	Morris.....		Monroe.....	38	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	4	37	27 75	1	1	2	34	25 00	5 00	...	
788	Lerna.....		Coles.....	35	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	38	28 50	2	3	3	37	25 00	8 00	...	
789	Anburn Park..		Cook.....	115	15	4	19	10	1	1	1	6	128	96 00	2	16	17	126	25 00	7 00	...	
790	Pittsfield.....		Pike.....	50	9	1	10	1	1	2	2	4	56	42 00	2	11	9	51	27 00	7 00	...	
791	Broadlands ..		Champaign.	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	36 00	2	3	3	45	110 00	11 00	...	
792	Calhoun.....		Calhoun.....	46	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	34	17 25	2	3	3	32	25 00	6 00	...	
793	A. T. Darrah ..		Knox.....	32	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	23	17 25	2	2	2	23	10 75	6 00	...	
794	Tadmire.....		Karber's Ridge	24	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	23	17 25	2	2	2	23	10 75	6 00	...	
795	Myrtle.....		Irving Park.	62	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	6	64	48 00	2	7	7	62	275 33	16 00	...	
796	E. M. Husted ..		Roodhouse..	58	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	5	58	43 50	2	3	2	52	20 00	10 00	...	
797	Normal Park..		Greene.....	109	23	18	41	4	3	3	1	149	111 75	2	29	29	147	147	10 00	10 00	...	
798	Sidell.....		Cook.....	34	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	35	26 25	2	4	3	33	33	10 00	10 00	...	
799	Colfax.....		Vermilion..	23	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	27	18 75	2	4	3	26	26	10 00	10 00	...	
800	Kenwood.....		Cook.....	103	17	8	25	1	1	1	1	119	86 25	2	22	16	119	19	19 00	12 00	...	
801	Sangamon.....		Champaign.	30	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	9	28	27 00	2	3	3	28	33	3 00	3 00	...
802	Williamson ..		Williamson.	29	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	28	21 00	3	4	3	28	33	5 00	5 00	...
803	Neponset.....		Bureau.....	23	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	30	22 50	2	3	2	29	29	2 00	2 00	...
804	Kensington..		Cook.....	51	2	2	13	3	3	3	3	6	60	49 50	6	9	10	59	49	10 50	10 50	...
805	S. M. Dalzell..		Spring Valley	50	7	8	15	3	2	2	2	24	48 00	2	8	7	64	64	3 00	3 00	...	
806	Nebo.....		Nebo.....	28	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	27	21 75	2	1	1	27	27	3 00	3 00	...
807	Royal.....		Macedonia ..	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	13 00	1	1	1	18	18	2 50	2 50	...
808	Gilbrand.....		Hamilton..	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	12 00	1	1	1	16	16	1 00	1 00	...
809	Gilham.....		Bond.....	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	25 25	2	2	2	25	25	3 00	3 00	...	
810	Tracy.....		Woburn.....	38	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	39	29 25	2	1	1	38	38	22 00	22 00	...	
811	Melvin.....		Cook.....	15	3	3	15	1	1	1	1	15	11 25	2	2	2	15	15	15	15	...	
812	De Land.....		Ford.....	16	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	19	14 25	2	2	2	19	19	15	15	...	
			Piatt.....	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	19	14 25	2	2	2	19	19	15	15	...	

813 Sigwalt	Chicago	Cook	77	10	1	11	1	1	1	87	65	25	10	20	15	85	36 00	5 00
814 Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	27	3	3	3	1	1	1	28	21 00	1	1	1	2	27	20 00	4 00
815 Lawn	Chicago	Cook	56	15	4	19	2	5	7	71	53 25	2	13	16	16	71	15 00	5 00
816 Ridgway	Ridgway	Gallatin	25	1	1	1	1	1	2	24	18 00	1	1	2	2	24	22 75	4 00
817 Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson	32	1	2	3	1	2	5	30	22 50	2	2	2	1	30	14 00	7 00
818 Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	46	15	2	15	1	6	6	61	45 75	3	4	15	61	33 00	15 00	7 00
819 Columbian	Chicago	Cook	66	4	2	6	1	1	1	72	51 00	3	4	5	7	35	7 00	15 00
820 Henderson	Kennedy	DeWitt	31	7	2	5	1	1	1	37	27 75	03	7	3	3	30	75 00	3 25
821 New Canton	New Canton	Pike	26	4	1	5	1	1	1	30	22 50	1	3	3	3	40	7 00	15 00
822 Belknap	Belknap	Johnson	26	2	1	2	1	1	2	28	20 25	1	1	1	25	27	4 00	7 00
823 Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson	24	6	1	7	1	2	2	29	21 75	1	10	7	27	26	8 25	4 85
824 Grove	Downers Grove	DuPage	33	4	2	8	1	3	4	27	20 25	3	3	3	26	18 00	5 00	2 00
825 Arthur	Arthur	Douglas	27	2	2	4	1	3	4	27	20 25	3	3	3	26	18 00	5 00	2 00
826 Mazon	Mazon	Grundy	24	3	2	5	1	3	4	27	20 25	3	3	3	26	18 00	5 00	2 00
827 Sequoit	Antioch	Lake	23	3	2	5	1	3	4	27	20 25	3	3	3	26	18 00	5 00	2 00
828 Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	19	6	1	7	1	1	1	29	21 75	4	5	5	29	10 00	4 00	2 00
829 Edgar	Hume	Edgar	19	3	1	4	1	1	1	25	18 75	7	7	6	25	14	1 00	3 00
830 Rockport	Rockport	Pike	17	4	1	5	1	2	2	14	10 50	1	4	3	14	17	10 00	3 00
831 Findlay	Findlay	Shelby	10	5	3	8	1	1	1	17	12 75	4	45	36	45	1 00	3 00	5 00
832 Magic City	Harvey	Cook	10	5	3	8	1	1	1	17	12 75	4	45	36	45	1 00	3 00	5 00
833 Dean	Ava	Johnson	6	6	19	25	1	1	1	25	25	2	8	6	6	25	2 50	2 50
834 Toledo	Toledo	Cumberlnd	1	1	14	15	1	1	1	14	15	2	2	2	2	14	1 00	1 00
835 Trippe	Venice	Madison	2	2	14	16	1	1	1	16	16	3	3	3	3	16	1 00	1 00
836 Windsor Park	Chicago	Cook	5	5	19	24	1	1	1	24	24	7	7	7	24	24	2 00	2 00
837 Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas	7	7	15	22	1	1	1	22	22	7	7	7	22	22	2 00	2 00

RECAPITULATION.

Membership in 1893	47,970	
Increase—Raised	2,608	
Reinstated	247	
Admitted	952	
Added for error	40	
Total	51,817	
Decrease—Suspended	725	
Expelled	29	
Dimitted	1,103	
Died	696	
Deducted for error	28	
Membership 1894	49,236	
Dues 1894		\$36,504.75
Rejections		537
Initiations		2,478
Passed		2,589
Membership residing in Illinois		45,738
Contributed to members, their widows and orphans		\$30,494.05
Contributed to those not members		6,312.12
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans Home		985.00



# REPORTS

OF

## District Deputy Grand Masters.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

3100 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First District.

Owing to the fact that the Grand Master is a resident of this district, my duties for the past year have been exceedingly light. In fact, I have done nothing of an official character that requires special mention at this time except to institute Windsor Park Lodge, U.D., which I did in due and ancient form on the 18th day of May last.

In connection with lodges U.D., I think that Sec. 5, Art. XIII of the Constitution might be amended so as to require the Senior and Junior Wardens as well as the Master of a Lodge U.D. to be able to open and close a lodge and to confer the degrees of E.A., F.C., and M.M. It is very often if not always the case that the *Master only* is able to do this, and in case of his absence or disability, it is impossible for such a lodge to do its duty to the Craft.

Notwithstanding the general depression in all kinds of mercantile business, and the numberless strikes in the industrial branches of trade, the lodges of this district seem to have done fully as much work as in former years, with the possible exception of last year, which was of course an exceptionable one in every respect.

I have had the pleasure of visiting quite a large number of the lodges in the district, and am glad to be able to report that with but few exceptions they are getting nearer and nearer to the standard

work, so that in a short time more we may expect to see the "standard" the rule, rather than the exception.

I am not unmindful of the many favors you have bestowed in sending me invitations to accompany you on your different official visits, etc., in this city, for which, as well as for the honor you conferred in appointing me as your deputy, permit me to return my most grateful thanks.

Fraternally yours,

WM. K. FORSYTH,  
D.D.G.M. First District.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I take pleasure in reporting that with the exception of matters of which you are already cognizant, Masonic affairs in the Second District are in a flourishing and harmonious condition. All of the lodges are prosperous and are doing good work. A careful observation of the field has convinced me that the class of applicants for Masonic favors is steadily improving, and that the lodges by using due caution are only admitting to our ranks such as are in all respects worthy, that the tendency marked in most if not all the lodges is to a higher tone and in all respects better conditions of manhood.

Being happy to report the above as the results of my observation, and that during the year I have not been called upon except in the case of the one lodge, of which you have full knowledge, to visit a lodge for the purpose of settling differences, and thanking you for the honor conferred upon me in my appointment as your deputy, I remain

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL J. AVERY,  
D.D.G.M. Second District.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In submitting my annual report for the Masonic year, I am happy to say that the lodges in my district are in a very prosperous condition. They are doing a very large amount of work, considering the hard times.

I have not been called upon by any of the lodges in any matter of a serious character. Some trifling matters were reported to me, and after visiting the lodges they were satisfactorily adjusted.

The harmony that prevails in the lodges and the interest in the work by the officers and the members is shown by the large amount of work they are doing.

The Fraternity in my district have erected one of the most perfect lodge halls in the United States. They have spared nothing to make this a grand Masonic home. For comfort, convenience, and beauty it has no equal. Lincoln Park Lodge—Chapter and Commandery, may well be proud of the magnificent temple they have erected, and I am happy to say they are reaping their reward in the large amount of work they are doing, and that too of the best material.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am

Fraternally yours,

E. H. DIXON,  
D.D.G.M. Third District.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, Ill., August 10, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The impulse of love of duty and gratitude for the honor conferred on me as your deputy, intuitively warns me of the close of another Masonic year—likewise to make ready my annual report.

This year, sadly symbolic of a pestiferous panic—causing paralysis in trade and stringency in the money market, making want and

poverty stalk abroad, and as a concatenation of these, the present strike and bloodshed, has, notwithstanding, been replete with good cheer and prosperity in this, the Fifth District.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to join in congratulations on the success prevalent throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, surrounded as it has been by such gloomy periphery.

With high esteem, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,  
D.D.G.M. Fifth District.

### SIXTH DISTRICT.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., August 15, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The year now closing has been an uneventful one in this district. I have been called upon to make but one visit in my official capacity as your deputy, the one to Yorktown Lodge No. 655, on August 8, 1894, a special report of which was made to you August 10.

I have made many social visits to lodges, installed their officers, and enjoyed their hospitality. The brethren of the district were much gratified to have a School of Instruction held in their midst, at Sterling, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of January, 1894. The meetings were well attended, were very pleasant, and profitable. I doubt if any jurisdiction in the United States can boast of a greater uniformity in the work of Masonry than our own, attributable to the establishment and fostering of these schools of instruction by the Grand Lodge.

With the exception of the little cloud in Yorktown Lodge, the utmost peace and harmony has prevailed throughout the district.

Fraternally yours,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,  
D.D.G.M. Sixth District.

### SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIXON, Ill., September 17, 1894.

L. A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The only report I am able to make for the past Masonic year, is, that so far as I know, peace and harmony, and

a reasonable degree of prosperity have prevailed in the lodges of the Seventh District. Other duties have occupied my time to such an extent as to render it impossible for me to give the attention to the Fraternity in this district which I should otherwise have been glad to bestow, but trust the Craft have not suffered thereby.

Thanking you for the honor of my appointment, I am  
Fraternally yours,

JOHN D. CRABTREE,  
D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

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## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 8, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As the Masonic year approaches its close, I am reminded of the fatuity of circumstances in circumscribing purposed action. As you are aware, I fully intended, of my own volition and at my own expense, visiting every lodge in the Eighth District during the year. While I have responded to every call, still I have made personal visitation to only six of the twenty-three lodges in the district,—something having occurred postponing and eventually precluding each trip as planned. The lodges I did visit I found in good condition.

Several questions have been presented to me by correspondence, all of which being easily answered by merely quoting the Grand Lodge By-laws and decisions, no reference to you was deemed necessary and no special report thereon required.

Of the special matters referred to me by yourself, full reports have been made as each case was disposed of, and any particular mention of them here would be mere repetition.

The example of Plainfield Lodge No. 536 may well be emulated by other lodges in villages throughout the state. This lodge had rented quarters for years, until the building it had occupied was burned. With a membership of about sixty, they formed a company among themselves, purchased a lot on a good corner, and erected a neat and substantial two-story building thereon. The first story is rented for business purposes, and the second is fitted up for lodge and social uses, and includes lodge room, ante rooms, parlors, banquet room, and kitchen, all of which are neatly and appropriately fur-

nished, making one of the coziest Masonic homes to be found anywhere, and upon which, as I am advised, they do not owe a dollar. Since its completion interest has been accelerated among the members, and the lodge has materially increased. Such is always the result wherever the brethren demonstrate to the community that they are thoroughly alive—are earnest and practical in their advocacy of and belief in the principles and amenities of the Fraternity. As Masons themselves value, and manifest their appreciation of, their lodge membership, its desirability will be enhanced to the world, good material will be attracted, the Craft will flourish, and Masonic light not only be more widely diffused, but will more brilliantly illumine the hearts accustomed to its rays.

Thanking you for your confidence and for the distinction conferred upon me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JNO. B. FITHIAN,  
D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

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### ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., Sept. 10, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* My duties as your deputy for the past year have consisted of the usual correspondence. No very intricate questions have arisen. The inquiries indicate a closer study of Masonic law on the part of masters and brethren and a desire to be right. Masonry in this district is advancing and harmony prevails.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK G. WELTON,  
D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

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### TWELFTH DISTRICT.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 5, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* During the past Masonic year no call has been made for official visitation, and peace and harmony prevail throughout the district. My duties as your representative have been

of a most pleasing character. I have witnessed the conferring of the Sublime degree in a goodly number of lodges and am pleased to report that a high standard of excellency is shown in the work and ritual. Masonic schools of instruction have greatly contributed to the uniformity and concordance of the work to the standard of the Jurisdiction. Morning Star Lodge No. 734, which met such a severe loss during the past year, has rebuilt and refurnished in a grander and more substantial manner than before, and is now working in its new temple. Hoping that the next Masonic year may be as prosperous as the present one, and thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. V. HARRIS,  
D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

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### THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, Ill., August 22, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* On receiving notice of my appointment as District Deputy for this Masonic district, I at once notified all the lodges, and expressed my willingness to make them an official visit.

I received three invitations to install officers, and several invitations to confer degrees, all of which I complied with very cheerfully.

I have visited every lodge in the district, bearing my own expenses in doing so.

I am pleased to say that the majority of the lodges are in a healthy condition, but a few were found in bad working order. Several questions were asked on matters pertaining to Masonic law, and were easily answered by referring to the Masonic Code.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred, and confidence reposed in me, I assure you of my personal esteem.

Fraternally yours,  
C. E. ALLEN,  
D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, Ill., August 30, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Another Masonic year has rolled around, and it is with pleasure I submit my report as D.D.G.M. of the Fourteenth District.

On the evening of December 6, was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Pekin Lodge No. 29. The occasion was one to be long remembered with pleasure by all who listened to the highly interesting and entertaining program participated in by such popular and eloquent speakers as the R.W. Owen Scott, D.G.M.; R.W. Charles F. Hitchcock, J.G.M.; R.W. J. H. C. Dill, G.S.; Prof. D. D. Darrah, D.D.G.M., of the Fifteenth District, and Bro. Louis Zinger, W.M., of Pekin Lodge. The well-known hospitality of the brethren of Pekin Lodge renders it almost unnecessary for me to say that the entertainment was followed by a magnificent banquet and ball.

On July 19, the brethren of El Paso met with a serious loss in the destruction of their beautiful temple by fire. With this exception, the lodges in this district are, as far as I am aware, in a prosperous condition, especially the four lodges in this city.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and with sincerest personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,  
JOHN LINGO,  
D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., September 15, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* It affords me much pleasure to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Fifteenth District. During the past year everything has progressed quietly in this district, and a reasonable amount of work has been done. The three lodges in this city have been unusually active. I have installed the officers of several lodges and visited a large number, and in all cases have found them to be in a prosperous condition, with a laudable desire to excel in the standard work. Indeed there has been such

peace and harmony existing among the brethren that beyond the usual routine work I have found very little to demand attention.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,  
Fraternally,

DELMAR D. DARRAH,  
D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

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### SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

SHELDON, Ill., September 3, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In making to you my annual report, it affords me pleasure to say that Masonry is in a prosperous condition, and peace and harmony prevail in the Sixteenth.

I have made a number of visitations, and found the brethren up and doing.

I have not been called upon to officially visit any lodge, or to give any decisions, or settle any difficulties.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,  
Fraternally yours,

GEO. S. HUMMER,  
D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.

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### SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

PARIS, Ill., August 24, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The lodges were duly notified of my readiness to visit them. My duties have been light.

On November 8, 1893, as your proxy, I constituted and publicly installed the officers of Edgar Lodge No. 892, located at Hume, Edgar county, Illinois.

On January 17, 1894, I had the pleasure of dedicating the new hall of Sidney Lodge No. 347, at Sidney, Champaign county, Illinois. There was a large concourse of people present. The building is owned by the lodge, and they have good right to be proud of the same.

The above comprises my official acts as your deputy.

With best wishes for the continued success of our noble Order, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT L. MCKINLAY,  
D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.

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## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, Ill., September 4, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As a rule, the past year has been a very prosperous one with the lodges of the Eighteenth District. I have received but few invitations to visit, and these I have accepted with pleasure. Questions of Masonic law have been few and unimportant, and easily answered by reference to the By-laws. These, and assisting in the ceremonials of the lodge, installing officers, burying the dead, etc., constitute the full round of "duties done" in the past year.

As Deputy Grand Lecturer I have instructed but one lodge—Cerro Gordo No. 600. The lodges are generally proficient in the work, and the officers anxious to excel in the Ritual.

A larger number of the elderly Masons of this district have died during the past year than usual.

Some lodges have buried their last remaining charter member; in others but one or two remain. The old familiar faces are going fast, soon all will be gone.

At this stage of my report I am made bold to inquire, what sort of a report you expect with the thermometer standing above 90 in the shade for more than one hundred consecutive days? "I pause for reply."

Thanking you, etc., and with personal regards, etc., I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,  
D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The close of another Masonic year reminds me that I have a duty to perform in rendering unto you an account of my stewardship. The lodges in this, the Nineteenth District, were never in a more harmonious condition, so far as I have been able to learn. I have not had a complaint, and have had to write but one official letter during the last Masonic year. I am, therefore, clearly of the opinion that peace and harmony prevail.

While it may not be of great importance to the Craft that I should make mention of the laying by the Grand Lodge of the corner-stone of the Exposition building at the State Fair grounds near this city on July 4, 1894, knowing that you will give a better and more satisfactory account of it than I possibly can, yet the Masons of this, the Capital City, and those near by, wish me to thank you most fervently for the great interest and assistance you rendered us as Masons on that occasion; for while the country was all tied up with the most widespread and disastrous railroad strike that ever took place within the borders of our state, thereby preventing thousands from attending that had advised us of their intention to do so on that occasion, and were prevented from so doing on account of the uncertainty of transportation, you and many of your brother officers gladdened the hearts of the Craft by your presence at a time when it seemed impossible to reach the Capital from so great a distance.

The structure of which you laid the corner-stone is now completed, and it is the finest building of its kind in the United States, and is well worth a journey to the Capital from any portion of the state to behold its magnificence, and the corner-stone laid by you on the day of our national independence, 1894, will remain in position long after every member of this present Grand Lodge has gone to his long home.

The building is constructed of steel, stone, brick, and slate. In fact, the entire structure is built of indestructible material, and is a building the Craft throughout the state will be proud of on all occasions; and if not out of place I would suggest that a cut of the building be placed in the Grand Lodge proceedings, clearly showing the corner-stone of this great structure erected in the interests of agricultural art and science, in which every member of this Grand Jurisdiction has so great an interest.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,  
D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* During the past year, Masonry in the Twentieth District has moved along harmoniously so far as I have been able to ascertain. I had the honor to install the officers of Pittsfield Lodge No. 790, but have had no occasion for official action otherwise, and the usual harmony, peace, and prosperity seems to prevail among the lodges of the Twentieth District. Again thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain

Fraternally yours,

C. W. PATTERSON,  
D.D.G.M. Twentieth District.

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

LA HARPE, Ill., August 30, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Everything moves along smoothly in this the Twenty-first District. I have received no official calls. Have visited some of the lodges and find them flourishing.

Have answered a number of queries on Masonic law and usage.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. O. BUTLER,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., August 24, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As your District Deputy for the Twenty-second District I have to report that during the past year peace and harmony have prevailed among the Craft in this district. I have heard

of no dissensions, and have not been called upon to act officially in any instance.

I have visited several lodges in the district, and can report that all the lodges in this district, excepting two or three, are strong and enjoying a vigorous growth.

I desire to suggest, after a somewhat careful attention to the question, that it would greatly strengthen Masonry if Masons were taught that they cannot serve two masters. A man who belongs to several secret societies is usually not a valuable member of either of them.

The best Masonic lodge will be sapped of its vitality whenever its members in considerable numbers become identified with other similar organizations. The same cause operates equally against the other societies, and indeed more potently against them, for most Masons, as between Masonry and other organizations would, if asked to choose, promptly declare their loyalty to our institution. But they are not asked to choose. Many Masons who would, if only Masons, be active and valuable members, by becoming members of several other societies, become dead weights in all of them.

I hope to see the day when applicants for the degrees in Masonry shall be required to state that they belong to no other secret society, or if they do belong to any, stating to what ones, and also stating that if elected to the degrees in Masonry, they will before initiation withdraw from such other order. In short, Masonry will be strengthened in every place, and become indeed a potent factor for good, far exceeding its record in the past, whenever Masons shall be Masons only. This I am advised is the law in some of the countries of Continental Europe, and should be the law here.

Feeble lodges, surrendered charters, and lukewarm Masons will be numbered among the things of the past whenever Masonry as a jealous mistress asserts her right to the undivided affection of her votaries.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER H. BELL,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.

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## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., September 24, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In many of the lodges of this district interest is increasing, and good work is being done. I hope and believe

that the Fraternity is at the beginning of a period of prosperity. Unbroken peace and harmony have prevailed during the year. My labors as your representative have been light and pleasant.

Fraternally yours,

WM. T. VANDEVEER,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-third District.

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### TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

MARSHALL, Ill., September 11, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I have but little to report, as about the only duties I have performed were to install officers; have responded to all such calls, with one exception. In a social way I have visited a few lodges and assisted in conferring degrees. I found those lodges fairly prosperous, and much interested in acquiring the standard work.

From the fact that my services have not been required officially, I assume that peace and harmony prevails in this district.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. GASAWAY,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fourth District.

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### TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

KINMUNDY, Ill., Sept. 10, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* It affords me great pleasure to report that peace and harmony prevail among the brethren and lodges of the Twenty-fifth District.

On the receipt of my commission as District Deputy Grand Master, I notified all the lodges in my district of my appointment and also of my willingness to visit them when requested. I have socially visited a number of the lodges, assisted in conferring the degrees on

several candidates, and encouraged the brethren to a steady obedience to the tenets of Freemasonry. I am pleased to notice a commendable disposition of lodge officials to conform to the standard work. There is much improvement in comfortable lodge rooms, with walls decorated, and neat furniture, which is sure to have a salutary effect on the growth of the Fraternity.

Accept my sincere thanks for the honor conferred and the confidence reposed in me.

Yours fraternally,

C. ROHRBOUGH,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fifth District.

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### TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, Sept. 8, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* During the past year, as District Deputy for the Twenty-sixth Masonic District, my duties have been exceedingly light. No occasion has arisen for official action and, beyond replying to a few questions, nothing of importance has occurred. Not being called upon for official visits, I ventured to make a few social ones, and in each case was courteously received and entertained. Notwithstanding the almost universal hard times and widespread civil disorders of the past year, the lodges in this district have at least held their own. I have had the pleasure of conferring degrees in several lodges, and find a growing interest in the standard work. On May 5, as your special deputy, I instituted Triple Lodge, U.D., at Venice, a report of which action was forwarded at the time.

With many thanks for honors conferred and the highest personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

H. T. BURNAP,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District.

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### TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, Ill., September, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* It affords me great pleasure to report that Masonic matters in this Twenty-seventh District are in a very satis-

factory condition generally. I have received reports from most of the lodges, and that they are prosperous, plenty of work being done, also that the material handled is first-class, unanimity and harmony prevailing throughout the district.

During the year now ended I have had no calls of an official character to make any visitation whatever, consequently my duties in that direction have been very light.

I have visited a few lodges during the year, and in each one was cordially received as your representative.

Have done a little installation service, also have assisted to the best of my ability in the conferring of the second degrees.

Thanking you for the honor and confidence reposed in my appointment as D.D.,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-seventh District.

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## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CARBONDALE, Ill., September 1, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In compliance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-laws, I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-eighth District.

Upon receipt of my commission as D.D.G.M., I at once notified the twenty-nine lodges of said district of my appointment, and of my readiness to visit them should my services be required. Several lodges acknowledged the receipt of said notice and invited me to visit them at my convenience.

I visited a few of them in a social rather than in an official capacity, and assisted in the work of conferring all the degrees. In each of them the usual courtesies have been extended to your representative.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the times, Masonry has been fairly prosperous in this district. A few lodges have done more work than ever before in one year. All of them, I believe, have done well.

At the close of your first year as Grand Master, peace and harmony abound throughout the district.

In January I visited Makanda Lodge No. 434, and adjusted, satisfactorily to both lodges, a dispute as to jurisdiction between said Makanda Lodge No. 434, and Union Lodge, No. 627.

June 28, acting as your proxy, I installed R.W. Bro. Henry C. Mitchell Grand Steward of the most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.

Besides some correspondence I have had little else to do.

With congratulations for the successful administration of your great office, and my kindest personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

T. C. McKINNEY,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-Eighth District.

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

BURNT PRAIRIE, Ill., September 10, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* It affords me pleasure to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-ninth Masonic District, especially as nothing has transpired during the past year to require my official services.

I have visited a majority of the lodges in my district during the year, have had correspondence with others, and find that peace and harmony prevail.

Congratulating you on your successful administration of the affairs of our noble Craft, and with gratitude for the honor conferred on me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. R. ENNIS,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-ninth District.

## THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NEW GRAND CHAIN, Ill., August 29, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Herewith I submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth District.

By your order, January 2, I had the W.M. of Belknap Lodge No. 822, to prefer charges against Joseph K. West, and place him on trial for unmasonic conduct of violating the chastity of a Master Mason's daughter, and resulted in a suspension for twelve months.

On June 22, I received from you a petition for my consideration, in the removal of New Columbia Lodge No. 336 from New Columbia to Ganntown, and after a careful investigation I recommended the removal as set forth in said petition.

At present, peace and harmony seems to prevail throughout this Thirtieth District.

Thanking you for the honor and favors you have bestowed upon me, and kindness and courtesy with which you have always treated me.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. JONES,

D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

# Report of Grand Examiners.

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., August 1, 1894.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I herewith transmit my report of the several Masonic Schools of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners, pursuant to your order, during the current year.

## STERLING.

At the school held at Sterling on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of January, there were present: M.W. L. A. Goddard, Grand Master; R.W. J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary; R.W. Edward Cook, S.G.W., and R.W. Bros. W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John, Joseph E. Evans, and John W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R.W. Bro. E. T. E. Becker, D.D.G. M. Sixth Masonic District, and Bros. Frank M. Sherman, C. E. Grove, M. D. Chamberlain, and J. E. Wheat, D.G.L.'s.

One hundred and eighty-nine names were registered, forty-two lodges, and five grand jurisdictions were represented.

## WINCHESTER.

At the school at Winchester, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of January, there were present: M.W. L. A. Goddard, Grand Master; R.W. J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary; the full Board of Grand Examiners, and the following named Deputy Grand Lecturers: John E. Morton, H. T. Burnap, Charles S. DeHart, D. B. Hutchinson, I. H. Todd, and Hugh A. Snell.

One hundred and eighty-four names were registered, forty-four lodges, and three grand jurisdictions were represented.

## DECATUR.

At the school at Decatur, on the 30th and 31st days of January, and the 1st day of February, there were present: M.W. Jerome R.

Gorin, Past Grand Master: M.W. L. A. Goddard, Grand Master: R.W. Owen Scott, Deputy Grand Master: R.W. Edward Cook, S.G.W.; R.W. C. F. Hitchcock, J.G.W.: R.W. J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary: W. J. S. McLelland, G.S.B.: all the members of the Board of Grand Examiners, and the following named Deputy Grand Lecturers: George A. Stadler, W. H. Lathrop, H. A. Eidsow, C. F. Tenney, G. H. B. Tolle, J. M. James, G. O. Fredrick, J. M. Willard, Charles S. DeHart, C. E. Allen, Hugh A. Snell, D. D. Darrah, E. F. Dawson, J. V. Harris, G. A. Martin, J. A. Agee, and Thos. W. Wilson.

Five hundred and one names were registered, seventy-six lodges, and five grand jurisdictions were represented.

#### KANKAKEE.

At the school held at Kankakee, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of February, there were present: M.W. L. A. Goddard, Grand Master: R.W. Owen Scott, Deputy Grand Master: R.W. Edward Cook, S.G.W.: W. H. C. Clarke, Grand Marshal: the full Board of Grand Examiners, and the following Deputy Grand Lecturers: J. A. Agee, Charles S. DeHart, Arthur G. Goodridge, Thomas W. Wilson, H. S. Albin, and D. E. Bruffett, and R.W. Geo. S. Hummer, D.D.G.M. Sixteenth Masonic District.

One hundred and eighty-four names were registered, fifty-six lodges, and seven grand jurisdictions were represented.

#### MT. VERNON.

At the school held at Mt. Vernon, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of February, there were present: M.W. L. A. Goddard, Grand Master: R.W. C. F. Hitchcock, J.G.W.: R.W. Bros. W. B. Grimes, President, John W. Rose, Secretary, and A. B. Ashley, James John, and Joseph E. Evans, members of Board of Grand Examiners: the following Deputy Grand Lecturers were also in attendance: G. H. B. Tolle, C. Rohrbough, H. T. Burnap, T. H. Humphrey, J. R. Ennis, L. J. Forth, Thos. N. Cummins, Hugh A. Snell, and D. B. Robertson.

One hundred and forty-two names were registered, fifty-one lodges, and three grand jurisdictions were represented.

At each of these schools the work was fully exemplified, a general course of lectures given, and in nearly every instance each of the three degrees conferred on actual candidates for the local lodges.

In concluding this report, I desire, Most Worshipful Sir, on behalf of the members of the Board, to tender to you our most pro-

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found thanks for courtesies extended, and to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the Craft, and their hearty indorsement of the Schools of Instruction. We also desire through this report to heartily thank our brethren, the several Deputy Grand Lecturers, and the various Grand Lodge Officers and District Deputy Grand Masters for their presence and encouragement and valuable assistance, and all officers and representatives attending the schools for their presence and zeal in acquiring the standard work.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN W. ROSE,  
Secretary of Board.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

No. I. Amend Article XI, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-laws, by adding to Section 2 the following:

Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the Grand Master to deprive a brother disciplined under its provisions, of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a longer period than during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

SECTION 2. When a controversy shall arise between Lodges, or between a Lodge and its Master, or charges be preferred, or an informal complaint be made, the same may be filed with the Grand Lodge, if in session, or during recess be lodged with the Grand Master: if the matter be deemed by him of a sufficiently grave character to warrant investigation, he may proceed in person, or appoint a commission of not more than seven, nor less than three Masters, or Past Masters, with, if consistent, the District Deputy Grand Master as Chairman, to investigate such charges or complaints; such commission shall have authority to summon witnesses, and shall have such other power as may be specially delegated to them by the Grand Master; and said commission shall make such report, and give such opinion to the Grand Master as will enable him to make a final decision.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the Grand Master to deprive a brother disciplined under its provisions, of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a longer period than during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

No. II. Amend Article XI, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-laws, by adding to Section 3 the following:

This provision shall not be construed to prevent the infliction of such deprivation by the Lodge, for unmasonic conduct (as distinguished from official misconduct) whereof the party has been duly convicted, upon a Master who has been deposed from his office and thus brought again within the disciplinary powers of the Lodge.

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

SECTION 3. When a Master or other officer of a lodge shall be deposed from *office* only, he shall not thereby be deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership.

This provision shall not be construed to prevent the infliction of such deprivation by the Lodge, for unmasonic conduct (as distinguished from official misconduct) whereof the party has been duly convicted, upon a Master who has been deposed from his office and thus brought again within the disciplinary powers of the Lodge.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

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